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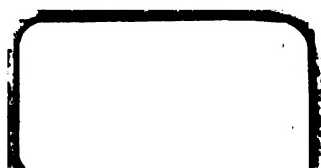
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The Lands End



THE
HISTORY OF CORNWALL,

CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, ARCHITECTURAL, AGRICULTURAL,
COMMERCIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Edition, corrected and enlarged.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

in 2

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE,

Of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan, and of St. Anthony.

"Jam nunc cogita, quæ potissimum tempora aggrediamur. Vetera et scripta aliis? Parata inquisitio; sed onerosa collatio. Intacta et nova? Graves offensæ; levis gratia. Si laudaveris, parcus: Si culpaveris, nimius fuisse dicaris; quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris. Sed hæc me non retardant."

"Ad quæ noscenda iter ingredi, transmittere mare solemus; ea sub oculis posita negligimus: Seu quia ita natura comparatum, ut proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectemur; seu quod omnium rerum cupido languescit, quum facilis occasio est: Seu quod differimus, tanquam sæpe visuri quod datur videre, quoties velis cernere. Quacunque de causa, permulta in provincia nostra, non oculis modo, sed ne auribus quidem novimus; quæ si tulisset Achaia, Egyptus, aliave quælibet miraculorum ferax commendatrixque terra, audita, perlecta, lustrataque haberemus." Plin. Epist.

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THE
CIVIL and MILITARY
HISTORY OF CORNWALL;

WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS from DEVONSHIRE.

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE,
Of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan.



PRINTED BY TREWMAN AND SON,
FOR CADELL AND DAVIES IN THE STRAND, LONDON.

1806.

W. W. W. W.
W. W. W. W.
W. W. W. W.

THE CIVIL and MILITARY HISTORY OF CORNWALL.

HISTORY seldom exhibits a more interesting, or, perhaps, a more varied prospect than is now opening before us. Tho' limited by the Tamar, or rather by the boundaries of* ancient Cornwall, in respect to other parts of England; yet our views into distant countries, will be of very considerable extent. And we may have opportunities of visiting Europe, or even Asia, which the more general English Historian would vainly wish to seize; occupied as he must be by a multiplicity of objects at home, and precluded, therefore, from expatiating abroad. From the connexion of the Cornish with the Danes and the Normans, the Welsh and the Armoricans, we should resort, perhaps with advantage, to the memoirs of these people, for illustrations of the history of Cornwall. With Denmark, our intercourse was neither so early nor so frequent as most writers have stated.† And our commerce with Normandy, was not more intimate than

A 2

that

* *Robert of Gloucester*, in his character of different counties and towns, says,

“Sope about Coventrie; iron at Glocestere;

“Metals, lead and tin, in the countrie of Excestere.”

Even in the 13th century, Cornwall and Devon were deemed alike.” the countrie of Excestere.”

† From “*Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons*,” I shall quote a few passages, where he speaks of Alfred and the Danes; occasionally rectifying his mistakes. “Alfred's love for knowledge made him neither effeminate nor slothful. The robust labours of the chase ingrossed a large portion of his leisure; and he is panegyricized for his incomparable skill and felicity in this rural art.§ To Alfred, whose life was indispensibly a life of great warlike exertion, the exercise of hunting may have been salutary and even needful. Perhaps his commercial and polished posterity may wisely permit amusements more philanthropic, to diminish their attachment to this dubious pursuit.

“He followed the labours of the chase, as far as CORNWALL. His fondness for this practice is a striking proof of his activity of disposition; because he appears to have been afflicted with a disease which would have sanctioned indolence in a person less alert. But his life and actions shew, that though a dreary malady haunted him incessantly with tormenting agony, nothing could suppress his unwearied and inextinguishable genius. Though environed with difficulties which would have shipwrecked any other man, he spurned at the opposing storm; he even mastered the raging whirlwind, and made it waft him to virtues and fame.

“For a while we must leave Alfred aspiring to become the student,” in order “to contemplate and depict the clouds of desolation and” the storms of “ferocious war, which were collecting from the north, to intercept the progress and disturb the happiness of the future king; and to lay waste the whole island, with havoc the most sanguinary, and ruin the most permanent.”

§ *After 16.*

Mr. Turner now pursues his history of the Danish ravages in England, as connected with events in the annals of Denmark. "Ragnar Lodbrok, whose reputed death-song has been long venerated for its antiquity, and celebrated for its genius," after some successful invasions of France was thrown by shipwreck upon Northumbria, was there seized, "and doomed to perish—with lingering pains in a dungeon, stung by venomous snakes." In consequence of this cruelty was executed, what would certainly have been executed without it though perhaps not so immediately, a descent upon England with a view to conquer it and with a resolution to settlement in the country. "The sons of Ragnar" landed in East-Anglia, but marched into Northumbria, and this "appeared no more as an Anglo-Saxon kingdom." The Danes afterwards "passed the Humber into Mercia, and established themselves at Nottingham" for the winter. The king of Mercia was joined with the forces of West Saxony, these commanded by Ethelred and Alfred. Yet a truce was made, Ethelred retired with his brother, and the Danes returned into Northumbria. "Man delights to purchase the enjoyment of the present," says Mr. Turner, "by the sacrifice of his future good. What other principle has been so active, in perpetuating moral evil? By this pacific arrangement, Mercia and Wessex procured a momentary tranquillity. They embraced the immediate benefit, and forgot that it must be transient." In a few months the Danes began their incursions again, entered Lincolnshire, and beat the forces of the country in battle.

The Danes afterwards ravaged, unopposed, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and East Anglia. Edmund the king of East Anglia was murdered in cool blood and with a sportiveness of barbarity, by the Danes.

In 871 Alfred succeeded to the throne, and "began a new life of anxiety, shaded for some time with the deepest gloom of misfortunes." Within a month after his accession, his army was attacked in his absence and defeated. Alfred made peace with them, and they quitted his dominions. But in 876 they returned, Alfred again negotiated with them to leave his dominions, and now "had the impolicy to use money as his peace-maker. They pledged themselves by their bracelets,—but Alfred exacted also an oath on Christian relics. We may smile at the logic of the king, who thought that a Christian oath would impose a stronger obligation on Pagan minds or that the crime of perjury was aggravated by the formalities of the adjuration." Here Mr. Turner has made two slight mistakes. The Danes did not swear upon their bracelets, as if all wore and all swore upon them. They swore only upon one bracelet, and this was the general's assuredly, the only one he wore, one upon his right hand wrist. The oath was taken, says Affer, "super armillam, super quam alicui gratia prius jurare voluit [Alfredus];" or, as Ethelward writes with a little variation of words but to the same purport in signification, "statuunt jusjuramentum in eorum armilli facri, quod [Dani] ceterarum regnum fecere nunquam!"* This therefore was one only, and the same undoubtedly with the *dextrochium* of that Roman emperor the younger Maximin: Nor did Alfred exact the additional obligation from them, thinking a Christian oath would bind "stronger—on Pagan minds" than a Pagan one. Alfred was not weak enough to admit the most distant approximation of such a thought. Nor did he even believe the "crime of perjury was aggravated by the formalities of the adjuration." He required such an oath as they thought binding, and then such as he thought binding. And the latter he required in a proper confidence of religion, that Providence would avenge upon the Danes the violation of an actual oath, an oath sworn at once upon their bracelet and his relics. "Necnon et sacramentum," adds Affer, "in omnibus, quibus ille rex maxime post Dominum confidebat, juravit; in quibus et super armillam," &c.

"To punish Northmen by the impositions of oaths, or by hostages which appear to have been reciprocal, was to encourage their depredations by the impotency which attended them. It was binding a giant with a rush, an eagle with a cobweb." That the hostages were reciprocal "I infer —, because in mentioning Alfred's complete and final conquest of Guthrum, Affer says, he exacted hostages but gave none.—He adds, that this was unusual." We cite this to note a mistake. Oaths would certainly be thought binding even upon Northmen, if they were such oaths as their religion had sanctified. Accordingly we find in the present oath, that it was taken "in — armillâ facri," upon the bracelet which had always been sanctified by their religion for the reception of oaths. Nor were the hostages reciprocal. "Ille exercitus" cries Affer, "electos obfides quantos solus [Alfredus] nominavit sine ullâ controversiâ dedit." Alfred alone elected the persons and nominated the number. Had there been any reciprocity then, the Danish chief must have been mentioned as equally nominating and equally electing out of Alfred's army. But the very omission proves there was none. At a later period indeed the Danes "*pacem ea conditione petierunt ut rex nominatos obfides (quantos vellet) ab eis acciperet, et ipse nullum eis daret, ita tamen qualiter nunquam cum aliquo pacem ante pepicerunt.*" They had before submitted to these terms. They now proposed these terms themselves. And this constitutes the superiority of the one success to the other.

"Alfred is one of those distinguished characters, who emblazon the page of history, and give dignity even to the meanest writer, who makes their actions the subject of his composition. As conspicuous in the annals of time as the comet in the paths of heaven, a luminous stream of praise has always accompanied his name. Dazzled by the proud magnificence, the recording mortal has been unable to number the clouds, which may have occasionally dimmed its orb in a part of its progress.

"It is deemed a truth which the experience of ages has demonstrated, that Alfred's merit was of that rare and beneficent species which no praise can exaggerate. Yet as it is essential to useful history to be impartial and discriminating, if there be any circumstances in his life which seem reprehensible, they ought not to be concealed. The faults of Alfred are like the shadows, which glide over the summer grass. It is the surrounding radiance which occasions us to perceive them, and the momentary obscuration lasts only while we gaze. To denote them can no more tarnish Alfred's well-earned fame, than to mention the fitting vapours of the spring can destroy the lustre of the glowing parent of the seasons.

"The policy of Alfred, in the first years of his reign, is inexplicably strange. The exertions of West Saxony had presented an Alpine chain of obstacles to the ambition of the north. Its unassisted power had proved itself most formidable, and it was therefore the natural bulwark of the island. Yet the Northmen were suffered for three years, to molest Mercia till they subdued it; and Alfred made no effort to prevent them. It is true, that the ingratitude of Burhred had provoked the desertion; but we do not expect from a lion the petty passions of a mule. Great souls should rise above the degrading humours,

§ Finely translated by Dr. Downman, of Exeter.

* "Savile's Quinque Scriptores, c. 480."

"Hist. August. 692. Lug. Bat. 1661."

mour, which level them to the vulgar meanness [that] they despise. The Christian should moralize the world, by the exalted example of disdaining revenge. Nothing could save West Saxony, unless Mercia were protected, and, if the sword of Alfred and his brother had smitten so heavy without allies, how triumphant might it have descended on the spoilers, if the strength of Mercia had multiplied its vigour.

"His conduct to the enemy in his defence of Wessex, seems to have been equally unreflecting; and even if compared with that of his brother Ethelred, a man greatly his inferior in intellect, was injudicious and disgraceful. Ethelred had the weakness to permit them to destroy Northumbria and East Anglia, and to enter his own dominions unopposed. But when the hour of calamity pressed upon him, Ethelred was active, and determined, and battle after battle was the consequence of his resolution. When Alfred assumed the helm, he fought one more conflict, and then, as if weary of the exertion, he pleaded his indolence with his peace; a peace, which may fairly be characterized as unwise and ignominious, because it gave no security, and was indeed the pacification of defeat, and of an impatience of war."

In this incident the author has made some mistakes. He had said before, that "within a month after Alfred's succession the Danes attacked his troops at Wilton in his absence, with such superiority of force, that all the valour of patriotism could not prevent defeat." Yet Asser says very differently, that "uno mense impleto" he fought "contra universum Paganorum exercitum," not by proxy but in person, "in monte qui dicitur Wilton —," and even "cum paucis et nimium inæquali numero acerrime helligeravit." The "superiority of force" therefore was not so great, but Alfred maintained the contest with much vigour. The armies actually continued the battle very sharply, for a considerable part of the day; "cum hinc inde utrique hostiliter et animosè non parvâ diei parte pugnarent." Then so little were the Danes superior in force, so little was "the valour of patriotism" unable to "prevent a defeat," that the patriots were victorious and the Danes defeated. "Pagani ad integrum suum periculum propriis suis conspectibus cernentes," therefore not pretending merely to fly, but actually flying, because "et hostium infestationem diutius non ferentes, terga in fugam verterunt." But, seeing the Saxons thrown into confusion by the heat of the pursuit, they artfully contrived to rally, and renewed the fight; "fed pro dolor! peraudacitatem persequentium decipientes, iterum in prælium produnt." They thus wrested the victory out of the hands of the Saxons, and took post triumphantly on the field of battle; "et victoriam capientes, loca funeris dominati sunt." But the sharpness of the engagement at first, the sadness of the reverse at last, and the slaughter made between both, had so humbled the Danes as well as the Saxons, that the former were equally willing with the latter to make a treaty of peace. The former were to abandon the country of the latter, and actually abandoned it; "Saxones cum eisdem Paganis, ea conditione ut ab eis discederent, pacem pepigerunt; quod et impleverunt." So unjustly has Mr. Turner reprobated this peace, and deforibed this war! The battle was not fought "in Alfred's absence." He fought it himself. He had once gained the victory, but lost it again from the disorderliness of pursuit in his men. Yet under the defeat he did not grow "weary of the exertion." He negotiated with them upon equal terms: he made a peace with them that could not be "characterized" as either "unwise" or as "ignominious," because it actually gave him the very "security" that he wanted at present, because it did all that another battle could have done, because it freed his dominions completely from the invading and victorious host.

This peace "procured to the Danes an interval of repose from the valour of Wessex, which they made use of to destroy its best fortresses, the kingdom of Mercia; and to call over new bands of adventurers, who hastened to recruit their losses, and to give wings to their ambition." Here is a continuation of the error before, and an addition to it. "The valour of Wessex" had been much lowered by the late reverse of fortune. The people had been engaged this very year, in no less than eight battles; and were actually worn down almost all, by the accumulated weight of them: "erant enim Saxones maximâ ex parte, in eodem uno, anno octo contra Paganos præliis populariter attriti." The wisdom of Alfred saw the fact, and the genius of Alfred submitted to the necessity. He saw the fact in the smallness of the only army that he could raise; when he was compelled to risk a battle, "cum paucis et nimium inæquali numero." But he must have seen it ten times more strongly, when this small army was almost annihilated, and the Danes were additionally flushed with victory. Yet even then he negotiated upon equal terms, and he dislodged them from his country. He could not think of Mercia, when the very existence of Wessex was at stake: He saved Wessex, and he did wonders in saving it. Nor did the Danes attack Mercia, as Mr. Turner intimates they did, in consequence of Alfred's peace with them. In the year of the peace, 871, they retired from Wessex; in 873 marched to London, there wintered, and there made peace with Mercia; in 878 marched into Lincolnshire, as then a party of Northumbria, wintered in Lincolnshire, and again made peace with Mercia; in 874 took possession of all Mercia without a single battle: so little could Mercia claim any peculiar exertions from Alfred! in 875 marched to the Tyne with one division of their army, ranged up to Cambridge with the other, reduced all Northumbria, and wintered at Cambridge; therefore did not invade Wessex again, till 876.*

"The Northmen in the interval obtained numerous supplies; but Alfred had not been as alert.—When the fall of Mercia disclosed to Alfred the gulf of his destruction; when, by sailing directly to his dominions, they approached to hurl him into it, they found him sleeping on his arms. They surprised the strong castle of Wareham, near the heart of his dominions. Such a prophetic aggression should have roused the most torpid into activity; it only stimulated Alfred to buy another peace. They gave him oaths and hostages, as the warrantry of their security; they insulted him with new attacks, and he was content with new hostages and new oaths.—The policy of Alfred seems to have been a hope, of converting their aggressions into the guilt of sacrilege," of *pe, sy*, as Mr. Turner means; "or what could have been the use of treaties which they never kept, or of oaths augmented in their religious formalities, which they only swore" in order "to violate."

We have here many mistakes. That the Danes had "obtained numerous supplies" in the interval between Alfred's peace in 871 and the reinvansion of Wessex in 876, is said upon the credit of a passage cited from Asser, which actually refers only to a year later than both, even to 877.† Nor does Alfred appear to have been "found sleeping on his arms," when in 876 the Danes reinvaded Wessex and "surprised the strong castle of Wareham." Nor did the Danes invade "by sailing directly to his dominions." They actually marched by land, marched from Cambridge into Wessex, and marched across Wessex to Wareham in Dorsetshire. "Sæpe memoratus Paganorum exercitus, noctu de Grantelbryge exiens, castellum quod dicitur Warham intravit." Even afterwards, when they left Wareham, they again went by land and reached Exeter; "noctè quidam—omnes equites quos Rex habebat, occidit, versusque inde Domnariam altum locum qui dicitur Saxonice EXAN-

CESTRÆ

* "Asser, 25—27.

† P. 29.

that of the rest of the island.† It was with our relations the Welsh,‡ and the ||Armoricans, (particularly the latter) that we maintained a regular correspondence for ages. It was with the kindred

castris, inopinate direxit, et ibi hyemavit." This however was only a division of the Danish army. The rest staid in Wareham till the year following, and then pushed out after the others at Exeter. Some of them were actually embarked in ships, while others are expressly mounted on horses; "*exercitus Paganorum Werham deferens, partim equitando partim navigando,*" &c. "*equestrem vero exercitum rex Ælfrédus insquebatur tunc, quousque venit ad EXANCESTRIAM.*" So very "alert" indeed had Alfred been at first, and so very "alert" did he remain to the last! He covenanted with the Danes indeed at Wareham, but he covenanted only for their immediate evacuation of his kingdom; "*foedus firmiter ut ab eo discederent pepicit.*" Even an Alfred is tied down to the considerations of circumstances, and bound by his very possibilities of power. He pursued the Danes to Wareham. He blocked them up in it. He agreed to release them from the blockade, on the condition ratified by a Pagan oath, by a Christian oath, and by as many hostages as he chose to name, of their abandoning his kingdom immediately. Yet that "surprise" of Wareham castle, notes Mr. Turner, "only stimulated Alfred to buy another peace." How was it another, and what preceded it? In fact,

It was itself its own great parallel.

The peace made at Wareham was the only peace made by Alfred at this period. Nor did Alfred "buy" this. Ethelwerd indeed says he did, and Mr. Turner grounds his assertion upon Ethelwerd's authority.* But After and every other historian omit the circumstance. Nor can the feeble evidence of Ethelwerd authenticate a point, so totally omitted by After particularly, and so impossible in the present penury of Alfred's exchequer. To buy off the Danes was a practice, much posterior in its date, and ignorantly anticipated by Ethelwerd here. Yet what are these "new attacks," these "new hostages," and these "new oaths," that Mr. Turner notices and reprobates? They are only one attack, one convention, one exaction of an oath, and one requisition of hostages. In 877 "*Ipse Exanceastre ubi Pagani hyemabant properans, illis inclusis civitatem obsedit.*" The Danes then attempted to draw their remaining forces from Wareham, by land and by water; one division was destroyed by Alfred's navy, or by ocean's storms; the other was chased into Exeter by Alfred's army, and there, unwilling to brave them in possession of the town, not (as Mr. Turner calls it) the castle,† yet unable from the exhausted state of the kingdom to dislodge them from it, he took the course that his fortune compelled, and agreed with them for the surrender of the town, the county, and the kingdom to him. This indeed makes not such a magnificent relation in history, as the storming of the town and the annihilation of the army. Yet it was plainly all he could do, with such instruments as he had to wield, and with such resources as he had for wielding them. And it actually answered with all the efficacy of a storm or of an annihilation; as "*ipso anno, mense Augusto, ille exercitus perrexit in Merciam.*"

"It was in this manner that Burghed was destroyed" by Burghed's own pacification with the Danes; "he complained and appealed their rapacity," to whom did he complain and with what did he appease their rapacity? All that After says is only, that peace was made between them, "*pace inter Mercios et Paganos facta,*" &c. "and they soothed him with the gewgaw of a nominal peace." It was a real one, and lasted from 868 till 874, no less than six years. "In the next year they repeated their outrages," on whom? on Burghed, as the context tells. Yet on Burghed or on Mercia were no outrages repeated "in the next year." They were however the year following, 870, yet not otherwise than, by marching through their country; when "*memoratus Paganorum exercitus per Merciam in orientales Anglos transivit.*" Nor for this reason, did "the same toy again satisfy the weak sovereign" Burghed. The toy was not offered, therefore could not be accepted, and consequently could not satisfy. "In the following season," that is, no less than four years afterwards or in 874, "they made a decisive attack, and Burghed fled to Rome, to shelter his incapacity within the more fitting walls of a convent."

"The conduct of Alfred was as imprudent," when Burghed only defended himself against the Danes in 869, and invoked the aid of the West Saxons to rescue all Mercia north of Nottingham from the Danes; and when the West Saxons, under Alfred or his elder brother Ethelred, had confessedly fought no less than eight battles with the Danes in the one year 871. "Instead of a system of vigilance and vigour, we find nothing but inert quietude, temporizing pacifications, and transient armaments;" although he had actually fought so many battles, as colleague to his brother, within the compass of a single year; though he had actually fought one as king himself in 871 at Wilton, with a small army against a large one; and though he even dislodged the Danes from Wareham in 876, dislodged them again from Exeter in 877, and thus ejected them completely out of Wessex. "The only plan discernible in the first seven years of his reign, was to gain momentary repose;" though he had confessedly made so many or so great exertions, and was in 877 only twenty-nine years of age.

The following is an extract from Shune's History of Denmark. "Knut the Great, made Living, Abbot of Tavistock, and afterwards Bishop of Crydyntone, (Crediton) 1036. Bishop Living had great influence over the king, and could make very free with him. He lived a long time with him in Denmark, followed him to Rome, and returned thence to England with the king's letter, where he settled every thing to the satisfaction of his majesty. He prevailed on Knut to unite the see of Cornwall, with that of Crydyntone; but he abused this addition of power, for he was ambitious, proud, and imperious. He died in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was buried in Tavistock."

† See Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities.

‡ For the sake of "the fourteen privileges of the men of Arvon;" in one or two of which we recognize old Cornish customs, I shall print the greater part of a letter which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, for May 1795. "The most likely places to find any records respecting the antiquity of Caernarvon, are among the manuscripts collected by those indefatigable antiquaries Mr. Robert Vaughan, of *Hengwrt*, Mr. John Jones, of *Gelli Lyfely*, Mr. William Morris, of *Cefn-y-Braich*, &c. Copies of the above manuscripts may most probably be met with among the collections of the ingenious Mr. Lewis Morris, and the learned antiquary the Rev. Evan Evans. Some of the Morrisian MSS are in the possession of

kindred Welsh and Bretons, that we joined our forces in warlike enterprize: and the foldiers of Cornwall, of Wales, and of Britany, were alike regarded for conduct and valour; whether they led the van in Europe, or conquered on the plains of Asia. There was one event, of all others the most effectual in strengthening the alliance of the Cornish with their ancient friends; I mean the war against the infidels of the east. This was a common bond of union. And carrying our forefathers

of Mr. William Morris, *Aberystwith, Cardiganhire*, son of the above named Mr. Lewis Morris; others, if I am rightly informed, in the library of the Welsh school, London. The manuscripts of the late Mr. Evans, are in the possession of that great patron of genius, Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, Esq. a gentleman well known for his liberal encouragement of Welsh literature, and whose name will be recorded with honour while the Welsh language is spoken in the land.

To ascertain the exact time in which the churches in Wales were built, may, indeed, be a difficult task. In the first place, the antiquary will find it necessary to discover in what centuries the patron saints lived, and thence to draw proper inferences: but yet this rule is not always infallible, because many of the churches were not built under the immediate inspection of the saints whose names they bear, but were dedicated to them at a later period. The antiquary ought always to keep this in view; otherwise he will be liable to make palpable mistakes and bold anachronisms.

From what has been above-mentioned the following question will occur; viz. Where are we to find any authentic account of the British saints? Answer: In a manuscript intitled *Bondddy Saint*; i. e. *The Pedigrees, or, the noble Descent of the British Saints*. In this manuscript we have a table of the lineal descent of these devotees, where they resided, and what churches were to them dedicated.

Your correspondent informs us, that the voice of Tradition represents Clynog, in this county, to be the burial-place of St. Beuno. It is much doubted whether Beuno was buried at Clynog, or at Enlli (Bardsey); most probably the latter. This faintest life is often styled, by the Bards, the Sanctuary of the Saints. In early ages it was much resorted to; and, for that reason, was called The Repository and Depository of the Saints. Here they retired from the world, and spent their days in meditation and prayer; in this holy spot the Saint's venerable ashes were permitted to lie undisturbed. Men of less celebrity than St. Beuno were brought from distant places to be interred in Enlli.

As to *Bedd Beuno* (Beuno's Grave) in Clynog church, it may be supposed that it was only a monument erected to his memory; or, perhaps, his skull, or some other relic, was once deposited there, as it is said of St. Mechell (St. Mecurus or Mechellus), that his skull is deposited at *Penrhos Lliguy*, the remaining part of the body at *Llan Feckell*, in the county of Anglesey.

The first abbot of Bardsey was Lleuddad, or Lleudad (Latinized Laudatus), who was the son of Nudd the generous; his mother was Theodori, daughter of Lotho (Llewddyn luddog), of the city of Edinburgh; St. Beuno, and Kentigern (Cyn-dervn) bishop of St. Asaph in Wales, and Glasgow in Scotland, were his cousin-germans, their mothers being two sisters.

St. Dubricius (Dyfrig), archbishop of Caerleon, resigning his bishoprick of St. David's, retired to Bardsey from the synod of Brevi, which was held against the Pelagians, about the year 522. Most of the clergy of that synod retired along with him there, where they spent the remainder of their days in a monastery.

As I am on the subject of the antiquity of Caernarvonshire, may I be permitted to rectify an error in Mr. Pennant's Tour in Wales, wherein it is said that Caernarvon castle was built in the space of three years; whereas it appears, from a certain record formerly belonging to the Exchequer, that it took up twelve years in building?

Some materials towards forming a History of Caernarvonshire may be found in the Triades of the Isle of Britain, which Mr. Lewis Morris proves, beyond contradiction, to be above a thousand years old.

The reign of Rhun ap Iaelgwyn stands as a memorable era in the annals of our country. An expedition was undertaken by him against *Elidir Mwynfawr*, which produced the fourteen privileges of the men of Arvon. I hope my fair countrywomen will excuse me for touching upon this part of our history, though it reflects no great honour on our Arvonian grandmothers.

When the said Rhun had spent some time near the Caledonian borders in settling the affairs of the North, he returned to Cambria. In the mean time the men of Arvon's wives concluding, from their husbands' long absence, that they were all slain, lay with their servants. At Rhun's return, the soldiers discovered their wives had proved unfaithful. As soon, therefore, as this circumstance was divulged, those, who were before obliged to yield priority to the men of Arvon, and detested their pride, had now a good opportunity to ridicule and expose them: wherefore King Rhun, in order to palliate the disgrace, and to recompense their good services, honoured them with fourteen privileges above their fellow-foldiers. Unfortunately, two of the said privileges were obliterated in an antient law-book, of which that great antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan took a copy; the other twelve still remain upon record. Left posterity should-be ignorant of an antique so rare, a copy of the original, with Mr. Vaughan's translation, is here annexed.

1. Rackwys rhac Gwreic, a sef eu rhachor e Meyrch dôf, a Môch a hwyadheu, a Kar; a dau hechen a venho ar y Gwaith; a Clôneyt e Kar o'r dohedrefn a venho; i. e. A priority over the wife; that is, their choice of their tame horses, swine and geese, a cart, and their choice of two oxen of the cattle, and a cartful of their choice household stuff.—2. Blaen Gwynedd cn c uulteu; i. e. To lead the van-guard of the army of North Wales.—3. Na toll anifail; i. e. That they toll not their beasts.—4. Eu terven ar e Gulatoedd ac cauauont ac Arfon; i. e. To settle the boundaries of the counties which join upon Arvon.—5. O bit amrefon e rwc dwy vaenawl o'r naw maynawl fit en Arfon eu diamryfoni o'r faith e dwy heb neb o le arall; i. e. If variance happen between two manors of the nine manors in Arvon, the other seven, without the interference of others, shall end the strife between them.—6. Na bo Righill endhi; i. e. That there be no beadle or bailiff in it.—7. Bit enaid (cenad) Pefcodha ar e teyr Afon e fit endhi yn gyffredin; i. e. That they have the liberty of fishing in the three principal

forefathers into the midst of nations before unknown almost by name, every expedition had a salutary effect, inasmuch as it improved the manners, and opened new sources of intelligence. In my former notice of the Crusades, I could not but regret the circumstance, that both the exploits and the names of our Cornish religionists were, for the most part, buried in oblivion. Yet, if imagination were to connect the counts of Edeffa, or the emperors of Constantinople, with

principal rivers which are in it.—8. Deficient.—9. Na boet freuan hechwg; i. e. That they be not strait-milled, or tied to the hand-mill.—10. Lufen tlawdcaut. (Not translated.)—11. Na ddala ar eu cengheufes; i. e. That there should be no delay in their pleadings at law.—12. Na thaler Meirch Gwesteyon, no Gwr ar gylch; i. e. That they be not obliged to pay for the horses of strangers, or men (minstrels) on their (annual) circuits.—13. Na delectant venet y lery arall o'r Neuat; i. e. That they ought not to go out of the court (hall) for their lodging.—14. Pwy bennac a effedho endhi un dut a Blwytyon, o bit Gwr alltuthawg e vot en un vry (fri) a Gwr o'r Wlad; i. e. That whoever setteth in it (Arvon) for a year and a day, though he be an alien, shall have the liberty of an inborn or denizen.

Besides princes and warriors, our county has produced some eminent men of genius. Being a warm admirer of the primitive Bards, I cannot refrain from mentioning a few of them. That great Corypheus of the Bards, *Taliesin*, lived, as tradition says, in the parish of Llanrhydywyn; the ruins of his house are to be seen at this day. *Gwilym Ddu o Arfon* lived in the parish of Llandwrog; the ruins of his house are shewn on a tenement called Tyddyn Tudur, a little to the South of *Glyn Cion*, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Newborough. *Rhobin Ddu*, another Bard of great celebrity, was born in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, near a house now called Pant yr Afallen, a little above Moel y don."

The Cornish and the Welsh were equalled skilled in the use of the bow. I shall relate a few exploits performed by the Welsh Archers, as they are reported by *Giraldus Cambrensis*.—There is a particular tribe in Wales, says this ancient writer, named the *Venta*; a people brave and warlike, and who far excel the other inhabitants of that country in the practice of Archery. In support of this last assertion, the following instance is recorded. During a siege, it happened, that two soldiers running in haste towards a tower, situated at a little distance from them, were attacked with a number of arrows from the Welsh; which being shot with prodigious violence, some penetrated through the oak doors of a portal, although they were the breadth of four fingers in thickness. The heads of these arrows were afterwards driven out, and preserved, in order to continue the remembrance of such extraordinary force in shooting with the bow. It happened also in a battle, at the time of William de Breusa, (as he himself relates) that a Welshman having directed an arrow at an horse-soldier of his, who was clad in armour and had his leather coat under it; the arrow, besides piercing the man through the hip, struck also through the saddle and mortally wounded the horse on which he sat. Another Welsh soldier, having shot an arrow at one of his horsemen, who was covered with strong armour in the same manner as the before mentioned person, the shaft penetrated through his hip and fixed in the saddle: but what is most remarkable, is, that as the horseman drew his bridle aside in order to turn round, he received another arrow in his hip on the opposite side, which passing through it, he was firmly fastened to the saddle on both sides." *Itin. Camb. Gir. Camb. p. 835.*

|| The Bretons emigrated to Armorica from Cornwall and Wales, from ann. 450 to 500. They carried with them their Bishops and Priests. One colony were *Danmonii*. And a district in Armorica, was called *Danmonium*. See *Lobineau's Hist. of Britany*.

I have already pointed out many Cornish names in Britany, such as *Trevanion*, *Caerhayes*, &c. The late Mr. *Grylls*, of London, found a *Grylls* at *Grylls-Castle*, in Britany, and his own arms over the gateway of the castle. *Lobineau* mentions a family in Britany bearing the arms of the Cornish *Scobels*.

In the history of France the Armonican's made a distinguished figure. In 493, *Clovis* is represented as extending his arms into Britany. In 1107, *Geoffrey*, son of *Henry II.* King of England, married *Constantia*, daughter of *Conan*, Count of Britany, who brought him the whole province for her dower, which *Henry* seized in the name of his son. Historians speak of the war in Britany in 1364, when the young Count de Montfort defeated *Charles de Blois* in the battle of *Auray*, in which *Charles* fell. In 1365, the Count de Montfort, concluded a treaty with the widow of *Charles de Blois*; by which he was acknowledged Duke of Britany, and as such performed homage to the king. On an expedition into Britany, in 1392, *Charles* the sixth, who had before discovered symptoms of madness, was seized with a sudden frenzy. The Bretons, displayed on every emergency the spirit of their ancestors the Cornish: and they only acquiesced for short intervals in the sovereignty of the French kings. The intercourse between the Cornish and the Bretons, was carried on to a late age. But, at length, the feelings of affinity were lost in the urbanities of more extensive commerce. Not that, even at first, the Cornish confined their visits to Britany. They had, in early times, a college at *Paris*.

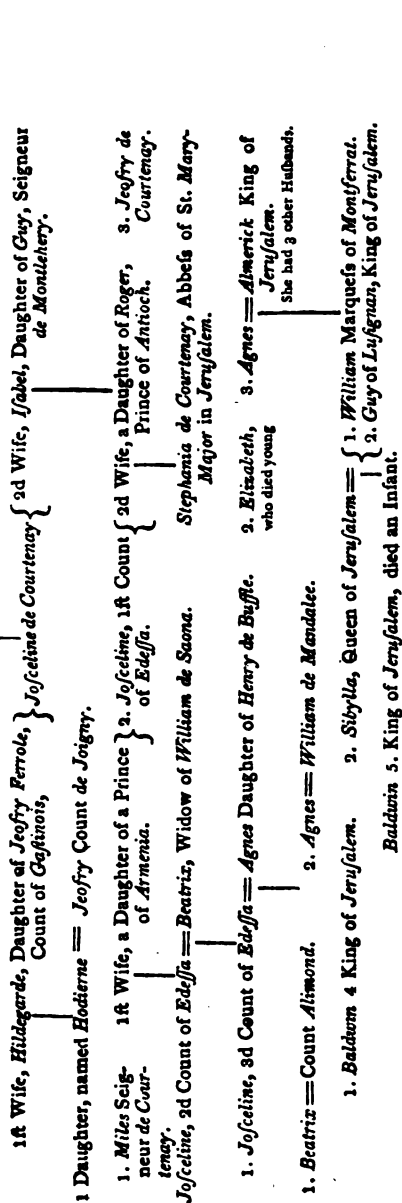
with the earls of Devon, or the lords of Boconnoc, the tale of the wars of Palestine, would be deemed no unwarrantable episode in a history of Cornwall.*

B

At

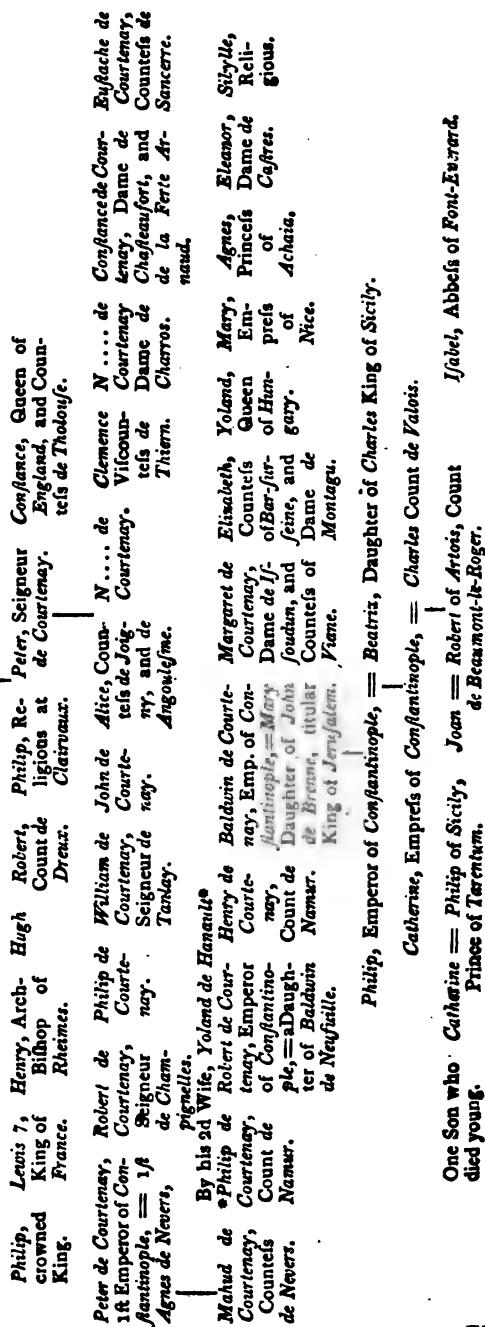
* A Genealogical Table of the FAMILY of *Joceline de Courtenay*, Count of *Edessa*.

ATHON, who fortified the Town *COURTENAY*, and gave that Name to his Family.



The FIRST BRANCH of the FAMILY of *Peter de Courtenay*, Son of King *Lewis le Gros*.

LEWIS le GROS, 6th of that Name, King of *France*.



The

At a very early period, however, our attention is drawn to the Crusaders, anticipating the glory of conquest on European ground. And the incident to which I allude, will display our martial spirit in a new and striking light, and almost give credit to the tales of Cornish heroism, before received as fabulous or apocryphal. But it is an occurrence which authors have coldly and casually mentioned, or obscurely represented; which our own annalists have overlooked; and of which Cornish tradition has lost every trace. With pride, then, I hasten to throw a splendour over Cornwall, which must Eclipse even the lustre of her Arthur's fame; conscious that I am the first to dissipate from an achievement unparalleled in war, the mists that have so long enveloped it, and to bring it to the view in all its radiance. That Lisbon was wrested from the Moors, by a fleet of European Crusaders, which arrived at the mouth of the Tagus, when that city was besieged by the Christians, has been told without interest, and repeated without curiosity. *Puffendorf* slightly mentions the assistance of the Netherland fleet, in expelling the Moors from Lisbon in 1147.†

From

The family of *Paleologus* succeeded that of *Courtenay*, in the Empire of Constantinople. We have a record of *Paleologus* in Cornwall. In the chancel of the church at the village of *Landulph*, a few miles from Kellington, is a mural monument, with the following inscription, on a large brass plate. The letters are in Roman characters. "Here lyethe the body of *Theodoro PALEOLOGUS* of Pefaro in Italey, descended from the imperyll lyne of the last christian emperors of Grece, being the sonne of *Camilio*, the sonne of *Prosper*, the sonne of *Theodoro*, the sonne of *John*, the sonne of *Thomas*, second Brother to *Constantine Paleologus*, the 8th of that name, and last of that lyne, that rayned in Constantinople untill subdued by the Turkes: who married with Mary the daughter of William * Balls of Hadlye in Souffolke, gent. and had issue 5 children, *Theodoro*, *John*, *Ferdinando*, *Maria* and *Dorothy*, and dep'ted this life at Clyfton,† the 21st of January 1636." Above the inscription is the Imperial Eagle; and in the register of *Landulph*, (which is very imperfect about this time,) is an entry of one of the family of *Paleologus*, buried in the year 1074.

* In the register of *Hadleigh*, the Balls at that period appear to have been very numerous.

† *Clyfton* was the seat of Sir *Nicholas Lower*, in the parish of *Landulph*. Sir *Nicholas*, it is said, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, *Paleologus* paid him a visit, was taken ill, and died there. Sir *Nicholas* caused this monument to be erected to his memory. The house is an old Gothic structure, and the kitchen was occupied some years since, by the parish clerk. Whether any descendants of the royal line of *Paleologus* are now living, I have vainly enquired.

‡ Thus *Puffendorf*: "Portugal, which comprehends the greatest part of that Province that the Romans called *Lusitania*, fell with the rest of Spain, under the last Gothick King *Roderick*, into the hands of the Moors, who were in possession of it for a long time; but in the year 1098 *Alfonfus VI.* King of Castile and Leon, arming with all his power to attack the Moors, and calling for, and craving the assistance of foreign Princes; among others, came one *Henry*, to signalize himself in this war, whose pedigree is variously related by the historians. For some will have him descended from the house of *Burgundy*, and a younger son of *Robert Duke of Burgundy*, whose father was *Robert King of France*, son of *Hugh Capet*. Others derive his pedigree from the house of *Lorain*, alledging, that the reason of his being called a *Burgundian* was, because he was born at *Befanzon*. To this *Henry*, King *Alfonfus VI.* gave in marriage his natural daughter *Theresia*, as a reward of his valour, assigning him for a Dowry, under the title of an Earldom, all that part of Portugal which was then in the possession of the Christians; which comprehended that part of the country, where are the cities of *Braga*, *Coimbra*, *Viseo*, *Lamego*, and *Porto*; as also that tract of ground which is now called *Tralos Montes*; granting to him withal, a power to conquer the rest of that country, as far as to the river of *Guadiana*, and to keep it under his jurisdiction; but upon these conditions, that he should be a vassal of Spain, repair to the Dyets of that kingdom, and in case of a war, be obliged to serve with 300 horse. *Henry* died in the year 1112, leaving a son whose name was *Alfonfus*, being then very young: his inheritance was, during his minority, usurped by *Ferdinand Paiz*, Count of *Trafamara*, his father-in-law, he having married his mother. But as soon as he was grown up, he took up arms against his father-in-law, and beat him out of Portugal, but his mother he put in prison and she calling to her aid *Alfonfus VII.* promised to dis-inherit her son, and to give him all Portugal. But *Alfonfus* of Portugal defeated the *Castilians* in a battle, by which victory he pretended to have freed himself from the Spanish subjection. This *Alfonfus* undertook an expedition against King *Ismar*, who had his kingdom on the other side of the river *Tajo*, and being joined by the forces of four other petty Moorish Kings, drew out against him. *Alfonfus* was then in his camp near *Cabecas des Reyes* proclaimed king, in order to animate his soldiers; and got a most signal victory, taking the five standards of those kings, whence he put five shields in the arms of Portugal, and retained ever after the title of king. He took afterwards a great many cities from the Moors; and among the rest, with the assistance of the Netherland fleet, the city of *Lisbon* in the year 1147. This *Alfonfus* was taken prisoner near *Badajoz*, by *Ferdinand* king of *Egypt*, who gave him his freedom without any other ransom, than that he was to restore to him some cities, which he had taken from him in *Gallicia*. After he had reigned very gloriously, and greatly enlarged the limits of his kingdom, he died in the 80th year of his age.

To

To him succeeded his son Sanctius, who built a great many cities, and filled them with inhabitants. He took from the Moors the city of Selva, being assisted in the expedition, by a fleet sent out of the Netherlands to the Holy Land. He was, during his whole reign, always in action with the Moors, and died in the year 1212. After him reigned his son Alfonso, surnamed Crassus, who did nothing worth mentioning, but that, with the help of the Netherlands, who went to the Holy Land, he took from the Moors the city of Alcazar. He died in the year 1223. His son Sanctius, surnamed Capellus, succeeded him; who being very careless, and ruled by his wife, was excluded from the administration of the government by the Portuguese, who conferred it on Alfonso his brother, and Sanctius died an exile in Toledo; and married Beatrice, daughter to Alfonso X. king of Castile, with whom he had for a Dowry the kingdom of Algarbia. He reigned very laudably, and united a great many cities to his kingdom, and died in the year 1279. The extraordinary virtues of his son Dionysius, especially his justice, liberality and constancy, are highly extolled by the Portuguese. He having also adorned the kingdom with a great many public buildings, among which is the academy of Coimbra, first founded by him. There is an old proverb relating to him, used among the Portuguese. *El Rey D. Denys, qui fit quanto quis*: King Dionysius, who did whatsoever he pleased. He died in the year 1325. His son Alfonso IV. surnamed the Brave, was very glorious for his achievements both in peace and war; but he banished his bastard brother, who was greatly beloved both by his father and the people; and caused D. Agnas de Castro, a very beautiful lady, who was without his consent married to his son Pieter, barbarously to be murdered; which so exasperated Pieter, that he taking up arms against the father, did considerable mischief, till at last the business was composed. He died in the year 1357. His son Pieter was commonly called The Cruel, tho' some will have this rather to have been spoken to his praise, as having been an exact observer of justice, never sparing any offender. He died in the year 1368. His son Ferdinand contended for the kingdom of Castile with Henry the bastard, who had murdered his brother Pieter, surnamed The Cruel, king of Castile. But he being too strong for him, he could not maintain his pretensions, but was obliged to make peace. However, the war broke out afresh again betwixt them. Henry made an invade into Portugal; and finding no resistance, over-ran the greatest part of the country. After the death of Henry, Ferdinand made a peace with his son John, but it was soon violated again by the Portuguese, who encouraged the duke of Lancaster, that marry'd Constantia daughter of Pieter king of Castile, to pretend to the crown of Castile. This duke came with a good army into Portugal; but the English growing quickly weary of the war in Spain, and living very disorderly in Portugal, a peace was concluded on both sides. At last Ferdinand marry'd his daughter Beatrice to John of Castile, under condition, that such children as were born of their bodies, should succeed to the kingdom of Portugal; which was afterwards the occasion of bloody wars. This Ferdinand died in the year 1383, being the last of the true race of the kings of Portugal.

After the death of Ferdinand, great troubles arose in Portugal, most of the Portuguese being unwilling to live under the subjection of the Castilians, whom they mortally hated. 'Tis true, 'twas agreed on in the articles of marriage made betwixt the king of Castile and Beatrice daughter of Ferdinand, that her mother Eleonora should have the administration of the government in Portugal, till such children as should be born of this marriage should be of age. But this Eleonora leaving all to the management of the count of Andeira, her much suspected favourite, she drew upon herself the hatred of the Portuguese. Thereupon John natural son of Pieter king of Portugal, privately murder'd him, whereby he got both the favour of the people, and increas'd the hatred against the queen Dowager: but some of the Portuguese being much dissatisfy'd at these proceedings, begg'd the king of Castile, to take upon him the crown of Portugal; which he might in all likelihood have obtain'd; but he being uncertain in his resolutions, gave by his delays, time and opportunity to the adverse party to strengthen itself. In short, coming without an army into Portugal, his mother-in-law resign'd to him the government, but he found but an indifferent reception among the Portuguese, who were very averse to him, because he us'd very rarely to speak or converse with them. 'Tis true, a great many of the nobility and some cities sided with him; but most out of a hatred to the Castilians, chose for their leader John the bastard, a wife and brave man, and much belov'd by the people. The Castilians thereupon besieged Lisbon, but their army being for the most part destroyed by the plague, they were obliged to leave it, without having got any advantage. In the next ensuing year, the Portuguese declared this John their king, who very courageously attack'd those places which had declared for the Castilians, and subdu'd the greatest part of them. The Castilians then entered with an army into Portugal, but were entirely routed by this new king near Aliubarotta, which victory is annually celebrated to this day among the Portuguese. After this battle, all the rest of the cities did surrender themselves to the new king. The Portuguese calling to their aid the duke of Lancaster, to whom they had promis'd the crown of Castile, entered into that kingdom with an army: but the English having suffered extremely by sickness, the duke of Lancaster thought it most convenient to conclude a peace with the Castilians; whereupon it was agreed, that the son of the king of Castile should marry his only daughter Catharine, which he had by Constantia, daughter to Pieter king of Castile. At the same time a truce was made betwixt Portugal and Castile; but the war soon breaking out again, at last an everlasting peace was concluded betwixt both kingdoms: so that John had the good fortune to maintain himself in the possession of the crown of Portugal, and reigned with great applause. After he was quietly settled in the throne, he undertook an expedition into Africa, and took the city Ceuta: and his son first found out the isle of Madeira. This king died in the year 1433, and left a memory that is to this day dear to the Portuguese. *Puffendorf's Introduction, &c. p. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74. Edit. 1711.*

Thus* too, Mickle: "Count Henry, after a successful reign, was succeeded by his infant son Don Alonzo-Henry, who having surmounted several dangers which threatened his youth, became the first of the Portuguese kings. In 1139 the Moors of Spain and Barbary united their forces to recover the dominions from which they had been driven by the Christians. According to the lowest accounts of the Portuguese writers, the army of the Moors amounted to 400,000; nor is this number incredible, when we consider what great armies they at other times brought to the field; and that at this time they came to take possession of the lands which they expected to conquer. Don Alonzo, however, with a very small army, gave them battle on the plains of Ourique, and after a struggle of six hours, obtained a most glorious and complete victory, and which was crowned with an event of the utmost importance. On the field of battle Don Alonzo was proclaimed King of Portugal by

* See his Dissertation on the discovery of India, prefixed to his admirable translation of the Lusiad.

by his victorious soldiers, and he in return conferred the rank of nobility on the whole army. But the constitution of the monarchy was not settled, nor was Alonzo invested with the Regalia till six years after the memorable day. The government the Portuguese had experienced under the Spaniards and Moors, and the advantages which they saw were derived from their own valour, had taught them a love of liberty, which was not to be complimented away in the joy of victory, or by the shouts of tumult. Alonzo himself understood their spirit too well to venture the least attempt to make himself a despotic Monarch; nor did he discover the least inclination to destroy that bold consciousness of freedom which had enabled his army to conquer, and to elect him their Sovereign. After six years spent in farther victories, in extending and securing his dominions, he called an assembly of the prelates, nobility and commons, to meet at Lamego. When the assembly opened, Alonzo appeared seated on the throne, but without any other mark of regal dignity. And ere he was crowned, the constitution of the state was settled, and eighteen statutes were solemnly confirmed by oath, as the charter of king and people; statutes diametrically opposite to the *jus divinum* of kings, to the principles which inculcate and demand the unlimited passive obedience of the subject.

Conscious of what they owed to their own valour, the founders of the Portuguese monarchy transmitted to their heirs those generous principles of liberty which complete and adorn the martial character. The ardour of the volunteer, an ardour unknown to the slave and the mercenary, added to the most romantic ideas of military glory, characterized the Portuguese under the reigns of their first monarchs. In almost continual wars with the Moors, this spirit, on which the existence of their kingdom depended, rose higher and higher; and the desire to extirpate Mohammedism, the principle which animated the wish of victory in every battle, seemed to take deeper root in every age. Such were the manners, and such the principles of the people who were governed by the successor of Alonzo the First; a succession of great men, who proved themselves worthy to reign over so military and enterprising a nation.

By a continued train of victories Portugal increased considerably in strength, and the Portuguese had the honour to drive the Moors from Europe. The invasions of these people were now required by successful expeditions into Africa. And such was the manly spirit of these ages, that the statutes of Lamego received additional articles in favour of liberty; a convincing proof that the general heroism of a people depends upon the principles of freedom. Alonzo IV. though not an amiable character, was perhaps the greatest warrior, politician, and monarch of his age. After a reign of military splendor he left his throne to his son Pedro, who from his inflexible justice was surnamed the Just, or, the Lover of Justice. The ideas of equity and literature were now diffused by this great prince, who was himself a polite scholar, and most accomplished gentleman. And Portugal began to perceive the advantages of cultivated talents, and to feel its superiority over the barbarous politics of the ignorant Moors. The great Pedro, however, was succeeded by a weak prince, and the heroic spirit of the Portuguese seemed to exist no more under his son Fernando, surnamed the Careless.

But the general character of the people was too deeply impressed to be obliterated by one inglorious reign; and under John I. all the virtues of the Portuguese shone forth with redoubled lustre. Happy for Portugal, his father bestowed a most excellent education upon this prince, which added to, and improving his great natural talents, rendered him one of the greatest of monarchs. Conscious of the superiority which his own liberal education gave him, he was assiduous to bestow the same advantages upon his children; and he himself often became their preceptor in the branches of science and useful knowledge. Fortunate in all his affairs, he was most of all fortunate in his family. He had many sons, and he lived to see them men, men of parts and action, whose only emulation was to shew affection to his person, and to support his administration by their great abilities.

There is something exceedingly pleasing in the history of a family which shews human nature in its most exalted virtues and most amiable colours; and the tribute of veneration is spontaneously paid to the father who distinguishes the different talents of his children, and places them in the proper lines of action. All the sons of John excelled in military exercises, and in the literature of their age; Don Edward and Don Pedro were particularly educated for the cabinet: And the mathematical genius of Don Henry, one of the youngest sons, received every encouragement which a king and a father could give, to ripen it into perfection and public utility.

History was well known to Prince Henry, and his turn of mind particularly enabled him to make political observations upon it. The wealth and power of ancient Tyre and Carthage shewed him what a maritime nation might hope; and the flourishing colonies of the Greeks were the frequent topic of his conversation. Where the Grecian commerce, confined as it was, extended its influence, the deserts became cultivated fields, cities rose, and men were drawn from the woods and caverns to unite in society. The Romans, on the other hand, when they destroyed Carthage, buried, in her ruins, the fountain of civilization, of improvement and opulence. They extinguished the spirit of commerce; the agriculture of the conquered nations, (Britain alone, perhaps, excepted,) was totally neglected. And thus, while the luxury of Rome consumed the wealth of her provinces, her uncommercial policy dried up the sources of its continuance. The egregious errors of the Romans, who perceived not the true use of their distant conquests, and the inexhaustible fountains of opulence which Phœnicia had established in her colonies, instructed Prince Henry what gifts to bestow upon his country, and, in the result, upon the whole world. Nor were the inestimable advantages of commerce the sole motives of Henry. All the ardour which the love of his country could awake, conspired to stimulate the natural turn of his genius for the improvement of navigation.

As the kingdom of Portugal had been wrested from the Moors and established by conquest, so its existence still depended on the superiority of the force of arms; and ere the birth of Henry, the superiority of the Portuguese navies had been of the utmost consequence to the protection of the state. Such were the circumstances which united to inspire the designs of Henry, all which were powerfully enforced and invigorated by the religion of that prince. The desire to extirpate Mohammedism was patriotism in Portugal. It was the principle which gave birth to, and supported their monarchy: their kings avowed it, and Prince Henry, the piety of whose heart cannot be questioned, always professed, that to propagate the gospel was the great purpose of his designs and enterprises. And however this, in the event, was neglected, certain it is, that the same principles inspired, and were always professed by king Emmanuel, under whom the Eastern World was discovered by Gama.

The

From the *Lusiad*, however, it appears, that the reduction of that city, was too memorable an event to be transiently noticed: Camoens has been diffuse on the subject. Thus his elegant and melodious translator:

“ Nor long his faulchion in the scabbard slept,
 “ Alonzo’s arm increasing laurels reapt :
 “ From Leyra’s walls the baffled Ismar flies,
 “ And strong Arroncha falls his conquer’d prize ;
 “ That honour’d town, through whose Elysian groves
 “ Thy smooth and limpid wave, O Tagus, roves.
 “ The illustrious Santarene confess his power
 “ And vanquish’d Mafra yields her proudest tower.
 “ The Lunar mountains saw his troops display
 “ Their marching banners and their brave array ;
 “ To him submits fair Cintra’s cold domain,
 “ The soothing refuge of the Nayad train,
 “ When Love’s sweet snares the pining Nymphs would shun :
 “ Alas, in vain from warmer climes they run :
 “ The cooling shades awake the young desires,
 “ And the cold fountains cherish love’s soft fires.
 “ And thou, famed Lisboa, whose embattled wall
 “ Rose by the hand that wrought proud Ilion’s fall ;
 “ Thou queen of Cities, whom the seas obey,
 “ Thy dreaded ramparts own’d the Hero’s sway.
 “ *Far from the north a warlike navy bore*
 “ From Elbe, from Rhine, and ALBION’s misty shore,
 “ To rescue Salem’s long-polluted shrine ;
 “ Their force to great Alonzo’s force they join :
 “ Before Ulysses’ walls the navy rides,
 “ The joyful Tagus laves their pitchy sides.
 “ Five times the moon her empty horns conceal’d,
 “ Five times her broad effulgence shone reveal’d,

When,

The Crusades, to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels, which had already been, however unregarded by historians, of the greatest political service in Spain and Portugal, began now to have some effect upon the commerce of Europe. The Hans Towns had received charters of liberty, and had united together for the protection of their trade against the numerous pirates of the Baltic. A people of Italy, known by the name of the Lombards, had opened a lucrative traffic with the ports of Egypt, from whence they imported into Europe the riches of the East ; and Bruges in Flanders, the mart between them and the Hans Towns, was, in consequence, surrounded with the best agriculture of these ages.* A certain proof of the dependance of agriculture upon the extent of commerce. Yet though these gleams of light, as morning stars, began to appear ; it was not the gross multitude, it was only the eye of a Henry which could perceive what they prognosticated, and it was only a genius like his which could prevent them from again setting in the depths of night.”

* Flanders has been the school-mistress of husbandry to Europe. Sir Charles Lisle, a Royalist, resided in this country several years during the usurpation of the Regicides ; and after the restoration, rendered England the greatest service, by introducing the present system of agriculture. Where trade increases, men’s thoughts are set in action ; hence the increase of food which is wanted, is supplied by a redoubled attention to husbandry ; and hence it was that agriculture was of old improved and diffused by the Phœnician colonies. Some Theorists complain of the number of lives which are lost by navigation, but totally forget that commerce is the parent of population.

" When, wrapt in clouds of dust, her mural pride
 " Falls thundering,—black the smoaking breach yawns wide.
 " As when th' imprison'd waters burst the mounds,
 " And roar, wide sweeping, o'er the cultured grounds;
 " Nor cot nor fold withstand their furious course;
 " So headlong rush'd along the Hero's force.
 " The thirst of vengeance the assailants fires,
 " The madness of despair the Moors inspires;
 " Each lane, each street resounds the conflict's roar,
 " And every threshold reeks with tepid gore.

" Thus fell the city, whose unconquer'd towers
 " Defy'd of old the banded Gothic powers,
 " Whose harden'd nerves in rigorous climates train'd
 " The savage courage of their souls sustain'd;
 " Before whose sword the sons of Ebro fled,
 " And Tagus trembled in his oozy bed;
 " Aw'd by whose arms the lawns of Betis' shore
 " The name Vandalia from the Vandals bore.

" When Lisboa's towers before the Lusian fell,
 " What fort, what rampart might his arms repell!
 " Estremadura's region owns him Lord,
 " And Torres-vedras bends beneath his sword;
 " Obidos humbles, and Alamquer yields,
 " Alamquer famous for her verdant fields,
 " Whose murmuring rivulets cheer the traveller's way,
 " As the chill waters o'er the pebbles stray.
 " Elva the green, and Moura's fertile dales,
 " Fair Serpa's tillage, and Alcazar's vales
 " Not for himself the Moorish peasant sows;
 " For Lusian hands the yellow harvest glows:
 " And you, fair lawns, beyond the Tago's wave,
 " Your golden burdens for Alonzo save;
 " Soon shall his thundering might your wealth reclaim,
 " And your glad valleys hail their monarch's name."*

* See Mickle's *Lusiad*, Book III.

It seems, that the greater part of the Crusading fleet were English; whose successful interposition, at such a crisis, must have raised gratitude and admiration in the minds of the Portuguese: and the applause of a foreign poet should be deemed of sterling value. In another place, Camoens recurs to his heroes from the British shore:

" There, by the stream, a town besieged behold,
 " The Moorish tents the shatter'd walls infold.
 " Fierce as the lion from the covert springs,
 " When hunger gives his rage the whirlwind's wings;
 " From ambush, lo, the valiant Fuaz pours,
 " And whelms in sudden rout th' astonish'd Moors.
 " The Moorish king in captive chains he sends;
 " And low at Lisboa's throne the royal captive bends.
 " Fuaz again the artist's skill displays;
 " Far o'er the ocean shine his ensign's rays:
 " In crackling flames the Moorish galleys fly,
 " And the red blaze ascends the blushing sky:
 " O'er Avila's high steep the flames aspire,
 " And wrap the forests in a sheet of fire:
 " There seem the waves beneath the prows to boil;
 " And distant far around for many a mile
 " The glassy deep reflects the ruddy blaze;
 " Far on the edge the yellow light decays,
 " And blends with hovering blackness. Great and dread
 " Thus shone the day when first the combat bled,
 " The first our heroes battled on the main,
 " The glorious prelude of our naval reign,
 " Which now the waves beyond the burning zone,
 " And northern Greenland's frost-bound billows own.
 " Again behold brave Fuaz dares the fight!
 " O'erpower'd he sinks beneath the Moorish might;
 " Smiling in death the martyr-hero lies,
 " And lo, his soul triumphant mounts the skies.
 " Here now behold, in warlike pomp pourtray'd,
 " *A foreign navy brings the pious aid.*
 " Lo, marching from the decks the squadron spread,
 " **STRANGE THEIR ATTIRE, THEIR ASPECT FIRM AND DREAD.**
 " The holy Cross their ensigns bold display,
 " To Salem's aid they plough'd the watery way;
 " Yet first, the cause the same, on Tago's shore
 " They dye their maiden swords in Pagan gore.

" Proud

" Proud flood the Moor on Lisboa's warlike towers;
 " From Lisboa's walls they drive the Moorish powers;
 " Amid the thickest of the glorious fight,
 " Lo, Henry falls, a gallant German knight,
 " A martyr falls: That holy tomb behold,
 " There waves the blossom'd palm the boughs of gold:
 " O'er Henry's grave the sacred plant arose,
 " And from the leaves, heaven's gift, gay health redundant† flows.

" Aloft, unfurl; the valiant Paulus cries;
 " Instant new wars on new-spread ensigns rise.
 " In robes of white behold a priest advance!
 " His sword in splinters smites the Moorish lance:
 " Arronchez won revenges Lira's fall:
 " And lo, on fair Savilia's batter'd wall,
 " How boldly calm amid the crashing spears,
 " That hero-form the Lusian standard rears.
 " There bleeds the war on fair Vandalia's plain:
 " Lo, rushing through the Moors o'er hills of slain
 " The hero rides, and proves by genuine claim
 " The son of Egas and his worth the same.
 " Pierced by his dart the standard-bearer dies;
 " Beneath his feet the Moorish standard lies:
 " High o'er the field, behold the glorious blaze!
 " The victor-youth the Lusian flag displays.
 " Lo, while the moon through midnight azure rides,
 " From the high wall adown his spear staff glides
 " The dauntless *Gerrald*: in his left he† bears
 " Two watchmen's heads, his right the faulchion rears:
 " The gate he opens; swift from ambush rise
 " His ready bands, the city falls his prize:
 " Evora still the grateful honour pays,
 " Her banner'd flag the mighty deed displays:

" There

† *And from the leaves*—This Legend is mentioned by some ancient Portuguese chronicles. Homer would have availed himself, as Camoens has done, of a tradition so enthusiastic, and characteristic of the age. Henry was a native of Bonneville near Cologne. His tomb, says Cafters, is still to be seen in the Monastery of St. Vincent, but without the palm.

‡ *The dauntless Gerrald*.—"He was a man of rank; who, in order to avoid the legal punishment to which several crimes rendered him obnoxious, put himself at the head of a party of Freebooters. Tiring however, of that life, he resolved to reconcile himself to his sovereign by some noble action. Full of this idea, one evening he entered Evora, which then belonged to the Moors. In the night he killed the centinels of one of the gates, which he opened to his companions, who soon became masters of the place. This exploit had its desired effect. The king pardoned Gerrald, and made him governor of Evora. A knight with a sword in one hand, and two heads in the other, from that time became the armorial bearing of the city." *Cafters*.

"There frowns the hero; in his left he bears
 "The two cold heads, his right the faulchion rears.
 "Wrong'd by his king, and burning for* revenge,
 "Behold his arms that proud Castilian change;
 "The Moorish buckler on his breast he bears,
 "And leads the fiercest of the Pagan spears."†

The atchievement which is here so finely blazoned, was of the utmost importance to the infant monarchy of Portugal. Lisbon, one of the finest ports in Europe, was, before the invention of cannon, of great strength. The old Moorish wall, flanked by seventy-seven towers, was about six miles in length, and fourteen in circumference. And besieged by Don Alonzo, it is said to have been garrisoned by an army of 200,000 men. That Don Alonzo, then, would have taken the city, without the assistance of the bold adventurers before us, is extremely improbable. Who these adventurers were, or from what part of England they came, seems a natural enquiry. But to our national chronicles, we look to no purpose for information. In the historic records at Paris, however, we find that the English armament was from *Cornwall* and *Devon*!†

But still more happily we bring our researches to a point, from the evidence of a Welsh Traveller *Udal-af-Rhys*. This writer, in his tour thro' Portugal, informs us, that Alonzo gave his English friends, *Almada* on this side of the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon—that *Villa Franca* was peopled by the English; and that they called it CORNUALLA! And they called it Cornualla, unquestionably, in honour of their native Cornwall! Thus, conquerors of Lisbon, the heroes of of Camoens, were Cornishmen! And thus, in one of the most beautiful and fertile spots in the world, and in the finest climate, was established by *Cornish* intrepidity the sovereignty of Portugal;—a sovereignty, which, in time spread its influence most extensively, and gave a new aspect to the manners of nations!§

In the Crusade of 1188, our first Richard was attended by Philip Augustus King of France, and Frederick Barbarossa to the Holy Land. His conduct there, and his captivity|| are well known

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* *Wrong'd by his king*.—Don. Pedro Fernando de Castro, injured by the family of *Lara*, and denied redress by the king of Castile, took the infamous revenge of bearing arms against his native country. At the head of a Moorish army he committed several outrages in Spain; but was totally defeated in Portugal.

† Book VIII.

‡ See in Durand's "Collect. vet. Monument." [Paris, 1724] a Latin letter from a person of distinction on board the combined fleet. It appears, that this fleet was commanded by William Longespée.

§ "The Olive-Branch of Peace, borne by a Moor," is one of Crests to the Polwhele Arms. Its origin, perhaps, may be referred to the Moors humbled by the Cornish, and in consequence suing for peace.

|| "King Richard setting sail from Syria, the sea and wind favoured him till he came into the Adriatick; and on the coasts of Istria he suffered shipwreck; wherefore he intended to pierce through Germanie by land, the next way home. But the nearness of the way is to be measured not by the shortness but the safety of it.

He disguised himself to be one Hugo a merchant, whose onely commodity was himself, whereof he made but a bad bargain. For he was discovered in an inn in Austria, because he disguised his person not his expenses; so that the very policy of an hostess, finding his purse so fast above his clothes, did detect him: yea, faith mine authour, *Facies orbi terrarum nota, ignorari non potuit*. The rude people flocking together used him with insolences unworthy him, worthy themselves: and they who would shake at the tail of this loose Lion, durst laugh at his face now they saw him in a grate. Yet all the weight of their cruelty did not bow him beneath a princely carriage.

Leopoldus Duke of Austria hearing hereof, as being Lord of the soil, seized on this Royall stray; meaning now to get his penny-worths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palestine.

Not long after the Duke sold him to Henry the Emperour, for his harsh nature surnamed Asper; and it might have been *Sævus*, being but one degree from a tyrant. He kept King Richard in bands, charging him with a thousand faults committed

known. But his cruelty and treachery, after his enlargement, are perfectly new to the English historian: they little accord with the English character.* The exploits of Richard Earl of Cornwall in† the Holy Land, were attended with little advantage to the cause.|| The Crusade of

mitted by him in Sicily, Cyprus, and Palestine. The proofs were as slender as the crimes grosse; and Richard having an eloquent tongue, innocent heart, and bold spirit, acquitted himself in the judgement of all the hearers. At last he was ransomed for an hundred and forty thousand marks, Cullen weight. A summe so vast in that age, before the Indies had overflowed all Europe with their gold and silver, that to raise it in England they were forced to sell their church-plate to their chalices. Whereupon out of most deep divinity it was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glasse, for the tritlencesse of it; nor in wood, for the sponginess of it, which would suck up the blood; nor in alchymie, because it was subject to rusting; nor in copper, because that would provoke vomiting; but in chalices of latten, which belike was a metall without exception. And such were used in England for some years after: untill at last John Stafford Archbishop of Canterbury, when the lands was more replenished with silver, inknotteth that Priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate *Poculum fannum*. After this money Peter of Bloys (who had drunk as deep of Helicon as any of that age) sendeth this good prayer; making an apotrophe to the Emperour, or to the Duke of Austria, or to both together.

*Bibe nunc, avaritia,
Dum puteos argenteos
Larga diffundit Anglia.
Tua tecum pecunia
Sit in perditionem.*

And now, thou basest avarice,
Drink till thy belly burst,
Whil' England poures large silver showres
To satiate thy thirst.
And this we pray, thy money may
And thou be like accurst.

The rancome partly payed, the rest secured by hostages, King Richard much befriended by the Dutch Prelacie, after eighteen moneths imprisonment returned into England. The Archbishop of Cullen in the presence of King Richard, as he passed by, brought in these words in saying masse, *Now I know that God hath sent his angel, and hath delivered thee out of the hand of Herod, and from the expectation of the people, &c.* But his foul was more healthfull for the bitter physick, and he amended his manners; better loving his Queen Beringaria, whom he slighted before; as souldiers too often love women better then wives."—*Fuller's History of the Holy War*, pp. 130, 131.

* We doubt very much the truth of the following anecdote from "*Ranken's History of France*." "When Richard at last obtained his liberty, 'Take care of yourself,' said Philip, writing to John, 'the devil is unchained.' He took care of himself, and made peace with his brother, but deserted Philip. The war was renewed. As soon as Richard could leave England, he embarked at Portsmouth, and landed at Barfleur. He raised the siege of Verneuil, and took the castle of Lochis. The war was conducted on both sides with much resentment, and with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. At Evreux, the principal officers of the French garrison, being invited to an entertainment by the English, were massacred in a state of intoxication. All incapable of resistance were slain without apprehension of their danger, and their heads, reeking with blood, fixed on the walls."—See *History of France*, Cadell and Davies, 1804.

† "The Christians being in deep distress (says Fuller) resolved on a dangerous course, but (as their case stood) thought necessary; for they made peace with the Sultans of Damascus and Cracci; and swearing them to be faithfull, borrowed an armie of their forces, with them joyntly to resist the Corasines; seeking, saith Frederick the Emperour, (in his letter to Richard of Cornwall,) to find *fidem in perfidia*, trust in treachery. Many suspected these auxiliary forces; thinking, though the Forrest wolves fell out with the mountain ones, they would both agree against the sheep.

Robert Patriarch of Jerusalem was a most active commander over all. S. Luke's day was the time agreed upon for the fatal battel; near Tiberias was the place. As the Christians were ordering themselves in array, it was questioned in what part of their armie their new Turkish assistants should be disposed, and concluded that they should be placed in the front, where if they did no other good, they would dull the appetite of their enemies sword.

The battel being joyned, the Turks ranne over to the other side; though some brand them onely with cowardlinesse not treachery, and that they fled from the battel but not fell to the enemies. The Christians manfully stood to it, and though over-powered in number, made a great slaughter of their enemies, till at last they were quite overthrown. Of the Teutonicke Order escaped but three; of three hundred Templars, but eighteen; of two hundred Hospitallers, but nineteen: the Patriarch (to use his own words) whom God reputed unworthy of martyrdom, saved himself by flight, with a few others. And this great overthrow, to omit lesse partner-causes, is chiefly imputed to the Templars so often breaking the truce with the Sultan of Babylon." pp. 185, 186.

|| *Matthew Paris* has given us some entertaining anecdotes of our Cornish Richard. Ann. Dom. 1240, Rex Baldwinus de Ripariis juvenem elegantem, balteo cinxit militari, et Comitatu Vexie investivit presente et ad id procurante Comite Ricardo, in cujus custodia idem Baldwinus pluribus annis extiterat, et filiam suam, scilicet Amitiam filiam uxoris sue Isabellæ, Glovernæ quandoque Comitissæ, sibi matrimonialiter copulaverat. Circa idem tempus, Isabella Comitissa Glovernæ et Cornubiæ, uxor scilicet comitis Ricardi sotericia usque ad mortem periclitans infirmabatur. Cujus cum impletum fuisset tempus

of Prince Edward was one of the most romantic of all.* Among the foldiers who accompanied Edward

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tempus parienti; erat enim gravida, et partui proxima, exanimata est, præcis copiosarum comarum suarum tritis caruleis, et facta plenarie peccatorum suorum confessione, simul cum puerulo adhuc vivo, sed non vivido, et idcirco statim baptizato, cui nomen Nicolaus aptatum est, migravit ad Dominum. Quod cum comes Ricardus, qui tunc apud Cornubiam gressus direxerat, audivit, prorumpens in gemitus lachrimabiles, doluit inconsolabiliter; et festinanter reversus, corpus venerabile uxoris suæ veneranter apud Bellum locum Dom. Scilicet quam Rex Johannes a fundamentis construxerat, et Cisterciensium ordini addixerat, fecit in presentia sua Sepelire." pp. 700, 701.

"Ann. Mill. Ducent. quad. Secundo, redeunte comiti Richardo de Terra Sancta, ipse Rex et Regina cum infinita nobilium multitudo occurrit lætundus. Rex igitur et Magnates fere universi eidem diversa munera largiendo cumulaverunt. Venit idem comes Londinum; in ejus adventu civitas auleis et pallis adornata resplenduit festiva, et epulabantur fratres gaudentes cum multitudo Soleanum, quos rex convocaverat, Convivarum." pp. 777, 778.

"Ann. Mill. Ducent. quadrag. tertio, comes Richardus desponsavit uxorem suam Cinciam, filiam Reimundi comitis Provincie, sororem videlicet Regine, apud Westmonasterium. In cuius nuptiis, tanta convivi nuptialis, totque convivarum Nobilium resplenduit serenitas festiva, ut ille incomparabilis apparatus diffusos exigeret tractatus et tædiofos. In coquinali ministerio, plura quam triginta millia ferculorum a prandentibus parabantur. Prodigiosaque commenta in presentia regis, comitumque novi sponsi, Regine quoque et sororis suæ dictæ Cincie novæ sponsæ (cujus mutatum nomen est, et vocata Scientia) Comitissæque Provincie Beatricis, aliorumque innumerabilium Magnatum exhibita, oculos et cogitatus intuentium in admirationem inauditam rapiebant. Secularisque Pompe, inanis quoque gloriæ, in jocularum diversitate, in vestium varietate, cibariorum numerositate, et epulantium populositate, delicias transitorias, contemptibiles, et umbratiles, præstigiatores, mundum manifeste comprobant, cum tanti paratus varietates crastina dies quasi nebulam exsufflavit." p. 815.

This dinner, we observe, consisted of more than thirty thousand dishes, in celebration of the second marriage of Richard Earl of Cornwall. The Earl had buried his first wife, had waged war with the Infidels in Palestine, was returned to England, and now married again.

* "Prince Edward (according to Fuller) gave evident testimonies of his personall valour: yea, in cold blood he would boldly challenge any Infidel to a duell. To speak truth, this his conceived perfection was his greatest imperfection: for the world was abundantly satisfied in the point of his valour; yet such was his confidence of his strength, and eagerneſſe of honour, that having merited the esteem of a most stout man, he would still supererogate: yea, he would profer to fight with any mean person, if cried up by the voice for a tall man: this daring being a generall fault in great spirits, and a great fault in a Generall, who staketh a pearl against a piece of glasse. The best was, in that age a man fighting with sword and buckler, had in a manner many lives to lose; and duells were not dangerous.

Whileſt he ſtayed at Ptolemais, Elenor his lady was delivered of a fair daughter, called from her birth-place Joan of Acres: But fear of her husbands death abated her joy at her daughters birth. The Turks not matching him in valour, thought to maſter him with treachery, which was thus contrived: The Admirall of Joppa, a Turk, pretended he would turn Chriſtian, and employed one Anzazim an Aſſaſine in the buſineſſe betwixt him and Prince Edward; who carried himſelf ſo cunningly, that by often repairing to our Prince he got much credit and eſteem with him.

Some write, this Anzazim was before always bred under ground (as men keep hawks and warre-horſes in the dark to make them more fierce) that ſo coming abroad he ſhould fear to venture on no man. But ſure, ſo cunning a companion had long converſed with light, and been acquainted with men, yea, Chriſtians and Princes, as appeareth by his complying carriage; eſe, if he had not been well read in their company, he could not have been ſo perfect in his leſſon. But let him be bred anywhere, or in hell itſelf: for this was his religion, to kill any he was commanded, or on the non-performance willing to forfeit his life.

The fifth time of his coming he brought Prince Edward letters from his Maſter, which whiſt he was reading alone and lying on his bed, he ſtruck him into the arm with an invenomed knife. Being about to fetch another ſtroke, the Prince with his foot gave him ſuch a blow that he felled him to the ground; and wreſting the knife from him, ranne the Turk into the belly and ſlew him; yet ſo, that in ſtruggling he hurt himſelf therewith in the forehead. At this noiſe in ſprang his ſervants, and one of them with a ſtoole beat the brains out of the dead Turks head, ſhewing little wit in his own; and the Prince was highly diſpleaſed, that the monument of his valour ſhould be ſtained with anothers cruelties.

It is ſtoried, how Elenor his lady ſucked all the poiſon out of his wounds, without doing any harm to herſelf: So ſovereigne a medicine is a womans tongue, anointed with the vertue of loving affection. Pity it is ſo pretty a ſtory ſhould not be true (with all the miracles in Loves Legends) and ſure he ſhall get himſelf no credit, who undertaketh to conſute a paſſage ſo founding to the honour of the ſex: Yet can it not ſtand with what others have written; how the Phyſician who was to dreſſe his wounds, ſpake to the Lord Edmund and the Lord John. Voyſe to take away Lady Elenor out of the Princes preſence, leſt her pity ſhould be cruel towards him, in not ſuffering his ſores to be ſearched to the quick. And though ſhe cried out and wrung her hands, Madame, ſaid they, be contented; it is better that one woman ſhould weep a little while, then that all the realm of England ſhould lament a great ſeaſon: and ſo they conducted her out of the place. And the Prince, by the benefit of Phyſick, good attendance, and an antidote the Maſter of the Templars gave him, ſhewed himſelf on horſe-back whole and well within fifteen dayes after.

The Admirall of Joppa hearing of his recovery, utterly diſavowed that he had any hand in the treachery; as none will willingly father unſucceeding villany. True it is, he was truly ſorrowfull; whether becauſe Edward was ſo bad, or no worſe wounded, he knoweth that knoweth hearts. Some wholly acquit him herein, and conceive this miſchief proceeded from Guy Earl of Montforts hatred to our Prince, who bearing him and all his kindred an old grudge for doing ſome conceived wrong to his father (in very deed, nothing but juſtice to a rebell) hired, as they think, this Aſſaſine to murder him; as a little before for the ſame quarrel he had ſerved Henry ſonne to Richard King of the Romanes, and our Edwards couſin-germane, at Viterbo

Edward to the Holy Land, were WALTER DE MOLLESWORTH, and Sir WILLIAM DE FULFORD.† Their exploits were, doubtless, heroic:§ but the death of Henry III. was an incident to remind the

Viterbo in Italy. It is much this Guy living in France should contrive this Prince's death in Palestine: but malice hath long arms, and can take men off at great distance. Yea, this addeth to the cunning of the engineer, to work unseen; and the further from him the blow is given, the less is he himself suspected.

Whoever plotted, God prevented it, and the Christians there would have revenged it, but Edward would not suffer them. In all haste they would have marched and fallen on the Turks, had not he dissuaded them, because then many Christians unarmed, and in small companies, were gone to visit the Sepulchre, all whose throats had then probably been cut before their return." pp. 219, 220.

† *Walter de Molefworth*, Knt. was of eminent note in the reign of Edward I. To his warfare in the Holy Land, his coat-armour alludes. From this Sir Walter, the Molefworths of Pencarrow are lineally descended. [Certif. de Camden, et ex Stemmate hujus famil. sub manu Tho. et Hen. St. Geor. Mil.] Several of the *Fulfords* of Fulford, attended the expeditions to Palestine. Sir *Baldwin Fulford*, Knight and Knight of the Sepulchre accompanied Richard the first to the Holy War. Sir *William de Fulford*, his Son, Knight and Knight of the Sepulchre, went to the Holy War. So also did Sir *Amias de Fulford* knight of the Sepulchre, attending Edward I. in his Crusade. Sir *Baldwin Fulford*, knight and knight of the Sepulchre, son or grandson* to the famous judge Fulford, is said, also, to have gone to the Holy Land: but this will admit of a doubt. According to our Devonian antiquaries, he was a great soldier and traveller of so undaunted a resolution, that for the honor and liberty of a royal lady in a castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought in single combat a Saracen of gigantic stature; vanquished the Saracen and rescued the lady. The figures of the Chieftain and the Giant, are cut in the wainscot of the great hall at Fulford-House.—See Sir *William Pole*, and *Prince*; particularly Sir *William*, who in his famous men, has given us at one view, many of the distinguished characters that occur in this chapter.

§ In memory of those heroic exploits, the coat-armour of many families remains to this day. There is no doubt the arms of many houses were granted to the first possessors of them, in consequence of some signal act of victory. We may argue therefore, by induction, where such arms are borne, and yet no record of the cause exists, that they were the reward also, of military merit. We have hinted at the arms of *Molefworth*, "Gules an inescutcheon vaire, between eight crosses crozlets in orle, or." The arms of the *Cheineys* of Bodanant, in St. Teath, were "Gules on a fess of four lozenges, argent, as many scallops sable," in memory, as tradition says, that one of this family going into the Holy Land with Richard or Edward, carried such shells with him for taking up water to drink in the hotter clime of Asia. Hals, in St. Teath.

Johnson tells us in his life of Nicholas Rowe, the Poet, that "the ancestor from whom he descended in a direct line, received the family coat-armour for his bravery in the Holy War."—Vol. II. p. 323. The arms of Rowe of Bodillyveor and Treganion in St. Michael Penkivel, are *gules, three holy lambs, staff, cross and banner, argent*.

Fuller's remarks on this topic coincide exactly with my ideas. * Chap. 24. Of the honourable arms in scutcheons of nobilitie occasioned by their service in the Holy Warre. Now for a corollarie to this storie, if we survey the scutcheons of the christian princes and nobilitie at this day, we shall find the arms of many of them pointing at the achievements of their predecessors in the Holy Warre. Thus the Dukes of Austria bear *gules a fesse argent*, in memory of the valour of Leopoldus at the siege of Ptolemais. The Duke of Savoy beareth *gules a croisse argent*, being the croisse of St. John of Jerusalem; because his predecessors were speciall benefactors to that order, and assisted them in defending of Rhodes. Queens Colledge in Cambridge (to which I ow my education for my first seven years in that Universitie) giveth for parcel of her arms, amongst many other rich coats, the croisse of Jerusalem; as being founded by Queen Margaret, wife to King Henry the sixth, and daughter of Renate Earl of Angiers and titular King of Sicilie and Jerusalem. The noble and numerous familie of the Douglasses in Scotland (whereof at this day are one Marquess, two Earls, and a Vice-count) give in their arms a man's heart, ever since Robert Bruce King of Scotland bequeathed his heart to James Douglass, to carry it to Jerusalem; which he accordingly performed. To instance in particulars were endlesse: we will onely summe them up in generals. Emblemes of honour born in coats occasioned by the Holy Warre, are reducible to these heads: 1. Scallop-shells; which may fitly for the workmanship thereof be called *artificium naturæ*. It seemeth Pilgrimes carried them constantly with them, as Diogenes did his dish, to drink in. I find an order of Knights called *Equites Cochleares*, wearing belike cockle or scallop-shells, belonging to them who had done good sea-service, especially in the Holy Warre: and many Hollanders (saith my authour) for their good service at the siege of Damietta were admitted into that order.—2. Saracens Heads: it being a maxime in Heraldrie, that it is more honourable to bear the head then any other part of the bodie. They are commonly born either black or bloudie. But if Saracens in their arms should use Christians heads, I doubt not but they would shew ten to one.—3. Pilgrimes or Palmers Scrips or Bags; the arms of the worshipfull family of the Palmers in Kent.—4. Pilgrimes Staves, and such like other implements and accoutrements belonging unto them.—5. But the chieft of all is the croisse: which though

* "It is a doubt with *Dean Miles* whether it was the next descendant from Judge Fulford, or his grandson. A copy of whose letter now before me I will transcribe. Of that story of the Saracen told by our Devon antiquarian, he makes him one and the same person, with Sir Baldwin, who was beheaded, which differs from that in the family, which states him to have been a great warrior and traveller, and to have married Wilmot, daughter and heir of Philip Bryan. But be that as it will, I think Sir Baldwin the grandson might have performed an exploit of that kind either in Spain or Italy, at that time much occupied by the Saracens, especially as his office of under admiral to the Duke of Exeter, might carry him abroad; and tho' he was a knight of the Sepulchre, yet it is not probable he was in the Holy Land. The wainscot in the great hall, certainly continues the memorial of such a fact; and it appears by the stile of carving to have been erected about that time. Exeter, September 29, 1779, *Jerem. Miller*." Letter from the late Mrs. Fulford, to the Author.

the Prince of his country and his kingdom. In this manner, the spirit of religiousness was kindled into action, and displayed in chivalrous adventure. To rescue Salem from the infidel armies, was to add distinction to royalty; and the knights of the sepulchre were more than human heroes. It was the passion of the times, and in this passion Cornwall had her share. We have now to contract our views; adverting more closely to the annals of the county; still, however, as connected with our island history.

I observed, that at the decease of his father Henry III. EDWARD was engaged in the Crusades. On his return to his kingdom, he had little reason to rejoice in the prospect of affairs either civil or military. In the administration of justice, he saw nothing but venality;* even to the gravest personages, the gratification of the senses was avowedly the leading object. Of Cornish plenty and hospitality, the luxurious judges of England, had, certainly, formed no very flattering opinion; since in 1272, we find them thus excusing themselves to the Lord Chancellor from holding a court of Eyre in Cornwall. "If (said they) we go thither, we shall bring back lanthorn jaws"† In his people, the King perceived a turbulent and a disloyal spirit. But wise and politic, as well as religious and brave, he had an insight into the character of his subjects, and knew how to adapt measures to emergencies: whilst personal civilities availed in conciliating some, a severer process was necessary for the correction of others. In our western metropolis,‡ where "he kept his Christmas with his Queen," he acquired popularity by suggesting architectural improvements, and affording the means of carrying his plans into execution.§ And the disaffection of Wales, soon awakened into useful exertion that valour which had only won romantic laurels. *Merlin* the common seer of Cornwall and of Wales, had prophesied, that "Llewellyn should wear the diadem of Brute." And in 1281, the Welsh commenced hostilities by the surprize of Lord Clifford, the king's justiciary, whom they wounded and sent prisoner to the mountains of Snowdon. But Merlin proved a lying prophet|| though the Cornish, perhaps,

though born in arms before, yet was most commonly and generally used since the Holy Warre. The plain crosse, or S. Georges crosse, I take to be the mother of all the rest; as plain-song is much senior to any running of division. Now as by transposition of a few letters, a world of words are made; so by the varying of this crosse in form, colour, and metall (ringing as it were the changes) are made infinite severall coats: the crosse of Jerusalem, or five crosses, most frequently used in this warre; crosse *Patée*, because the ends thereof are broad; *Wauée*, which those may justly wear who sailed thither through the miseries of the sea, or sea of miseries: *Molinée*, because like to the rind of a mill: *Sallyrée*, or *S. Andrews crosse*: *Florida*, or garlanded with flowers: the crosse *crossed*: Besides the divers tricking or dressing; as piercing, voiding, fimbriating, engrailing, coupling: and in fante and devices there is still a *plus ultra*; inasmuch that crosses alone as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the severall families of gentlemen in England."

* Twelve of the king's justiciaries were found guilty of corruption: one of this number was Adam de Stratton, who was forced to pay a fine of no less than three hundred and twenty thousand marks. See *Westminster, Trivet, Walsingham*, and *Madox*.

† "Si veniamus ibidem, macras genas reportabimus." MSS, apud *Barrington*.

‡ "That King Edward I. frequented Helston for delight or pleasure, or, designed so to do, after the death of his uncle Richard, Earl of Cornwall King of the Romans, when the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to himself in right of his crown of England, A. D. 1272; is evident from his granting land by the tenure of grand serjeantry, to *William de Trevelle*, on condition of bringing a fishhook and a boat and nets at his own proper cost and charges, for the king's fishing in the lake of Helston, whensoever the King should come to Helston, and as long as he should tarry there." *W. Hals, in Helston*.

§ "By his letter patent, dated 10th March, 1275, the king granted to the city of Exeter an yearly tribute or collection, of all manner of wears brought thither to be sold, towards paving the streets, repairing the walls, &c. which in old English is called *Bagawel*, *Bethugavel*, and *Chippengavel*." *Hist. of Exeter*.

|| See *Westminster, Walsingham, Powel*. Deluded by Merlin's prophecy, Leolin (says Baker) had "no ear for peace, and shortly no head." *Chron.* p. 96. [Fol. edit. 1696.]

perhaps, reluctantly followed their earl, to oppose in arms their kindred Britons.* After the reduction of Wales, Edward very early turned his attention to Scotland; the conquest of which appears to have been the favourite object of his ambition. Among the military men, whose services were required beyond the Tweed, we have the names of *Richard de Greynvile*, *Richard of Cornwall*, *De Prideaux*, and *Sir Walter Molefworth*.† It was in the last year of his reign, that Edward summoned *Sir Walter*‡ with all the other vassals of his crown; determined to march into the heart of Scotland, and “destroy it (as he expressed himself) from sea to sea.” But, at the head of one of the finest armies that England ever saw, he was seized with a fatal disease, which frustrated all his projects; tho’ with his dying breath, he enjoined his son to prosecute the war with the Scots. There were two other injunctions he laid on the young prince, to send his heart to the Holy Sepulchre, and not to recall *Gavestone* from banishment: yet *Gavestone*, we shall find, was recalled from banishment, and even created *Earl of Cornwall*.

Little regard had EDWARD II. to the dying admonitions of his father: no sooner was he invested with the|| regal power, than he abandoned the war with Scotland, and welcomed home his favourite *Gavestone*. To the voluptuous foreigner he devoted his time with a folly only to be equalled by his depravity.‡‡ With *Gavestone* he pursued his pleasures; and on *Gavestone* he heaped

* In 14 Edward I. Lord Berkley§ was summoned to be at Gloucester on Midsummer-day; thence with Edmund Earl of Cornwall, the king’s uncle, to march against the Welsh. Ann. 1287. Edmundus Comes Cornubiæ, custos Angliæ in regis absentia, versus Walliam cum magno exercitu properavit, volens sed non valens cervicositatem Wallensium reprimere. Wallenses dolositate vulpina se in suis latibulis receperant, frades et dolos secundum illorum Antiquam consuetudinem machinantes.” *Matt. Westm.* f. 179.

† In 25 Edward I. *Sir Richard de Greynvile*, Knight, was one of the principal persons of Devon summoned to be at London, on Sunday after the Octave of St. John Baptist, to go with the king beyond the seas for their honour, and the preservation and profit of the kingdom; being styled Dominus Richardus de Greneville. MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. *John Anstis*, Arm.—In 25 Edward I. at the taking of Berwick upon Tweed, a Javelin from a strong tower which the Flemish merchants had occupied, flew *Richard of Cornwall*, a gallant gentleman, brother to the Earl of Cornwall. *Speed’s England*, p. 637.—In the 26th of King Edward First, 1298, at the battle of Salkirk, where according to some authors 60,000 Scots were slain, *Staplehill* and *De Prideaux*, being two of the English commanders, and by the Ensigns perceiving that each bore the same coat of armour, they resolved to trye by combat to whome the arms belonged. But the king being unwilling to hazard the losse of two such valiant soldiers, commanded them to cast lots, who should have the addition of the Sable in chief gules. At length, the lot fell to *Prideaux*, which have been worn in the family ever since. The *Prideaux* Carew, [MS.] at f. 145, b.—In 29 Edward I. *Sir Richard de Greynvile*, had summons to be at Berwick upon Tweed, with horse and arms to march against the Scots. *Claus.* 29. Ed. I. m. 14.

‡ In 34 Edward I. on a grand festival at Whitsuntide, when the King, to adorn the splendor of his court and augment the glory of his intended expedition into Scotland, knighted Edward Earl of Caernarvon, his eldest son; the young Prince, immediately at the high altar, in Westminster-Abbey, conferred the same honor on nearly 300 gentlemen’s sons of earls, barons, and knights; and among them, *Sir Walter Molefworth*, ancestor of the Molefworths, of Pencarrow. See *Astmore* on Knighthood, p. 38.

|| On his ascending the throne, a charter of summons was directed to *Sir Walter Molefworth* and his lady, to attend in person, at his coronation: and in that year the King appointed *Sir Walter* with *Gilbert de Holme*, sheriff for the counties of Bedford and Bucks: and, in the 5th year of that King, he and *Gerard de Braybrooke*, had their writs of expence issued out for their service, as knights of the shire for Bedford, in the first Parliament held at Westminster. He also served again in Parliament for the same county the eighth of that reign.

‡‡ *Christopher Marlowe*, a contemporary of Shakspeare, was author of a long-forgotten tragedy, intituled “Edward the Second.” In this tragedy are some fine passages; among which the following is not the least poetical. Here, the highest entertainments

§ For his former services against the Welsh, he had had a special grant of liberty to hunt the fox, hare, badger and wild cat, with his own dogs, within the king’s forests of Mendip, and chase of Kingwood.

¶ “Rex dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Mulfesworth et consorti, salutem. Quia hac instanti die Dominica post festum Sti. Valentini, proponimus coronari vobis mandamus quatenus, vos et confor vestra, hujusmodi coronationis nostræ solenniis dictis, die et loco celebrand. Ad Cometivam nobis et carissimæ consorti nostræ Isabellæ, reginæ Angliæ ob nostræ et ipsius consortis nostræ honorem faciend. personaliter modis omnibus interfutis, et hoc sicut nos diligeris, nullatenus omittatis.” Teste 8 Febr. Rot. Claus. 1 Ed. II. m. 12.

heaped favours and honours. This his subjects saw with a repentment which they could not suppress. To the effeminate companion of the monarch—to the *Earl of Cornwall*, every day more insolent, the proud barons of England were forced to bow: but, whilst they bowed, they threatened. With their vassals, they were quickly in arms: the Earl of Cornwall was seized: and with a ferocity that spurned at the forms of a trial, he was hurried to the scaffold, and beheaded. Still was Edward irreclaimable. The daily intelligence of disaffection and rebellion; the triumph of the Scots to whom the English were no longer formidable, and the menaces of France,§ might have occasioned some fleeting apprehensions of danger, but were not powerful enough to interrupt his pleasures. Yet, when the storm was ready to burst upon his head, he was full of terror: and his very fears operated to his destruction. Such must ever be the case, where guilt is combined with weakness.† That in these unhappy disputes the Cornish had their share, and that they were successful in supporting their ancient military character, would appear, if the historic voice were silent, from the strains of the poet *Drayton*. Thus are our forefathers celebrated in “the *Barons Warres* :”

For courage no whit second to the best,
The *Cornishmen*, MOST ACTIVE, BOLD and LIGHT !‡

The

entertainments then in fashion, are contrived for the gratification of Edward by his minion Gavestone.

“ I must have wanton poets, pleasant wits,
Musicians, that with touching of a string
May draw the plyant king which way I please.
Music and poetry are his delight;
Therefore I'll have Italian masques by night,
Sweet speeches, comedies, and pleasing shewes.
And in day, when he shall walke abroad,
Like sylvan Nymphs my pages shall be clad,
My men like Satyrs, grazing on the lawnes,
Shall with their goat-feet dance the antick hay.
Sometimes a lovely Boy, in Dian's shape,
With haire that gildes the water as it glides,
Crownets of pearle about his naked armes,
And in his sportfull handes an olive-tree,
* * * * *
Shall bathe him in a spring: and there hard by,
One, lyke Aëteon, peeping through the groue,
Shall by the angry goddess be transform'd.—
Such things as these best please his majestie.”

* In 1319, “a fanatic, *John Powdras*, a Tanner's son of Exeter, gave out that himself was the true Edward, eldest son of the late King Edward the first and by false nurse changed in his cradle; and that the now King Edward was a Carter's son, and laid in his place. But at his death, (being drawn and hanged) he confessed he had a familiar spirit in his house in the likeness of a cat, that assured him he should be king of England; and that he had served the said spirit three years before to bring his purpose about.” *Fabian, Baker*.

§ *Ann.* 1322. Edward desirous of avoiding a rupture with the French, sent his queen Isabella to her brother the French king to effect a reconciliation between England and France. With her went the bishop of Exeter. This prelate, perceiving her secret designs, and the countenance which she gave to Roger Mortimer (who two years before had escaped out of the tower, where with his uncle he had been imprisoned and had been twice pardoned) returned, and acquainted the king with the whole intrigue.

† According to Sir Thomas More, the king had thoughts of retiring for safety to the isle of *Lundy*; whither *Morisco*, (a conspirator against Henry the third) had retired before. Lundy would not have sheltered him from the rage of the barons. Even there he would have suffered a worse fate than *Morisco*, tho' a pirate and a traitor.

‡ *JOHN*, son of *THOMAS ARCHDEACON*, was among the military characters of this reign. “*Azure*, three *Chevronels Sable*; by the name of *Archdeacon of Cornwall*. We find, *Thomas Archdeacon*, governor of *Tintagel-Castle*, summoned by writ

The most striking incident to the historian of the Cornish, in the reign of EDWARD III. was the investiture of the Black Prince with ducal honours: in 1337, the Prince was created Duke of Cornwall.† But he was no sooner Duke, than his Duchy was invaded by the French.‡ The Duke of Cornwall, however, amply revenged the insult. On the 4th of June 1346, the king put to sea, intending to land in Guienne; but driven back by a storm on the coast of Cornwall, he changed his design, and made for Normandy. Arriving off La Hogue, he landed there; and after having reduced the strongest cities in that neighbourhood, spread fire and sword on every side, even to the gates of Paris.¶ The battle of Cressy¶ soon followed: the Duke of Cornwall commanded

writ to the House of Peers, from 14th to 18th Edward II. His son John was in the wars of France and Scotland, temp. Edward II. and had the like summons, 16th Edward III. but never after." *Guillim's Heraldry*, abridged by Samuel Kent, vol. 1. p. 143. 8vo. London. 1755.—"OLIVERUS DE CARMINOW, was one of the men at arms in the 17th year of Edward II.; as was also his father Sir JOHN DE CARMINOW, in the said year: and each of them had 40l. per ann. in land and rents. *Carew*. f. 51.—"Sir Oliver Carminow, of Carminow, knight, was Lord Chamberlain to Edward the second." *Tonkin's MS.*—Sir Henry Willington, 17 Edward II. took arms against that king.‡

† See *Selden's Titles of Honour*.

‡ In 1338, whilst Edward was prosecuting the war by land, the French, with their allies the Scots, greatly annoyed the English coast. Spreading an alarm over all the western coast, they burnt Plymouth, and insulted Bristol. See *Holinshed*, vol. 2. p. 357. *H. Knighton*, p. 2573. *Fabian's Chron.* p. 206. *Stowe's Chron.* p. 235. *Froisart*. c. xxxvii. f. 21, 23.—To the last authority, *Carew* refers us for many of his historical anecdotes. "When Edward the third averted his right to the Crowne of Fraunce, by the evidence of armes, the French for a counterplea, made an unlawfull entry into Devon and Cornwall; but *Hugh Courtney* Earle of Devon, removed it with *passe Comitatus*, and recommittd them to the wooden prison that brought them thither. Yet would not the Scots take so much warning by their successe, as example by their precedent, if at least, *Froisart's* ignorance of our English names, bred not his mistaking in the place. By his relation, also, *Cornwall's* neera neighbourhood gave opportunity of access, both to the Earle *Montford*, when he appealed to Edward III. for aid to recover his right in Brittain (albeit I cannot bring home *Cepsee* the designed port of his landing) and after his captivitee, to the messengers of his heroical Countesse, employed in the like errand. And from Cornwall, the Earle of Sarum, *Wil. de Meville* and *Philip de Courtney*, set to sea, with 40 ships, besides Barks, and 2000 men at armes, besides archers, in support of that quarrell. Lastly, his authorities enformeth me, that those souldiers of Cornwall, who vnder their captaines *John Apport* and *John Cornwall*, had defended the fort of Bercherel in Brittain, against the power of Fraunce, above a years space, in the end, for want of due succours, upon an honourable composition surrendered the same." *Carew*, f. 97, 97, b.

¶ A list of the ships which some of the sea ports furnished, in consequence of Edward the third's Naval Parliament in 1344, and which ships were used at the siege of Calais. From *Hackluyt*, page 118, vol. 1. All from Cornwall were included in "the South Fleet."

Towns or Ports.	Shippes.	Mariners.
Loo,	20	315
Fowey or Foy,	47	770
Patrickeftow or Padftow,	2	27
Polerwan, (Polruan)	1	60
Mulbrooke, (Milbrook)	1	12
	71	1184
Plimouth;	26	606
Portsmouth,	5	96
Dartmouth,	31	757
The King,	25	419
London,	25	662
Yermouth or Yernmouth,	43	1075

¶ In the reign of Edward the third, the long-bow is supposed to have been much in use. Mr. Barrington entertains this opinion very reasonably, from circumstances which occurred at the battle of Cressy. The Arbalests in the hands of the Genoese, were

§ "GIDDESHAM, (supposed to have been derived from *Gwith ys Ham*, i. e. the place of wood and water) was held by *Gotceline*, in elder ages, and *Combe* by *Odo*: since it was the inheritance of an ancient family, called *de Lumen* or *Lomen*; of which race were divers knights. Sir *Richard Lumen*, was the last that lived in this place in the time of King *Henry III.* from whom it came unto the family of *Willington*, and was conveyed unto Sir *Henry Willington*, who dwelt here in the days of King *Edward II.* and made one among the barons that took arms against the said king, and was slain in the 17th year of his reign, who is named to be a baron by *Holinshed*." *Chapple's Rifdon*.

commanded the first line of the English army: the second was led on, by the Earls of Northampton and Arundel.* The victory of the English at Cressy, as well as† at the battle of

D

Poitiers,

were all exposed to a violent storm, which happened just before the battle commenced. This storm falling on the strings of their bows, relaxed them so far, as to render them incapable of proper service; while on the other hand, the English bows were kept in their cases during the rain and were not injured. Hence Mr. Barrington concludes, the English used the long-bow, as that instrument was commonly provided with a case, but the cross-bow, being of so inconvenient a shape, could not be provided with such covering. Indeed this latter kind of bow, is not said to have been even furnished with a cover, as far as I have been able to find. The battle of Cressy, as well as that of Poitiers, (where the archers poured forth their quivers in such bloody victories,) intimates the bow to have been highly cultivated by the English at those times; but it was found necessary by Edward to enforce the practice of archery during the peace which followed, as the soldiers rather attended to other amusements, than archery.

* After the battle of Cressy, the town of Calais surrendered to the English. There is in the catalogue of the MSS. in the church library at Canterbury, a very curious volume in folio; containing "The names, and armes (emblazoned) of the principall capitains as well of noblemen as of knights that were with the victorious Prince King Edward the third, at the siege of Calais, 1346. An account of how many ships and mariners every port sent throughout England to that siege. Also the supply of ships and mariners from Bayon, Spayne, Ireland, Flaunders, and Gelderland. An account of all the princes and noblemen foreigners that served at that siege with their pay and of the whole charge of that siege.

The Prince of Wales had by the day for his diet	xx <i>shill.</i>
A Duke, not of the Blood Royal	viii <i>sh.</i> <i>iiid.</i>
An Earle	vi <i>sh.</i> <i>viid.</i>
A Viscount	v <i>sh.</i>
A Baron	iiii <i>sh.</i>
A Knight	ii <i>sh.</i>
An Esquier	xviii <i>d.</i>
A Gentleman for him and his servant	ii <i>sh.</i>
Archers on foot	iiid.
on horse	iiid.
A Welshman on foot	iid.
A Mariner	iiid."

† John Maynard of Axminster, served under Edward Duke of Cornwall, in his victorious expeditions in France; and, 28th July, 1352, 26 Edward III. was constituted governor of Breſt-Caſtle, in Britany.‡ In these military expeditions, *Cruwys* and *Carew* are also signal names.¶

‡ The Maynards had considerable property in Devonshire, and intermarried with several families in the West of England; among whom were the Bullers of Shillingham, in Cornwall.

¶ "*Cruwys*, Sir Robert, Kt. was born at the antient seat of the name and family, in the parish, now called *Morchard*, in the hundred of *Witheridge*, about five miles to the west of *Tiverton* in this county. It was heretofore called *Morceſter*; which word *Ceſter*, is often used in the old Saxon tongue, for *Caſtle*, or *Fortreſs*; tho' its original be Latin, as derived from *Caſtrum*: but an ingenious gentleman, the present heir of this family, *John Cruwys*, Esq. thinks, that it doth often signify a seat, or seated; and then *Morceſter*, will be the place, or parish, seated by, or near the *Moor*. But, for what I know, it may do as well, to interpret it a caſtle or place of defence; the same, or the ruins whereof, might be there, tho' now not apparent, as the first denomination of the place, in, or near the *Moor*; unto which it well agrees, as adjoining to the forest of *Exmoor*.

But then at length it obtained the adjunct of *Cruwys*, from this antient and knightly family; that even from the conquest, if not before, were lords thereof, and was called *Morceſter-cruwys*, and now generally *Cruwys-morchard*; the reason of which last termination, I muſt own myſelf ignorant of,

As to the Etymon or Derivation of the name *Cruwys*, the last mentioned gentleman apprehends it to be *de Cruce*, the High-Dutch and Germans calling this family *Croſs* and *Cruce*; and their ſtile in Latin was *Domini de Cruce*, the lord of the croſs. Which induces me to believe, they derive this name from ſome notable croſs, or place ſo called heretofore, near their houſes or habitation. Which was a practice much in uſe among our Saxon anceſtors, as *Veſtegan* obſerves; whoſe words, for confirmation of this ſurmize, I ſhall crave leave here to infer: *Divers of our anceſtors took their ſurnames, by reaſon of their abode, in or near ſome place of note, where they ſettled themſelves, and planted their enſuing families, as at a wood, a hill, a field, a brook, a ford, a green, and the like; as Robert of the Green, came to be called, Robert a Green, and at laſt, Robert Green.* So *Robert de Cruce*, might come at length to be *Robert Cruwys*. But of this enough.

How long this name and family have poſſeſſed this antient inheritance, is not certainly known; but 'tis ſuppoſed, from before the Norman conqueſt. There is a tradition in this country, of three families, ſtill flouriſhing herein, that were here before that time; according to that old *Saw* often uſed among us in diſcourſe,

Crocker, Cruwys, and Copleſtone,
When the Conqueror came, were at Home.

There was antiently a vaſt eſtate in this name and family, here in this county; which came to be much impaired by the heat and violence of Sir *Alex. Cruwys*, Kt. who in the days of *K. E. 3.* unhappily quarrelling with *Carew* on *Bicklegh* Bridge, ran him thorow and the rails breaking, threw him into the river. Whoſe pardon, yet to be ſeen, according to a tradition in the family, coſt him two and twenty manors of land. Notwithſtanding which, there remained a noble eſtate to the heir;

heir; and a very fair one still doth: altho' the present gentleman's grand father, *Lewis Cruuys*, Esq. lopped off from him, near a thousand pound a year more; upon what occasion, seeing I am not informed, I list not to enquire. Only this I shall add, as very remarkable, that they have lived ever since *Sir Alexander Cruuys's* time, in K. H. 3. reign, now near upon five hundred years together, in the same house at *Cruuys-Morchard*, with an handfome estate, without the least help of a gown, a petticoat, or an apron; i. e. without any augmentation from a lawyer, an heir, or a trade in the family.

Which was first in the possession of this family, *Morchard*, or *Nether-Ex*, I cannot say: *Otnel de Cruuys* held *Nether-Ex* in K. H. 2 days; and A. 1233, being the 18th of K. H. 8. *Sir Richard Cruuys* held it; whose son *William* leaving five daughters and heirs, this manor was parted among them; who brought their purparties to their husbands, *de Lucy*, *de Luccombe*, a knightly tribe in this shire heretofore; *Saint-clere le Reis*, or *Reis* and *de Whitefeild*. Another family of this name flourished long at *Ansty-cruuys*, in the north-east parts of this county, near the confines of *Somersetshire*; which was a younger branch of *Morchard* house, planted there in the reign of K. *Edw. 1.* which, after four generations, expired in two daughters and heirs, married to *Norton* and *Pollard*. But this land, notwithstanding all their endeavours to the contrary, reverted to *Morchard* house; being, after a tedious suit at law, removed by judgment.

There was yet another family of this name, which did sometime prosper well, at their seat called *Denvale*, in the parish of *Bampton* in this shire; and continued there, from K. *Edw. 1.* unto Q. *Eliz.* days; when by the heir general, it was sold unto a gentleman surnamed *Trifram*. But as we may guess by the arms, this was a different family from that of *Morchard*; for they gave In a *Feild Gold*, a chevron *Gul.* between 3 *Mulleis*.

There were several knights of this family before *Sir Robert Cruuys's* time, of whom we are treating, who was the eldest son of *Sir Alexander Cruuys*, that was unhappily engaged in a duel with *Carew*: of which before. Whose father having greatly exhausted and incumbered his estate, this young gentleman betook himself to the wars; which he chose rather to do, as became a man of honour; when by serving his king and country, he might get profit and renown abroad, than to lie rusting at home in sloth and luxury: and like a true bred English gentleman, however some effeminate *Beaus* ridicule them by the names of *grinning honours*, and *honourable scars*, he rather sought danger than declined it: and having acquitted himself well, returned back to his native country with great reputation.

The scene on which he acted his part was *France*; and the general under which he served was that famous captain, the Lord *Walter de Manny*; who, tho' a foreigner by birth, had a great estate in *England*, and some in *Devonshire*. For we are told, *South-Huishe*, near *King'sbridge*, was his, in the reign of K. *Edw. 3.* If we would then know what particular exploits our *Sir Roger Cruuys* was engaged in, we must enquire into the actions of that great commander; in most, if not all which, we may suppose him to have a share.

In the 14th of *Edw. 3.* this lord made great spoil in the north parts of *France*, slew more than a thousand soldiers, and burnt three hundred villages. In the 15th of *Edw. 3.* he came to the castle of *Conquest*, which the French had won the day before; saying, *he would not go thence, 'till he saw who were in the castle, and how it had been won*: and at length, finding a breach in the wall, entered thereat. About that time also, he attended on K. *Edw. 3.* to the siege of *Nantz*; when the King made him several grants of privileges and emoluments, for the support of himself and 50 men at arms, with 50 archers on horse back, in that expedition then made into *France*. His own wages as a Banneret was 4s. *per diem*, the Knights (which were twelve) 2s. a piece; the Esquires, 1s. and the Archers 6d.

In the 18th of E. 3. being one of the Marshals of the host to the Earl of *Derby*, he went with him to the assault of *Bergerath* (says *Dugd.* which I take to be *Bergerac* a city of *Perigord*) in *France*, which being made by sea and land, the town soon yielded. After this in the 19th of the same King, he was at the relief of *Auberoche*; where falling on the French in their tents, he utterly vanquished their whole host. Shortly after, he was at the taking of *Mauleon*, where he did great service.

In the 20th of *Edw. 3.* he was, and most likely *Sir Robert Cruuys* also, in the famous battel of *Cressy*, being an eminent commander in the van of the English army; a little before the battel began, what is somewhat remarkable, 'tis said, that sheals and clouds of baleful Ravens, and other birds of prey and ravin (as fore-shewing the harvest of carcases at hand) came flying over the French host. Here the English obtained a glorious victory; which the historian makes a controverfy of, whether 'twas owing to the exemplary manhood of the English, or their singular piety. Great was the victory, says he, great was the prowess, and great the glory: but they, like Christian Knights and soldiers, forbore all boast; referring the whole thanks and honour to God. Soon after the battel, K. *Edward* went and sat down before the strong town of *Calais*; which the Lord *Manny* knowing (being now, as I suppose, with the Duke of *Lancaster* in *Guien*) among his prisoners at *Cressy*, having taken a French *Kt.* who offered three thousand crowns for his ransom, he remitted the whole sum for a pafs, which he obtained from the K. of *France*, that he might ride through part of his country, with twenty of his company, to *Calais*, then besieged by the English.

Whether *Sir Robert* was one of this twenty that accompanied the Lord *Manny* is uncertain; most likely he was not, but rather stayed behind with those forces he had left, with *Henry of Lancaster*, Earl of *Derby*; who (the Duke of *Normandy* being sent for by the King of *France*, to come to the relief of *Calais*, which yet they were not able to effect) was left master of the field in *Guyenne*. And having a considerable army there, of 1200 men at arms, 2000 archers, and 3000 other foot, he took in most of the towns of *Xantaigne* and *Poichou*; and in the end, besieged and sacked *Poitiers*: and then returned to *Burdeaux*, with more pillage than his people could well bear. So *Sir R. Baker* expressly tells us.

That *Sir Robert Cruuys* was in this action, and a great contributor to the success thereof, is more than probable; in that I find it recorded of him, that he gave his acquittance for his wages at *Burdeaux*, A. 20 *Edw. 3.* which was the same year the victory was obtained at *Cressy*, with the slaughter of 11 princes, 80 barons, 1200 knights, and 30,000 common soldiers of the French.

That *Sir Robert Cruuys* should fight under the command of the Lord *Manny*, let none esteem it as a disparagement to his honour; when K. *Edward* himself, and the Black Prince his son, either in the taking (as *Dugdale*) or defending (as *Baker*) of the town of *Calais*, fought both under his banner. In all, or most of whose exploits, this our countryman was so signally assisting, that he received the honour of *Knighthood* upon that account; tho' whether from the General or the King's hand immediately, is not mentioned. For so we are expressly told, that *Sir Robert Crews*, of *Crews-Morchard*, as they are vulgarly called

called, was knighted for his valiant service done in France, under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny, in the age of King Edw. 3. Sometime after this he quitted the wars; and being paid off, we may well suppose, Sir Robert Cruwys returned into his own country; loaden with trophies of honour, and the military spoils of the declared enemies thereof: whose rents also being carefully improved in his absence, at home, and his purse well filled by his services abroad, he became able to take off the incumbrances on his estate, and to pay his just and honest debts, under which he lay. And this he did, as I am told by the present heir of the family, in the church, or rather, the church-porch, belonging to his parish, soon after his arrival home. Wherein he shewed no less christian policy, than integrity; in that no one can justly expect, that that estate should continue long in his posterity, or that God should ever bless it, which he possess by fraud or violence; and with the cries and curses of miserable orphans and widows, undone and ruined by his non-payment of his just and honest dues. But 'tis not so here; for the estate of Cruwys-Morchard hath continued ever since in his name and posterity, now twelve generations following: which we look upon as an argument of God's particular favour, and that justice and honesty, which hath been so conspicuous in this family.

How long after this Sir Robert survived, I do not find; nor where he lieth interred: altho' most probably, it is in an old chappel belonging to the house, now wholly demolished. In which, that there were some funeral Monuments heretofore, may appear from some broken pieces of Alabaster, that have heretofore been dug up there. As for the church, the old being wholly destroyed, and the present built but about the 20th K. Hen. 8. there are no vestigia or tracks found, of any antient Monuments. And before the late flagration by lightning (which hapned A. 1689, so dreadful, that it went the Steeple, melted the bells, lead, and glass, nothing escaping but the Communion plate) there were only Orates for some of the family, with coats of arms inting'n, or painted on the glass.

Some of this family, very likely, were the founders of the antient parish church, which they endowed well with Glebelands, which, with the tythes thereunto belonging, makes the rectory amount to an hundred and sixty pounds per Ann. clear.

Sir Robert de Cruwys, de Morcester-cruwys, Kt. left issue Alexander Cruwys, of Cruwys-morchard; who had issue John; who had issue John; who had issue Thomas; who had issue John; who had issue John; who had issue John; who had issue Humphry; who had issue Lewis; who had issue Henry; who had issue John Cruwys, of Cruwys-Morchard, Esq. who hath issue; which God bless to all future generations.

I shall here only add a few remarks on the coat-armor of this family, which is, *A Bend between fix Escalopes*; which Escalopes, we are informed, are an emblem of that steadfast amity, and constant fidelity, that ought to be, between brethren and companions of one society. For take one of those fishes and divide the shells, and endeavour to sort them, not with hundreds, but millions of the same kind, you shall never match them throughout. The consideration whereof, moved the first founders of the order of S. Mich. in France, to sort the Escalope shells in the collar of this order by couples. And then the number six, some Armorists hold it to be the best of even and articulate numbers, that can be borne in one Escutcheon. And the bearing the Escalope in arms, signifies the first bearer of such arms, to have been a commander, who by his valor had gained the hearts of his soldiers, and made a reciprocation of true love between them." Prince, pp. 145, 147.

"Carew, Sir John, Kt. Baron of Carew and Mulsford, was born at Mohuns-Ottery, an antient house in this county: so called from its Lords, the Mohuns, who inhabited there: but before that, it had the denomination of Ottery-Flemming, from its more antient Lords, the Flemmings. Which name was sometime owner of a great estate in these parts, as the places to which it still adheres, viz. Stoke-Flemming, Bratton-Flemming, &c. may declare. This house standeth in Luppitt, quasi Low-pit, a small parish, near the town of Honiton; where some monks at first inhabiting in a low ground or pit, gave occasion to the name: which monks were afterward removed thence, by Sir William de Mohun, brother to the Lord Reginald de Mohun unto the abbey of Newham, or Neuenham, then lately erected by them, in the parish of Axminster.

Here, before I proceed to the person, I shall crave leave to speak something, as to the antiquity and genealogy of this right noble family.

Some there are, who would fetch its original from the Dukes or Kings of Swevia, a certain region in Higher Germany; and that upon a double account.

First, from that brave and martial temper of mind, both those families observed to be of: the Swevians are reported to have been a bold and warlike nation, surpassing all the rest of the Germans; *Gens populosa, fortis, audax, & bellicosa*; & *Germanorum præstantissima*. So the most of this family have been, in all ages, martial men, and worthily deserving of their Prince and Country.

Secondly, my author would infer this farther, from that agreement between them in their coat-armor; the Swevian Dukes or Kings giving, *Sol three Lions passant Saturn*; which is the same with Carew's coat, save only, that the former hath the *Lions gardant*. And so it is supposed, that some younger brother of that royal house, coming hither in quest of honour, either with the Saxons, Danes, or Normans, seated himself in this Kingdom; in which his posterity hath flourished unto this day.

But I shall dismiss this, as little more than conjecture, and proceed to a more certain and substantial account of the matter. A worthy gentleman of the name and family, owns their original to have been from France, in his ingenious Survey of Cornwall; whose words are these,

Carew, of antient Caru was:

And Caru is a Plow:

Romans the Trade, Frenchmen the Word;

I do the Name avow.

The name being thus owned to be French, we may conclude, the family came into England with the Conqueror, William of Normandy. So that I shall trace it so far back as that conquest; authenticating what I have to say hereof, from the unquestionable testimony of Sir William Pole; who speaking of the same, assures us, that he goes no farther in these matters, than records and deeds will give him certain warrant.

The first of this line in England, was Walter de Windsor, so called from his being made *Castellan de Windsor*, or governor of the castle of Windsor, son of Otho; which Walter had issue two sons, William, from whom the Lords Windsores are descended; and Gerald, from whom the Carews and Fitzgeralds.

This *Gerald*, was Castellan, or steward of the castle of *Pembroke*, in *Wales*; and was an expert man, both in war and peace; and in great favour with *K. Hen. 1.* who bestowed upon him the lordship of *Mulsford*, in the county of *Berks*. He married *Nesla*, the daughter of *Rees*, Prince of *South Wales*, a fair lady; whose dowry was the castle of *Carew*, in those parts: from whence a certain author tells us, notwithstanding the fore-mentioned derivation of it from *Carru*, this antient family derives its name of *Carew*, a *Carew Castro in agro Pembrochiensi Bognomen fortitudo est*: tho' he doth not say from whence that castle fetches its name.

This *Gerald de Windsor*, by this lady *Nesla* his wife, had issue three sons, *William*, *Maurice*, and *David*. *David*, the youngest, was bishop of *St. David's*, in *Wales*, of whom nothing else is recorded remarkable. From *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, the second son, are issued the noble families of *Kildare* and *Desmund*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*.

William, the eldest son of *Gerald*, Lord of *Carrio*, had issue *Raymond*, *Otho*, and others; *Raymond* married *Basilia*, daughter of *Gilbert*, and sister of *Richard Strongbow*, Earls of *Pembroke*, but died without issue. *Otho de Carrio* had issue *William*, unto whom *K. John*, in the 14th year of his reign, made a grant of *Mullesford*, reciting the deed, formerly made, unto *Gerald*, by *K. Henry* the first. This was the first who took to him, the name of *de Carrio* or *Carru*. This *William* had issue *William*; which had issue *Nicholas*; which had issue *William*, Baron of *Carru* and *Mullesford*, for so is he styled; who had issue *Sir Nicholas*, the father of *Sir Nicholas* Baron of *Carru* and *Mullesford*; so summoned to Parliament by writ in the days of *K. Edw. 1.* for those baronages then were not, as now, hereditary; but only during life. Nor did they always give a place in Parliament, without the King's special writ, by which he might advance thither whom he pleas'd; after the expiration whereof, they could challenge no right of voting there.

This *Sir Nicholas*, Baron *Carru* and *Mullesford*, married the sister and heir of *Sir John Peverel* of *Weslon-Peverel*, near *Plymouth*, in this county, *Kt.* in the reign of *K. Edw. 1.* by whom he had a great estate in these parts, as this *Weslon-Peverel*, *Ashford-Peverel*, *Mamhead*, and other places. At which time, this honourable stock took such deep rooting in this country, and liked the soil so well, that it hath flourished well herein ever since, unto this day, now above four hundred years. By this his lady, sister of *Sir John Peverel*, *Sir Nicholas*, Baron *Carew*, had issue four sons viz. *Sir John*, *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, and *William*. From *Nicholas* descended the honourable family of *Carew*, of *Beddington*, in *Surrey*, in the eastern parts of *England*.

Sir John, the eldest son, successively married two wives; his first *Elenor*, daughter and heir of *Sir William Mohun*, of *Mohuns-Ottery*, *Kt.* a younger brother to the Lord *Reginald de Mohun*, of *Dunstar*, in *Com. Somerset*, by whom he had issue *Nicholas*: his second wife was *Joan*, daughter of *Gilbert Lord Talbot*, by whom he had issue *Sir John Carew*, the person of whom we are about to speak. *Nicholas*, the eldest son, married the sister of his father's second wife, a daughter of the Lord *Talbot's*, and died without issue. But before his death, being in right of his mother, seiz'd of all her inheritance, he convey'd his lands unto the issue of his father; by means whereof, *Mohuns-Ottery*, and the rest, descended in this honourable name, and the succeeding family there, quartered the arms of *Mohun* with their own, altho' they issued not from that blood. This they made the place of their residence, in which they flourished in great honour for many succeeding generations, even down to the days of *Q. Elizabeth*, of never dying memory. When *Cicely*, sister and heir unto *Sir Peter Carew*, the last of this line, married unto *Thomas Kirkham*, of *Blagdon*, Esq. left it to her daughter *Thomasin*; who brought it to her husband, *Thomas Southcot*, of *Indeho*, in the parish of *Bovey-Tracy*, Esq. In which antient and gentle name it having continued about three descents, the heir thereof, was pleased to alienate it unto *Sir Walter Young*, Baronet, the father (if I mistake not) of the present honourable *Sir Walter Young*, of *Ejicot*, Baronet, in whom it now remains.

Having thus given a large account of this noble family in general, I shall now proceed unto the most memorable occurrences in the life of *Sir John Carew* in particular; the history whereof, comes very short and imperfect to our hands; yet we have him transmitted to us under a double very honourable character, of a soldier and a statesman.

First: he was a great soldier; and is said, valiantly to have served *K. Edw. 3.* against the rebels in *Ireland*; and its farther added, that his son *Sir John Carew* was slain there. But I fear, by some misapp or other, this will prove a mistake, for I find not any contention that King had with the Irish all his reign: that account therefore given by a later author, seems more agreeable to the truth, who tells us, that it was in his wars in *France*, that he served that puissant Prince. And very probable it is, that our *Sir John Carew* was present at the battle of *Cressy* there, fought between *Edw. 3.* of *England*, and *K. Philip of France*; at what time the English, under the auspicious conduct of that son of *Mars*, called the *Black Prince* (a wonderful general, but of fifteen or sixteen years of age), got an entire victory, with the slaughter of no less than thirty thousand of the enemy: in which engagement, likely enough it is, *Sir John Carew* lost his valiant son, called by his own name; whose courage and conduct had prefer'd him also to the honour of Knighthood.

How great a statesman he was, we may best infer from hence, that *K. Edw. 3.* (as well a wife as valiant Prince) in the 24th year of his reign, was pleased to make him Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; how long he continued in that most honourable post, and what the memorable actions were he did there, I no where find: only this I do, that he lived after this several years. So that likely enough it is, he came back into *England*, and lieth inter'd, either in the church of *Luppit* aforesaid, or some other in this county. He died *Anno 36.* of *K. Edw. 3.* and of our Lord 1363, on the 16th day of *May*.

This *Sir John Carew*, by *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *John Lord Mohun*, of *Dunstar*, had issue *Sir John Carru*, who (as was said) died in his father's lifetime without issue and *Leonard*; (*Leonard de Carru*) married *Alice*, daughter of *Sir Edmund Fitz-Alan*, of *Arondel*, second son of *Edmund Earl of Arondel*, and had issue *Sir Thomas de Carru*, of *Ottery-Mohun*, Knight.

This *Sir Thomas* was also a great soldier; he had the trust of the navy, and three thousand English soldiers committed to him, for the securing of the Emperor *Sigismund*, during his stay and abode here in *England*, in the beginning of the reign of *K. Henry 5.* He valiantly served also that heroic Prince in his wars in *France*; and was undoubtedly, at the battle of *Agincourt* in that kingdom, when the victory was so great, that the English had taken more prisoners, than there were soldiers in their army.

Sir Thomas de Carru was appointed to keep and defend the passage over the river *Seine*, *Anno 6 K. Hen. 5.* and was made captain of *Harflew*. He died the 25th of *January*, in the 9th year of *K. Hen. 6.* and by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Sir William Bonville*, of *Shute*, *Kt.* left issue *Sir Nicholas Baron Carew*; who by *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Sir Hugh Courtenay*, of

Poitiers, on a subsequent expedition, was attributed chiefly to the valour of the Duke. It was in 1355, that* the Duke of Cornwall set sail from Plymouth, with 300 ships, for France. He was attended by the Earls of Warwick, Suffolk, Salisbury, and Oxford, the Lord Chandos, and others.† This much it was necessary to state. But I should not deem it necessary to attend our hero to the field of Poitiers, more than I had done to that of Crécy, (minutely described as they both are in the histories of England,) but for the pretensions of a Cornish house to honours that appear doubtful or equivocal. It is asserted in the memoirs of the *Trefry* family, that Sir JOHN TREFRY was the very person, to whom King John of France surrendered himself a prisoner.‡ That, immediately after the battle, the Duke of Cornwall created Sir John, a Knight-Banneret, and gave him liberty to quarter the arms of France with his own, and for supporters a wild man with a bow, and a wild woman with an arrow in her hands, is likewise told. And I believe the story; because these were the arms of Trefry: and they not long since existed in several of the old houses of Fawey,§ painted on glass and carved in wood or stone.

But

of Hacombe, Kt. by Philippa his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Warren Erccedecon, of that place, Kt. had issue Sir Thomas, and many others.

Sir Thomas Carew Kt. Baron of Carew and Mullesford, and Lord of Mohuns-Ottery, married Joan, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Carmine; and had issue Sir Nicholas Carew, which married Margaret the eldest daughter of Sir John Dinham, sister and one of the heirs of John Lord Dinham, of Nutwel, in this county, Lord High-Treasurer of England; and left issue Sir Edmund Carew, Kt.

This Sir Nicholas Carew was a very eminent person, and great at court, where he died on the 16th of November, in the 11th year of K. Edw. 4. He and his lady lie inter'd in the abbey church of *Westminster*, among the Kings and Queens of England. To whose memory an ancient plain tomb of gray marble is there still seen erected, with an inscription in brass round the ledge, and some coats of arms on the pedestal, whereby may be gather'd, saith my author, that Nicholas Baron Carew, and his wife the Lady Margaret, who was the daughter of Sir John Dinham, Kt. were here intomb'd. He died on the 6th day of December, (so the Epitaph) in the year 1470, and she on the 13th day of the same month, and year following.

The Epitaph here follows:

"Orate pro animabus Nicolai Baronis. Quondam de Carew, & Domine

"Margaritæ Vxoris ejus filie Johannis Domini Dinham Militis: Qui quidem

"Nicolaus obiit Sexto die Mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. 1470. Et prædicta

"Domina Margareta obiit 13 die Mensis Decembris, Anno 1471.

There was another Sir John Carew of Devonshire, as the historian calls him, who was an eminent soldier, and served K. Hen. 8. at sea, against the French; what relation he had to either of the gentlemen aforementioned I cannot say; but probably he was a younger brother to Sir Philip or Sir Edmund Carew. When the Lord Admiral Howard had prepared a great fleet, the King, Hen. 8. went himself to *Portsmouth* to see it, where he appointed captains, for one of his chiefest ships called the *Regent*, Sir Thomas Knevet, master of his horse, and Sir John Carew: who engaging with a French Carrick of great force, they enter'd her, which when her gunner saw, he desperately set fire to the powder, and blew them both up; when Sir Thomas Knevet, and Sir John Carew, with seven hundred men, were all drown'd or burnt." *Prince*, pp. 148, 150.

* In the 26th Edward 3. 1354, Sir Hugh Courtenay, and Sir Thomas his brother, were commissioned by the King, to arm and array all persons, Knights, Esquires and others, within the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and to conduct them to the sea-coast, to oppose an invasion apprehended from the French.—*Cleveland*. And, the following year, the King sent to Exeter "his Letter Patent under his great seal bearing date 25. Martii, whereby he required the speedy supply of three ships, and every one of them threescore mariners and twenty archers, which the city soon procured, and delivered them over to one Gervois Aldlamy then Vice Admiral of Devon, who conducted them to *Sandwich*, and there presented them to John Montgomer Lord High Admiral of England."—*Izacke's Mem.* of the city of Exeter.

† See Carew, f. 114.

‡ So Tonkin says (in his MSS.) whether from family-tradition, or papers I cannot determine.

§ "During the warlike reigns of our two valiant Edwards, the first and third, the *Foyens* addicted themselves to backe their Princes quarrell, by coping with the enemy at sea, and made returne of many prizes: which purchases having advanced them to a good estate of wealth, the same was (when the quieter conditioned times gaue meanes) heedfully and diligently employed, and bettered, by the more ciuill trade of marchandise; and in both these vocations they so fortunately prospered, that it is reported, 60. tall ships did, at one time, belong to the harbour, and that they assisted the siege of *Calais*, with 47. saile. Hereon, a full purse begetting a stout stomack, our Foyens tooke heart at graffe, and chauncing about that time (I speake vpon the credit of tradition) to saile neere *Rye*, and *Winchelsea*; they stiffly refused to vaile their bonets at the summons of those townes; which contempt (by the better enabled sea-farers, reckoned intolerable) caused the *Ripiers* to make out with might and mayne against them; howbeit, with a more hardy onset, then happy issue: for the Foy men gaue them

But our histories tell us, that "King John, after being wounded in the face, was taken prisoner by one of his own subjects, whom he formerly banished, and who now fought for his enemies." It is possible, that Sir John Trefry might have assisted in taking the French King prisoner, or have been appointed as a guard over the captive Monarch. Some signal act he most, doubtless, have performed, to merit so proud an armorial bearing, and a title so honourable to a soldier. That Sir WILLIAM BASSET was created a Knight-Banneret, on this memorable occasion, we are not sure: but the records of the family inform us, that he was a brave officer in the French wars under Edward III. and that the King in reward for his services, gave him liberty to* *crenellate* his house at Tehidy, and granted him two weekly markets, and two fairs yearly to be held in his town of Redruth. That on his return to England, the Duke landed at Plymouth, with his royal captive, and many of the French nobility, is a fact which I must not omit; tho' unenlivened by one traditionary anecdote.|| In these enterprizes, more glorious than useful,† the national treasury must have suffered diminution; and might have been exhausted but for a timely supply from the "Silver Mines" of Devon and Cornwall.†

The

so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell: the merit of which exploit, afterwards entitled them Gallants of Foy: and (it may bee) they fought to eternize this memorable fact, after the Greeke and Romane manner, by inserting the towne of *Golant* with that name: notwithstanding, *quare*, whether a causeless ambition in the posteritie turned not rather *Golant* into *Gallant*, for their greater glory!!! Moreover, the prowess of one *Nicholas*, sonne to a widdow, neere Foy, is deskanted vpon, in an old three spans songs, namely, how he fought brauely at sea, with *Iohn Dory* (a Genowey, as I coniecture) set forth by *Iohn* the French king, and (after much bloodshed on both sides) tooke, and slew him, in reuenge of the great rauine, and crueltie, which hee had forecommitted, vpon the English mens goods and bodies. Yet their so often good succeffe, sometimes tasted the sawce of croffier speeding; for *Tho. Walsingham* telleth vs, that *Sir Hugh Calueley*, and *Sir Th. Percy*, deputed to gard the sea, by R. the 2. Anno. 1379. chanced there to meete a *Cornish* barge, belonging to Foy harbour, which hauing worne out his victuals, and time, limited for the like seruice, was then sayling homewards, neither would be entreated by those knights, to ioine companie with them: howbeit they bought this refusall verie deare. For no sooner was the English flecte past out of sight, but that a Flemmish man of warre lighted vpon them, and (after a long, and strong resistance) ouermastered them as well, at last in force, as they did at first in number, tooke the Barge, sunk it, and slaughtered all the Saylers, one onely boy excepted, who in the heate of the bickering, seeing which way the game would goe, secretly stole aboard the Flemming, and clofely hid himselfe amongst the ballast. Ouer a while, this Pirate cast Anker in an English harbor, where the boy, hearing his countrimens voice, that were come aboard, riseth from his new buriall, bewrayeth the fact, and so wrought meanes, for their punishment, and his owne deliuey." *Carew*, f. 134, b. 135, b.

* *Crenellare* is the word used in the patent — to fortify with battlements. We are not told, whether the men of *Redruth*, (vassals, of Sir William Basset) were partakers of their leader's glory. But as they probably followed him to the field of *Cressy* or of *Poitiers*, (or perhaps both) it is likely, that they fought valiantly by his side, to the credit of their Chieftain, and the honour of their county. *Leifeard* enjoyed several considerable privileges by favor of the Black Prince, who, as Duke of Cornwall, is said to have occasionally resided there, at Prince's Court. And, in return (tradition says) that town and the country round it raised a large body of young and active men, who entered into the service of their Duke, and followed his fortunes in the wars.

|| "At *St. Michael's Mount*, (as *Froissart* saith) landed *Sir Robert Knolls*, a valiant commander of the Black Princes, in the French wars temp. Edward 3, (who drew the traitor *Sir Perducas d'Albert* from the French to the English army, to which afterwards he returned again most perfidiously) when he had been highly instrumental in taking the forts of *Froyns*, *Roach-Vandower*, *Ville Franche*, and other places for the English. From hence he went to London by land, was graciously received, and plentifully rewarded for his good services by King Edward 3d." *W. H. (MS.)* vol. 1. p. 40.

† In those days of Chivalry, the national advantage or utility of a warlike expedition was too mean a consideration; an enterprize was undertaken, purely for applause; and to win the smiles of the fair, a castle or a kingdom was attacked with indiscriminate ardour. An exploit of the Duke of Lancaster, hitherto unnoticed, I believe, in our English histories, may well illustrate these positions: it was simply a piece of knight-errantry. It is recorded in the Chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. and Mr. Carter was the first to publish it in this country. The battle of *Tarifa*, fought on the 30th of October, 1342, between the Moors, and Don Alonzo XI. King of Spain, where the latter proved victorious, had raised the reputation of Alonzo to such a pitch, throughout Christendom, that Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, great grandson to Henry III. and grandfather of Henry IV. commanding at this time the English forces in Guienne, obtained leave from Edward III. to serve a campaign under Don Alonzo in the siege of *Algeziras*: of his arts of chivalry the chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. makes particular mention; an anecdote, which reflects honour on the English in general; a nation famed through all ages for honor, virtue, and noble deeds of arms, and on the august descendants of this
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The times of RICHARD II. are little noted in the Chronicles of the west of England, except for the wars with France.† But (what I think worthy of observation) they produced an

brave prince, whose valour and martial spirit brought him so many hundred leagues to serve in the dangerous siege of a town, defended by 30,000 men, and covered by the whole power of Granada, in a camp sickly and wanting necessaries. On his arrival in Spain, being informed that a battle was daily expected to be fought between the Christians, and the united troops of the Benemarines and the King of Granada, he hastened his march, and made such diligence, that, when he arrived in Seville, only the Earl of Salisbury and four of his knights had been able to follow him; they were honourably received in that city by the English factory, and lodged at their house. Henry brought with him several companies of horse, and was received by Don Alonzo XI. with all the marks of esteem due to his high birth. He soon signalized his valour in an action, wherein the impetuosity of his courage carried him beyond his followers, and into the midst of the Barbarians, but on being surrounded he drove them back to the town; two English knights, out of an excess of valour, followed them within the gates, shewing the astonished Barbarians that undaunted spirit of our forefathers, which, transmitted without blot or blemish to their sons, has raised the British empire to its present pitch of greatness: the Moors fought, as the chronicle tells us, to take their prisoners, and would not slay them: thereby evidencing a great sense of honour and courage in themselves, who could thus respect it in an enemy. The Duke of Lancaster, in one of these combats, had two of his Knights slain, and was wounded himself by an arrow in the face; which honourable scar he carried with him to the grave. He was the champion of the English cause in France, and learned the art of war under the invincible banners of his cousin Edward the Black Prince; for his superior virtues he was styled the good Duke. His glorious career was shortened by the plague in London, in 1361, five years before the birth of Henry the fourth, son of his daughter Blanch and John of Gaunt." *Carlet's Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga*, 2 vols. octavo, 1777, vol. 1, p. 168.

† See Fuller, p. 245. I must not pass this reign, without the observation, that Edward III. was a politic though an arbitrary Prince. Among other strong measures, he seized the goods of the Cistercians, and of some other orders. He levied by his own authority an additional tax of 40s. on a sack of wool, which, for many years, amounted to 60,000l. per ann. And he became the sole merchant of all the Tin in Cornwall and Devon.

‡ When the French, in the year 1377, the first of Richard II. attacked Carisbrook castle without success, and threatened other parts of the Southern coast with invasion, some troops hastily drawn together by the prior of Lewes, to repel them from the coast of Sussex, were defeated, while those under the abbot of Battle had better success at Winchelsea. After various orders addressed to the Earl of Salisbury to take the necessary measures for the defence of the Isle of Wight, [Rymer, VII. 359.] to the Bishop of Exeter, for defence of Dartmouth; to the Abbot of Burfist and others who held lands adjoining; to the Abbots of Tavistock and Buckland, the prior of Plymton and Modbury, and to John, Vicar of Plymton, for that of Plymthouth [ib. 145, 146,] all this not being deemed sufficient, an order was at length issued to array the Clergy, which I shall here give in the words of the original:

"De Clero arraiand.

"Rex ven. in Christo patri S. eadem gratia archiepiscopo Cantuariensis, totius Angliæ primati, salutem.

"Satis informati estis qualiter inimici nostri Franciæ, & alii sibi adherentes, facinora sua erga nos & ligeos nostros licet indirecte de die in diem circumquaque offendentes cum magna classe navium, cum maxima multitudine armatorum & bellatorum supra mare congregati, diversas villas super coeteris regni nostre Angliæ invaserunt, & eas per arsuras & homicidia ligeorum nostrorum destruxerunt, & ultra hoc nos & regnum nostrum prædictum ac populum nostrum per terram & per mare destruere, et ecclesiam Anglicanam subvertere cum omnibus viribus se conantur. Per quod volentes salvatione dicti regni & populi nostri, ac ecclesiæ sanctæ contra malitiam ipsorum inimicorum, operante Altissimo, providere per diversas commissiones assignavimus certos & fideles nostros in singulis comitatibus regni nostri prædicti ad arraiandum & arraiari faciendum omnes homines defensibiles, inter ætates sexaginta & sexdecem annorum existentes, viz. quemlibet eorum juxta statum & facultates suas: & eos arraiatos, armatos, & munitos, in arraiatione hujusmodi teneri faciendum, sic quod semper prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum in defensionem regni nostri prædicti ubi ac quotiens & quando ex hostium incurfibus periculum imminet, aut necesse fuerit aliquale. Advertentes vero quod vos, & cæteri prælati, ac totus clerus dicti regni, una cum aliis fidelibus nostris, ad resistendam dictis inimicis pro salvatione sanctæ ecclesiæ & ejusmodi regni manus tenemini apponere adjutrices, vobis in fide & dilectione quibus nobis tenemini firmiter injungimus & mandamus quatenus, consideratis gravibus dampnis & periculis imminuentibus per aggressus inimicorum nostrorum prædictorum, omnes abbates, priores, religiosos, & alias personas quascunque vestre diocesis, quacunque dilatione postposita, armari & arraiari, & annis competentibus, viz. quemlibet inter ætates prædictas juxta statum, possessiones & facultates, suas muniri & eos in millenis, centenis, & vintenis poni faciatis, ita quod prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum ad mandatum vestrum una cum aliis fidelibus nostris contra dictos inimicos nostros infra dictum regnum nostrum ad ipsos cum Dei adjutorio debellandum, expugnandum, & destruendum, & ad eorum malitiam & proterviam propulsandam & conterendam. Et hoc sicut nos & honorem nostrum ac vestrum, & salvationem sanctæ ecclesiæ, & regni nostri diligatis nullatenus omittatis.

"Teste rege apud Westmonasterium 25 die Julii, per ipsum regem & consilium.

"Consimilia brevia diriguntur Alexandro, archiepiscopo Eboarum, Angliæ primati; & singulis episcopis in Anglia & Wallia, sub eadem data." Rymer, ib. 162, 168.

In 1378, the English fleet was attacked by a Spanish Squadron. Part of the English fleet seems not to have engaged: and Philip and Peter Courtenay who commanded the ships that fought, were charged with temerity. Philip escaped, tho' much wounded; and Peter was taken with a few of his men. In this fight, perished a great number of gentlemen of the west. In the mean time the French fleet despoiled the coasts of Cornwall. They destroyed Plymouth. See Nic. Trivet et Adam Murimuth, *Annal.* vol. II. p. 143, 144. *Holinshed*, vol. II. p. 419. *T. Walsingham*, pp. 212, 213; *Vil. R. Ricardi*, II. pp. 6, 7. *Proissart*, c. 327. *T. Otterbourne*, p. 148.

• Sir

* Sir *Peter*, Knight of the Garter, called by *Dugdal*, Sir *Piers de Courtenay*, was the sixth son of *Hugh*, the second of that name, Earl of *Devon*. He was younger brother to the Arch-bishop *Courtenay*, by the same parents.

This gentleman was a true son of *Mars*, and actuated with such heroic fire, that he wholly addicted himself unto feats of arms. The first proof he gave of his valor, was in a sea fight, against the Spaniards, in the expedition of the great Duke of *Lancaster*, when he went to challenge the crown of that country, in right of *Constance* his second wife, daughter and heir of *Don Peter the Cruel*, about the year of our Lord 1378. At what time he was assisted by Sir *Philip Courtenay*, Kt.—his valorous brother, who was the first founder of that truly honorable family of the name, which this day flourisheth, (and God grant it always so to do) at *Powderham* Castle in this county. In which fight, Sir *Philip* was fore wounded, but escaped the hands of his enemies. After which, in 7 K. R. 2. he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for ten years.

Sir *Peter Courtenay* aforesaid, was also fore wounded in that fight, and taken prisoner: but for his enlargement, he had a grant from the king, of the benefit of the marriage of *Richard*, the brother and heir of *Thomas de Poinings*.

His next scene of action, was the court of *France*; in which he followed that manly exercise of jousts and tournaments; now jostled out of fashion by your carpet Knights, who regard no arms, but those which are for embraces; wherein he behaved himself so bravely, that he was much honoured by the King of *France* himself. Hence, in the 7th of K. *Rich. 2.* he had license to send into *France*, by *Northampton Herald*, and by *Anlet Pursuivant*, eight cloths of scarlet, black, and russet, to give to certain noble men of that realm. As also, two horses, six saddles, six little bows, one sheaf of large arrows, and another sheaf of cross-bow arrows, for the King of *France*'s keeper: likewise a grey-hound, and other dogs. All which were for presents to the French, in respect to the great honor that king had done him, at such time as he combated there, with a Knight of that realm.

Here I shall crave leave to speak something, as to the manner and magnificence wherewith these jousts and tournaments were wont to be solemnized.

And this, from that particular one held here in *England*, A. 1390, of which we have this account in Sir *Richard Baker's* Chronicle. 'in the 13th year of K. *Rich. 2.* a royal joust was proclaimed, to be holden within *Smithfield* in *London*, to begin 'on Sunday next after the feast of *S. Michael*; which being published, not only in *England*, but in *Scotland*, in *Almaine*, 'in *Flanders*, in *Brabant*, and in *France*, many strangers came hither. Amongst others, *Valerian* Earl of *St. Paul*, that 'had married K. *Richard's* sister; and *William*, the young Earl of *Offervan*, son to the Earl of *Holland* and *Heinault*. At the 'day appointed there issued forth of the *Tower*, about three a clock in the afternoon, sixty coursers appraised for the jousts; 'and upon every one an esquire of honor riding a soft pace. After them came forth four and thirty ladies of honor, *Froisford* 'saith, three score, mounted on palfries, and every lady led a knight with a chain of gold. These Knights being on the 'King's part, had their armor and apparel garnished with white hearts and crowns of gold about their necks. Undoubtedly 'on the other part, whosoever undertook to perform it against the King, they were but very little less glorious and magni- 'ficent.' They came riding through the streets of *London* and *Smithfield*, at what time we need not question, but this our 'valiant knight, Sir *Peter*, or Sir *Piers Courtenay* made one. The jousts lasted divers days, some say four and twenty; which were grac'd all the time with the king and queen's royal presence; who lay at the bishop's palace by *St. Paul's* church, and kept open house for all comers.

In the 11th of K. *Richard 2.* was Sir *Peter* made chief chamberlain to the King, a place of great honour and trust; whose fee is an hundred pound yearly, and sixteen dishes each meal, with all the appurtenances. But his martial mind was more intent upon glory in the feat of arms, than upon the soft dalliances of a court life. He obtained therefore the same year, license to go again to *Calais*, with *John Hoboldod*, Esquire, to challenge the French for the performance of a certain feat of arms and behaved himself bravely there. Whereof the ensuing history, which I have met with in a certain manuscript, contains a full demonstration; which I shall here relate, with very little variation, in the words of my author.

'In the reign of *Charles* the 6th, King of *France*, A. D. 1390, were divers noble knights in this court, men at arms, and 'of great prowess; three whereof were of great name, *Monfieur de Bauciquant*, *Monfieur Raynant de Roy*, and *Monfieur de St. Pie*, all gentlemen of the king's chamber; who had proclaimed a great tournament, to be held the 20th of *Novemb.* '1389, and valiantly performed it accordingly: at which were present an hundred gentlemen at arms of the English nation: 'if our Sir *Peter* were not there at first, he came soon after to *Paris*; and after he had rested a few days, he challenged 'Monfieur Tremouly, a noble gentleman, who having obtained leave of the King, accepted the same, and appointed the day 'and place.

'The time being come, the King, associated with the Duke of *Burgundy*, and other high estates, were present to behold 'it; the first course was exceedingly well performed by both parties, with high commendation; but the King inhibited any 'farther proceedings, seemingly offended with our knight, who had made sure to do his utmost. Sir *Peter* herewith grieved 'thought good to leave the court and country; at which the K. was very well pleased, and sent him an honourable gift at 'his departure (the Duke of *Burgundy* did the like) and commanded *Monfieur de Clary*, a great Lord of his train, to accom- 'pany him to *Calais* then in English hands.

'By the way thither, they visited *Valerian*, the third of that name, Earl of *St. Paul*, who had married King *Richard's* 'half-sister *Maud*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Holland*, and widow to *Hugh Courtenay*, the younger son of *Hugh* Earl of *Devon*, 'Sir *Peter's* eldest brother, where they had fair reception; and sitting one night at supper, communing of various arguments, 'among other things, the Earl asked Sir *Peter*, how he liked the realm of *France*, and his opinion of the worth of the nobility 'thereof? To whom Sir *Peter*, with a somewhat sower countenance, replied;

That he found in *France* nothing to be compared to the magnificence there was in *England*; tho' for friendly entertainment, he had no cause to complain; but for the cause that moved him to come into *France*, he returned unsatisfied. For I pro- 'test, says he before this honourable company, that if *Monfieur de Clary* had come into *England*, and challenged any of our 'nation, he should have been fully answered. Whereas other measure hath been tendered to me in *France*; for when *Monfieur Tremouly* and I engaged our honor, after one lance broken, the King commanded me to slay. I have therefore 'said it, and whe ever I come will say, that in *France* I was denied reason, and leave to do my utmost.

'*Monfieur de Clary* especially, was much moved at these speeches; yet having it in charge from the King, to conduct Sir 'Peter safe to *Calais*, for the present he forbore. But the Earl replied, Let me tell you Sir *Peter*, it appears to me, that you depart

an armed assembly perhaps the only one in history that can find a full justification in imperious necessity. I refer to that memorable insurrection of the confederate lords, in 1387. They were a formidable body. The king was apprized of their coming. And at Westminster, on the throne,

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'depart from France with much honor, in regard, the King did vouchsafe to entreat you to stay the fight; whom to obey, is both wife and commendable.'

'Sir Peter having now taken his leave of the Earl, passeth on his journey with Monsieur de Clary; and as soon as they were entered the English territories, he heartily thanked him for his noble company: but Monsieur de Clary, having admitted a deep impression to be made in his mind, by Sir Peter's eager speeches at the Earl of St. Paul's began thus to accost him:

Now Sir, I have done my duty, in performing the king my master's commands, in conducting you to your friends. However, before we part, I must remember you of those inconsiderate speeches you lately uttered, in contempt of the nobility of France; and that you may have no cause to boast when you arrive in England, that you were not fully answered, Lo! here I am, this day, or to-morrow, (tho' inferior to many other of our country) to do you reason: not out of any malice to your person, or vaingloriously to boast of mine own valor, but to preserve the fame and lustre due to the French nation; which never wanted, sure, gentlemen at arms, to answer any English challenge whatsoever.

You speak well and nobly, quoth our Knight, and with very good will I accept your challenge: and to-morrow I will attend you, armed with three lances, according to the French custom.

'Upon this agreement and resolution, Sir Peter Courtenay went for Calais, there to furnish himself with arms and accoutrements proper for the combat. And the Lord Warren then governor there, was made privy to the business.

'The next day he returned according to his promise, to meet Monsieur de Clary between Calais and Balloigne; with whom went the lord governor and other gentlemen, to behold the combat.

At the first course, either party broke well; but at the second, by default of the English knight's armor, he was hurt in the shoulder; which moved the Lord Warren to tell Monsieur de Clary, you have done discourteously to hurt Courtenay, his armor being broken. To which he answered, I am sorry; but to govern fortune is not in my power: it might have hapned to me, what befel him; and so they parted.

Of which action, perhaps Sir William Dugdal may be understood, when he said, that Sir Piers de Courtenay did not ably manifest his military skill and valor, at a tournament held in France, to his high renown.

However de Clary came off with Courtenay, his welcome to his King, upon his return, was very sharp and severe; an argument he had not acquitted himself to expectation. Nor did Sir Peter's action better please the King of England; for there was a message brought him from K. Rich. 2. that he the said Sir Peter Courtenay now at Calais, should forbear to exercise any feats of arms with the French, without the special leave of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

These things being well over, in the 14th of the same king, Sir Peter was made constable of Windsor Castle: and in his 16th year, when divers knights came out of Scotland, to challenge the English to certain feats of arms, one — Darrel challenging Sir Peter, they ran at one another with sharp spears. For all which his brave exploits, he was, by K. Rich. 2. made one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter.

It was not long after this, when this noble Chevalier had another combat with a far more mighty champion than any of those afore-mentioned, by whom he was soon foil'd, and that was death; which took him off by an unhappy stroke in the flower of his age, in the 10th year of the reign of K. Hen. 4. A. D. 1409.

Where he died is not certain; but he lieth interr'd in the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exon, about the middle of the body of it, near his father the Earl of Devonshire's tomb, where a fair grave-stone, richly inlaid with gilded brass, containing the portraiture of the said Sir Peter, arm'd cap-a-pe, might heretofore be seen: whose Epitaph, so much of it as remaineth, here followeth.

*Devonise Natus Comititis, Petrusque vocatus
Regis Cognatus, Camerarius intitulatus.
Calixta Gratus, Capitanus ense probatus.
Vita privatus, fuit hinc super Astra relatus.
Et quia sublatus, de Mundo transit amatus.
Caelo firmatus, maneat sine fine Beatus.*

Which verses are thus translated in Izacke's Exeter:

*The Earl of Devonshire's son, Peter by name,
Kin to the King, Lord Chamberlain of fame.
Captain of Calais, for arms well approved;
Who dying, was above the stars removed.
And well beloved, went from the world away,
To lead a blessed life in heaven for aye."—Prince, pp. 159, 161.*

"In 1379, Sir John Arundel, who had bravely repulsed the French, when they landed in Devonshire, sailed for Bretagne, with a considerable reinforcement; but being overtaken with a violent tempest, his Squadron was dispersed; and the greatest part was shipwrecked on the coasts of Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall. Himself, and a thousand men at arms, perished. To note the sumptuousness of those times, this Sir John Arundel was said, in his furniture to have two and fifty new suits of apparel of cloths of gold and tiffue, all lost in the sea." Baker's Chron. p. 137.

"It was usual to raise money upon their estates for redeeming them from captivity, when gentlemen served in the wars. Thus John de Aclane, ancestor of the present Aclands of Devon, serving in their wars of France, 9 Richard II. 1385; conveyed his

throne, he awaited their approach. There they appeared in arms before their sovereign; and throwing themselves on their knees, professed their determination to root out the traitors of their country. And in this resolution they persevered; not desisting from their purpose till they had cleared the throne and its avenues from favourites that too justly incurred their indignation. Such was the LADY MOHUN, Sir THOMAS †TRIVET, and Sir ROBERT TRESILIAN. The Lady whose manners were uncommonly licentious, was immediately banished; and Sir Thomas taken into custody. Tresilian had made his escape. But, lying in disguise in an apothecary's shop at Westminster, where he observed the transactions of Parliament, he was betrayed by one of his own servants; and after much ignominious usage, was drawn through the city, and (according to *Walsingham*) hanged at Tyburn.* To the death of King Richard, I should not as a provincial

his estates in Aclane, Gratton, Barnstaple, Little-Bray, and Southmolton, to Thomas Affeton, John Stafford, and John Colyn, to raise money for his redemption, in case he should be taken prisoner, without sale of his lands." (*The Acland family papers.*)

"Hawley of Dartmouth, was at the head of an expedition against France. In his time it was, *Rich. 2.* being then King of England, that the French raised a powerful army, and equipped a formidable navy of twelve hundred sail of ships, with design to transport them hither, to the entire conquest of this kingdom; though by God's providence, and much by this gentleman's endeavours in particular, they were wholly disappointed herein. To repel this threatening danger, the English fitted out what ships they had, under two Admirals, who yet did nothing worthy of their fame or place.

At this time, the historian tells us, the townsmen of Portsmouth and Dart, i. e. Dartmouth, manned forth a few ships at their own peril and charge; wherewith entering of the river Sein, upon which the renowned cities of Roan and Paris are situate, they sunk some of their enemies ships, and took others: among these, one of the goodliest that France had. The success (says Speed) answered their hopes; and they were enriched with the spoils of their adversaries; whom thus they compelled to bear the charge of their proper mischief. This happen'd in the 11th of *K. Rich. 2.* reign, A. D. 1387, at what time Mr. Hawley might be near fifty years of age. So that in these brave exploits, we need not question but he was a chief and principal actor, not only in the setting forth of those ships and forces, or a good part of them, at his own proper charges, but also in his personal command and conduct of them. Which action, at that time, might be so pleasing to the King, and of that consequence to the nation, that it is likely enough his Majesty might send for him to confer some honour or royal reward upon him. And because we find no particular title he was distinguished withal, 'tis not improbable but he might decline all personal favours, with the humble desire only, that his town might wear the badge of the royal bounty." *Prince*, p. 360.

One of John Hawley's wives, was the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Tresilian, Lord Chief Justice of England. *Wescote's MSS.* in Chagford.

† Thomas Trivet is not (says *Carew*) to be forgotten as a writer; though he have given his memory in a fairer letter, by building the costly bridge at Bridgewater, of which sometimes he was Lord. *Carew*, f. 59, 59 b.

Camden calls Trivet a nobleman of Cornwall: (see *Britan.* in Somerset) and *Philemon Holland* adds, that he founded the hospital of St. John and Dunkeswell-Abbey. But *Tanner* in his *Not. Mon.* says, that this abbey (which is in Devon) was founded A. D. 1201, by William Briwere, and therefore Trivet was only a benefactor to it. He was probably the father of Nicholas Trivet, of whose annals an excellent edition was published at Oxford in 1719. Ann. 1382, "Sir Thomas Trivet died with a fall from his horse." *Baker*, p. 146.

* Sir Robert Tresilian, was probably born at Tresilian, in the parish of Newlyn. *Fuller*, indeed (see *Worth.* in Cornwall, p. 200) suspects to the contrary. "Some conceive, Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the king's bench, 5 R. 2. to be a Cornishman; tho' producing no other evidence save Tre, the initial syllable of his surname, as a badge of Cornish extraction." But *Fuller* did not know, that we had several places of the name in this county, and a family of Tresilian. Some say, that Tresilian was born in the parish of Berian. § According to *Speed*, the manner of his death was extraordinary. "Being apprehended (A. D. 1388) and brought to the Parliament, which began at Candlemas in the forenoon, he had sentence (says *Speed*) to be drawn to Tybourne in the afternoon, and there to have his throat cut; which was done accordingly." Robert Tresilian was knight of the shire for Cornwall, 42 Edw. 3. See *Speed's Chron.* pp. 616, 724, 733. *Hearne*, vol. 2, p. 443. With respect to the character of Tresilian, he was justly executed (says *Wood*) by act of parliament, for pronouncing their acts revocable at the king's pleasure. Yet says *Speed* (*Chron.* p. 624) the articles in those times sentenced for treasonable by the most eminent lawyers, did extend themselves so farre, that the prince seemed to have too greates meanes left to worke mischief to the peeres and people: and that we may see the constant humour in lawyers, to judge with the will of the greatest, the Lord William Thyrning, chief justice of the common bench, the Lord Walter Clopton chief justice, and others, being demanded their opinions upon the same articles for which Sir Robert Tresilian had lost his life, and for which others had been

§ Feb. 10, 1793, died at a very advanced age, at the ancient family residence at Trevidar, in the deanry of St. Berian, Mrs. Mary Pendar, relict of the late Mr. P. of that place, and eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Tresilian, of Tresider, in the same deanry, who was the last heir-male of the ancient family of that name. This family, in the reign of Charles I. possessed considerable property in many parts of the county of Cornwall, the residue of which is now confined to the precincts of that deanry. The late aged lady left only two daughters, though many grand-children, and is supposed to be descended from the same family as the chief justice of England.

vincial writer even allude; if a curious memoir of Sir John Fortescue (who may be stiled by way of distinction *the lawyer of the west*) did not tend to illustrate the obscure subject. There are some indeed who have reconciled, as they conceive, the starving of the King with his fall by the weapons of the murderer: almost starved to death, he was then, it seems, assassinated. But his assassination was, I think, a fiction.†

In the time of Henry IV.† *Sir John Cheyney* of Bodanan, in this county, was speaker of the House of Commons;‡ and *Sir Robert Hill* was one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas. He was probably of the family of Hill once seated at Truro; if we may judge from his coat-armour.‡ It was in this reign, that *Sir William Hankford*, of Annery, the lord chief justice,

E 2

so terrible censured by the Gloucesterian faction, affirmed (as Tresilian and others did) that the said commission was against the royal prerogative, and the procurers thereof were all traitors. Hume is one of those, who pretend to justify the conduct of Tresilian. There can be little doubt that strong temptation was thrown in his way; and that Richard descended to the meanest acts, not only in the election of his parliament, but in influencing the opinions of his judges. Tresilian, however, betrayed pusillanimity as well as depravity in his opinions and practices. And whatever Hume may offer in his vindication (See *Hist.* vol. III. pp. 19, 43. edit. 1773.) the parliament of that age saw him in his true colours, a prostituted judge, a venal hireling. (See *Parliament. Hist.* vol. I. pp. 433, 434.) He scrupled not, in short, to commit any crime, to purchase the smiles of royalty. Against the Duke of Lancaster, for instance, who had been accused of treason, Tresilian undertook to give sentence before the Duke could be brought to trial; before he could be even arrested. And tho' he might have legally claimed the privilege of his Peers. See *Walsingham*.

† The dubiousness of history too fully appears in the discordance of our old writers in relating the circumstances of Richard's death. The report of our countryman *SIR JOHN FORTESCUE* shall close the evidence. That Richard was assaulted and murdered by armed men, is expressly told by *Fabian*, *Hall*, *Holinshed*: and in "the first part of the life and reign of King Henry IV." 4to. 1599, *Sir John Hayward* states, that "after being fallen to the ground, the king groaned forth" a dying speech. The account of Richard's assassination is, also, adopted by *Shakspeare*. On the other hand, *Harding* who is supposed to have been at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, intimates that Richard was starved to death. "Men say'd for-hungred he was." *Chron.* 1543, fol. 199. So also *Walsingham*, who wrote in the time of Henry V. and *Polydore Vergil*. The *Percies* in the manifesto which they published against Henry IV. in the 3d year of his reign the day before the battle of Shrewsbury, expressly charge him with having "carried his sovereign lord traitorously within the castell of Pomfret, without the consent or the judgement of the Lordes of the realm, by the space of fiftene daies and so many nightes, with hunger, thirst, and cold, to perishe." But nothing can be more decisive than *Stowe's* account, from a MS. of Sir John Fortescue. Richard (says *Stowe*) "was imprisoned in Pomfrait castle, where xv dayes and nightes they vexed him with continuall hunger, thirst and cold, and finally bereft him of his life, with such a kind of death as never before that time was known in England, saith *SIR JOHN FORTESCUE*." This information of Sir John Fortescue is probably contained in his "declaration touching the title of the house of York." A work which was never published, and which is yet somewhere I believe existing in MS. Sir John Fortescue was called to the bar a few years after the death of Richard. As he lived, therefore, so near the time, his testimony is of great weight. With respect to Richard's death, however, I cannot but remark, that Sir John Fortescue's mode of expression seems to imply more than simple starving; confirming almost the popular idea, as reported by *Polydore Vergil* and *Baker*, p. 155, that "Richard was served with costly meat like a king, but not suffered once to touch it."

† *King Harry* passage, which goes directly across the Fal, as that of *Tolverne* goes obliquely, and is therefore (we may be sure) prior in time to *Tolverne* passage, is said by tradition to be denominated from one of our royal Harries, who in some troubles of his reign retired into Cornwall, and swam the river on horseback, though about 400 or 500 yards broad: and some say he was Harry the 4th.

‡ *Sir John Cheyney* of Bodanan, in St. Teath, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, 1st and 6th of Henry IV. "The Parliament 6th Henry IV. was called *indoctum parliamentum*; for that, in the writ of summones, there was a clause, no lawyer should be chosen therein." *Hakewell's Cat. of the speakers*, p. 202. *Hals's MS.* in St. Teath.

‡ *Arg. a Chev. betw. 3 water bougets Sab. a mullet, or.* See *Prince's Worthies*, p. 366.

§ *Tyrell* says, "The king, by certain indirect practices, and tampering with the sheriffs of several counties, whom he had now made for this purpose, caused them to return such knights of shires, without any due elections, as he had before named, and sent down to them; and this is worth our observation, because it is the first example of any king's making use of an arbitrary and illegal power in this kind." p. 964. And we are informed, in the *Parliamentary History*, that Richard's council of state commanded the sheriffs "to suffer none to be returned as knights or burgessees in parliament, but such as the king and his council should nominate." Vol. 1. p. 432.

* *Fame necatus fuisse dicitur, uti etiam nunc constans fama est, quæ testatur cibaria in singulos dies more regio adposita fuisse, quo sic facinus occultaretur, sed esurienti non licuisse, non modo degustare verum etiam ne attingere quidem. Quod certe crudelitatis genus dixerim haudquaquam in Henricum hominem temperatum cecidisse, cum morte ipsa pejus sit, in aqua perire sit. Hæc oportuit non omittere, ut vulgo etiam satisferet, qui facile aniles fabellas ad posteros sermone propagat.* *Polyd. Vergil.* pp. 1087, 1088.

justice, awakened his countrymen, on a memorable occasion, to a just sense of the laws as paramount to the will of princes.† With respect to war, I have only to state, that Plymouth was now burnt by the Bretons.*

Whether

† "Sir William Hankford, Knight of the Bath, and Lord Chief Justice of England, was born, most probably, at the ancient seat of the family, whence the name is derived, called *Hankford*, in the hamlet of *Bulkworthy*, a chapel of ease to *Buckland Brewer*, in the north-west parts of Devon. The first I have met with of this name, is *William* of *East-Hankford*, in *Bulkworthy* aforesaid, mentioned in a deed so ancient that 'tis *sans-dale*; the next is *Warinus de Hankford*, who was witness to a deed of *Roger de Putford*, and *Robert* his brother, of land in *Little Bovey*, in the days of *K. Hen. 3.* An argument he was a person of some note at that time. In which tything of *Bulkworthy*, Mr. *Risdon* tells us, Sir *William Hankford* had a dwelling-house bearing his name, which, together with his building a chapel in that place, may induce us to conclude he was born there.

However, from hence he afterward removed, and (whether upon the account of match or purchase, I know not, tho' *Risdon* suggests the former) find his habitation at *Anney*, in the parish of *Monkleigh*, near *Great Torrington*. A pleasant and noble seat it is, on the west side of the *Turridge*, over which it stands, and takes a delightful prospect of that river. The house, now gone to decay, was heretofore stately and magnificent, and famous for a large upper gallery, wherein might be placed thirty standing-beds, fifteen of a side, and yet not one to be seen there; nor could you from one bed see another: for the gallery being very long, and wainscotted on each hand, there were several doors in it, which led into little alcoves or apartments, well plastered and whited, large and convenient enough for private lodgings.

This place had sometime lords of its own name, and was anciently held by *Osbert*, surnamed *de Anney*. After that, it was the *Stapledons*, where they had their dwelling. Since, it yielded habitation, for several generations following, to the honourable family of *Hankford*; here lived the famous judge of that name, of whom now I shall proceed to speak.

Sir *William Hankford* was in his time a very eminent lawyer; for which reason, *A. 14 K. Rich. 2. 1391*, he was made one of the King's serjeants at law; and on the 6th of *May*, in the 12th of that reign, one of the Lords Justices of the court of *Common Pleas*, in which honourable station he continued the short remainder of that unfortunate Prince's reign. When *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* ascended the English throne, by the title of *K. Henry* the 4th, this gentleman was made Knight of the Bath at his coronation, and confirmed by him in the same seat of judicature, during all his rule, which was fourteen years. When *K. Henry* the 5th succeeded to the crown of *England*, Judge *Hankford* was called higher up, and *A. 1 Regni/ut*, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and so remained all that short but glorious reign of about ten years. When this heroick prince yielded to fate also, *Dugd.* tells us, Sir *William Hankford* was constituted in the same high office by *K. Hen. 6.* in the beginning of his reign: near about which time, death gave him his *Quietus-est*, as we may hereafter observe: of whom this is farther remarkable (and whether it may be parallel'd by any other example, I cannot tell), That he was a judge in the reigns of no less than four Princes that successively sway'd the English Scepter.

This is that noble and famous judiciary (tho' some would ascribe the honour hereof to another of our countrymen, Sir *John Hody*, which cannot be, for that he was not a judge until thirty years after) that dared to do justice upon the King's son, who afterwards was the glory of the English nation, by the name of *Hen. 5th*. The story is thus: he, when he was yet Prince, commanded Judge *Hankford*, upon the bench, to free a servant of his, arraigned for felony, at the bar; which when he would not do, he offered to take the prisoner away by force: being withstood also herein by the judge, the Prince step'd to him and struck him a blow on the face. Whereat, nothing abashed, Judge *Hankford* told him boldly, that he had not done this affront to him, but to the King his father, in whose place he sat; and if he would not obey his sovereign's laws now, he asked him, who should obey his when he was king? wherefore, says he, in the King your father's name, I commit you prisoner to the King's ward, the Fleet. Whereat the Prince abashed, quietly obey'd the judge's sentence, and suffered himself to be led to prison. You would have wondered, says the historian, to have seen how calm the Prince was in his own cause, who in the cause of his companion had been so violent. When the King his father was advertised thereof, after he had duly examined the circumstances of the matter, he rejoiced, that he had a son so obedient to his laws, and a judge of such integrity, as to administer justice without fear or favour.

The praises of this reverend judiciary have been highly celebrated, and very deservedly, for his gravity, sobriety, wisdom, and justice. Fair ornaments for men in authority, but most especially necessary in those who sit in the seat of judgment; yea! they are required by Almighty God, and expected among all nations, Pagan as well as others. So a poet directs them:

A manibus refecit Munus, ab aure Preces.

Thus translated to my hands:

*To finger bribes in any case detest;
And let thine ears be shut against request.*

The

* In 1403, the king married Joan, lately widow to Montford Duke of Britany. The Bretons, conceiving an ill opinion of this marriage, sent a fleet to sea, landed in the west and burnt Plymouth. To revenge this affront, the Plymouthians, thro' William de Wilford, Admiral of the Narrow Seas, seized forty ships laden with iron, oil, soap, and wine, and then burnt the like number in the harbours of Britany, reducing the towns of Penmarch and St. Matthew, and wasting with fire and sword a great part of the coast. In the mean time Admiral de Castel, who commanded the enemy's fleet, steered for Devonshire, where landing, he attacked Dartmouth, but was defeated by the county militia, with the loss of 400 men, and 200 taken, among whom were himself and two other persons of distinction. *T. Walsingham*, p. 561. *Stowe*, p. 329. *Holinshed*, vol. 11. p. 524.

The present judge, doubtless, was eminent for all those laudable qualities which are mentioned of him; yet surely somewhat was defective in him (as who among the sons of men is perfect on this side heaven?) if that be true which some authors have related of him: then in him we may plainly see, as in a mirror, how frail a thing a man is, and that his life is often either the prologue or catastrophe to a woful tragedy; for in the last act of his last scene, wherein it might be expected he should have shewn his greatest wisdom and fortitude, he fell, not only short of himself, but of a much weaker and meaner person. Being weary of his life, 'tis said, upon direful apprehensions of dangerous approaching evils, he fell into a desperate resolution; as if,

Tristior est Letho, Lethi mora.

He that must die, hates lingering stay,
And death were doubled by delay.

He became witty in finding out a safe way for the preservation of his goods and chattels, and getting rid of that; for thus is it storied of him.

On a fit time for the purpose, he called to him the keeper of his park, which adjoyn'd his house at Annery, and charged him with negligence in his office, suffering his deer to be killed and stolen; whereupon he left it in a strict charge with him, that he should be more careful in his rounds by night; and that if he met any one in his walk that would not stand and speak, he should shoot him, whoever he was, and that he would discharge him. This the keeper directly promised, and too faithfully performed. The judge having thus laid the design, meaning to end his doleful days, in a dark tempestuous night, for so black an action, secretly convey'd himself out of the house, and walked alone in his park, just in the keeper's way; who being then in his round, hearing somebody coming towards him, demanded, *Who was there?* No answer being made, he required him to stand; the which when he refused to do, the keeper shot and killed him upon the place; and coming to see who he was, found him to be his master.

This is the story, which is authenticated by several writers, and the constant tradition of the voisinage in those parts: and I myself have been shewn the rotten stump of an old oak, under which he is said to have fallen, called by the name of *Hankford's oak* unto these days.

The occasion of which sad tragedy, is variously reported; some ascribe it to those tumultuous and dangerous times in which he lived, when *Henry the 4th* contended with, and at length dismounted, *K. Richard the 2d*; at what time the sword was unsheath'd, and the voice of the law could not be heard for the hideous noise of warlike instruments: and tho' he knew, perchance, to whom he ought justly to adhere, yet he did not know to whom he might safely. And, moreover, terrify'd he was with the sight of infinite executions and bloody assassinations, which caused in him continual agonies; and upon apprehension what his own fate might be, he fell into that melancholy, which hastened his end.

Others represent the matter otherwise, that this judge having, as was said before, committed the Prince to prison in his younger years, was afraid he would take a too severe revenge thereof when he came to the crown: the thought and consideration whereof, filled him with such insupportable melancholy, that it provoked him to take this course, for the putting a period to his own days. And this we know, that dreadful have been the effects of this black and sly humour, when predominant, as might be confirmed from divers sad examples out of authentick history.

Now some, it may be, (as one descants hereupon) may chance to term this a resolution equal to that of the antient Romans, *Cato*, *Pomponius Atticus*, and many others; and say also with them, that 'tis *extream folly to live long in pain, want, or dishonour*, and only to wish death when nature affordeth a man remedies to ease himself at his pleasure; according to that of *Epicurus*, approved herein by that great moralist *Seneca*, *Malum est in necessitate vivere; Necessitas nulla est; quippe pateat undiq; ad Libertatem via multe, breves, faciles: agamus Deo gratias, quod Nemo invite teneri possit*, I grant, saith he, 'tis a misery to live in necessity, but there is no necessity to live so; there are many quick and easy means to free ourselves: let us therefore, saith the Heathen, thank God, that no man can be constrained to live against his will, or longer than it shall please himself. To which, agrees that of *Quintilian*, *Nemo nisi sua Culpa diu dolet*, no man endures pain and sorrow long, but thro' his own default. These sentences, indeed, may be alledged rightly, and accord fitly, with meer human reason and philosophick arguments; which may undertake to justify the practise, not only as lawful and convenient, but as laudable and noble. This, as it must be acknowledged, hath been so held, not only among Indians, Medes, Persians, Greeks and Romans, but the Jews also; witness the old man *Rhaphs*, termed the father of the Jews. Nay! among Christians, some have been canoniz'd saints, as *Pelagia*, *Appollonia*, and others, tho' they have contributed to their departure out of this vale of misery before their time.

Thus have I represented the opinion herein of some others; but far be it from my thought to justify or excuse so black a crime: the sacred rites of our religion allow of no such lewd practise; christianity yields not its votaries, upon any occasion, any dispensation in this matter, but utterly abhors and condemns the practise with such indignation, that so far as punishment can be inflicted on the dead, he that is *Felo de se*, shall be treated in an ignominious manner, be buried in a ditch bottom or a highway, with the burial of an ass, and all his goods and chattels confiscated to the king. Nor is self-murder, whatever may be thought, an act of that true courage and bravery some may suppose; rather is it an instance of pusillanimity and cowardise: so true is that of *Josephus*, he that would live longer, or die sooner, than he ought, is equally a coward. Even the poet could say;

Fortius ille facit, Qui miser esse potest.

Far more stout and brave is he,
That dares miserable be.

To conclude this matter; however wise, learned, or judicious, this reverend judge was reputed, should this be true, it must be granted, terror brought him to that pass, that he could not determine rightly how to bear or get out of the danger he was in; for, trusting to his own wisdom, he found that of the poet true;

*Sick, to myself I ran for my relief;
But sicker of my physick than my grief.*

Thus

Whether the *peaceful virtues or the military, be the subject of observation, the *Courtenays* and *Arundels* make the first figure in almost every reign.† But in that of HENRY V. Sir *John Colshul*, of Tremedart, Knight, tho' hitherto scarcely recognized in the background of history, should be brought into full light, the foremost of all. Valiantly fighting, he fell on the plains of Agincourt. This is certainly a fact. Yet our historians have passed it in silence. His body was brought over from France, and buried in the church of Duloe.‡ The name of *Trelawny* should

Thus have some authors made their comments upon this reverend judge's supposed violent end. But what if, after all, this finely contrived story should be found a romance, and without any bottom of truth? Upon a due consideration of circumstances, I suppose, it will so appear; which I shall be glad to illustrate, for the clearing of the memory of the dead from so foul an asperson, and the honour of those royal and noble personages which descended from him, however long since laid in their graves.

That he was not induced hereunto upon the account of the former surmise, to wit, the bloody and cruel executions which happened in the latter end of K. Rich. 2d's reign, is clear, in that he lived in great honour, and served no less than three Princes, in one of the highest seats of judicature, for many years after, even more than two reigns.

As to the suggestion, that this should be occasioned by his fears of what might befall him, upon K. Hen. 5th's coming to the crown, for imprisoning of him when Prince: we find that heroick King was so far from resenting of it to his prejudice, that he seem'd to honour and applaud him for it the more, for he advanced him to a higher station than he was in before, making him chief justice of his own bench, and continued him in that honourable office all his reign. Nor was he in the least disgrace with K. Hen. 6. but constituted by him in the same place, in the beginning of his reign; soon after which he died.

To all which, there is yet a farther circumstance to add, which will not a little expose the improbability of the story, and that is the piety and devotion, according to the temper of that age, this reverend person was addicted to: a material testimony whereof remains visible to this day, and that is his building at his own charges, the chappel of *Bulworthy* (now their parish church) for the glory of God, and the ease of the inhabitants of that place: as did appear from his arms in one of the windows, there lately, if not still, to be seen, with this *Motto* under-written.

Orate pro bono-Statu Willielmi Hankford, qui istam Capellam fieri fecit.

i. e. Pray for the good estate of *William Hankford*, who caused this chappel to be erected.

To conclude. This learned and reverend judge, which way soever it happened (though most likely in a good course of nature, in a good old age) yielded to fate at his house at *Anney*, on the 20th of December, in the year of our Lord 1422, being the last of K. Hen. 5th, and the first of K. Hen. 6th. After which, his remains were honourably interred in the parish church of *Monkleigh* aforesaid; where, in an Isle belonging to the family, is a noble monument erected to his memory, having this Epitaph engraven thereon, in a plate of brass;

Hic jacet Willielmus Hankford Miles, quondam Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco. qui obiit xx. die Mensis Decembris, Anno Domini M.C.C.C.C.X.II. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.

He is portraicted kneeling in his robes, together with his match: and the matches of some of his ancestors are insculpt on brass; out of his mouth proceeds this prayer,

Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam Misericordiam tuam.

Over his head is this inscription,

Beati qui custodiunt judicium & faciunt justiciam omni tempore.

A book in his hand hath this,

Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam justiciam Divinam.

Near hereunto is the statue of Sir *Richard Hankford*'s son, wrought in armour, kneeling on his knees; on whose surcoat are his arms. Then the portraiture of his lady, on whose upper vestments *Hankford*'s and *Stapleton*'s armories are curiously cut in brass." *Prince*, pp. 361, 362, 363, 364.

* *John Hals* of Trembethow in Lelant, was serjeant at law; and one of the twelve judges, 9 Henry V. *Tonkin*'s MSS.

† "7. Henry 5. there was an indenture made, between Hugh Courtney, Earle of Deuon, Lieutenant to the King, for a sea voyage, in defence of the realme: and Sir John Arundel of Trevice, for accompanying him therein. He was sheriffe of Cornwall, 8 Henry 5." *Carew*, f. 145. b. 146.

‡ In the King's achievements in France, the Earl of Cornwall stood foremost in conduct and valour. *Walsingham*. Thomas Beaufort, third son of John of Gaunt by his third Duchess Lady Catherine Swineford, uncle to Henry V. commanded the rear guard of the army at the battle of Agincourt; and afterwards defended Harfleur, and in a pitched battle, defeated the Earl of Armignac. Ann. 1416, he was created Duke of Exeter. Was it in consequence of his achievements in conjunction with military men from Exeter or its neighbourhood, that this title, in particular, was conferred on him? See King's remarks on the abbey church of Bury St. Edmunds, in the *Archæol.* vol. III. p. 314. "Thomas Westcote, of Westcote, in Marwood, addicted himself to feats of arms, which endeared him to those puissant Princes, Henry IV. and Henry V. He married Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire. Their son who changed his name from Westcote to Littleton, was afterwards the famous Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the judges of the Common Pleas." *Prince*, pp. 584, 585.

should here, also, be mentioned with honour. So eminent was Sir John Trelawny in the wars of France, that Henry V. 27 September, in his 7th year at Gisors, in Normandy, granted him 20l. yearly for life, as a just recompence for his signal services. And Henry VI. was pleased to confirm it to him again in the first year of that King's reign, and granted him, as 'tis said, in augmentation to his arms, three oaken or laurel leaves, the symbols of conquest. He was certainly the first of the family, who bore that addition. Under the picture of Henry V. which stood formerly over the great gate, at Launceston, was this obsolete rhyme :

"He that will doe ought for mee,

"Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee."*

The conflict between HENRY VI. and the fourth Edward, produced repeated shocks through the island, which were felt at its extremest shores: Cornwall was but too sensible of the commotion. And that the French, with their accustomed promptitude and treachery, took an early advantage of the intestine troubles of England, our county can fully attest.† "In 1457, the Lord of Pomier, a Norman, encouraged by the civil warres, wherewith our realme was distressed, furnished a navy within the river Sayne, and with the same in the night, burned a part of Foy,§ and other houses confying. But, upon approach of the countrys forces, raised the next day by the sherife, he made speed away to his ships, and with his ships to his home."‡

For :

* The Trelawny family papers.

† John Nanfon, of Nanfon, sheriff of Cornwall, 7 Henry VI. at first, as tradition saith, was a servant to one of the Eriseys, temp. Henry, and in that Prince's wars with the French, was by him promoted to a Captain's post in that expedition; wherein he behaved himself with such valour and conduct, always attended with success, that he was highly rewarded by that Prince, with much lands in England and France. Upon which foundation and by his thrift and good conduct, he laid up a very great estate in land; and particularly was the purchaser of the manor and barton of Trethuell and Tregerryn, in Padstow, where he seated himself. He was again, because of his great advancement by his Prince's bounty made sheriff of Cornwall, 18. Henry VI. *Hals*, p. 107. The *Arundels* recur to notice in this reign. 8 Henry VI, John Earl of Huntingdon filling himself Lieutenant-General to John Duke of Bedford, Constable and Admiral of England, wrote to Sir John Arundel, then Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, for the release of a ship which he had arrested by virtue of his office. *Carew*, f. 146. Sir John Arundel, of Trevice, (as *Holinshed* tells) having with the Lord Camois and Sir George Seimor, the government of Gascoigny, 20 Henry VI. they manned towns, gathered people, and comforted the fainting hearts of the Gascoigners."

§ *Carew*, f. 136. "1458, The French under Lord Fulnoy burnt many villages and small towns, on the western coasts." *MS. Not. of Plymouth*. Ann. 1459. "The Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick, got into Devonshire, where, by means of John Dynham, Esq. (who was afterwards Lord Treasurer of England, to Henry VII.) they were shipped from Exmouth to Guernsey, and so to Callice." *Baker*, p. 195.

‡ From their various successes at sea, "the people of Fowey grew unspeakably rich; proud, and mischievous. Which occasioned the Lord Pomier and other Normans to petition John King of France to grant them a private commission of mart and arms, to be revenged on the Pyrates of Foye town: which accordingly they obtained, and carry'd the design so secret, that a small squadron of ships, and many bands of marine soldiers were prepared and shipped without the Foye men's knowledge. They accordingly put to sea out of the river Seyne, in the month of July, 1457, in 35. Henry VI. and with a fair wind sailed thence cross the British Channel, and got sight of Foye harbour; where they lay off at sea 'till night; when they drew towards the shore and dropt anchor, and landed their marine soldiers, and seamen, who at midnight approach'd the south west end of Foye town, where they kill'd all persons they met with, set fire to the houses, and burnt one half thereof to the ground, to the consumption of a great part of the inhabitants riches; and treasures, a vast deal of which were gotten by their pyratykal practices. In which massacre and conflagration the women, children, and weakest sort of people, forsook the place and fled for safety into the hill country. But the stoutest men, under conduct of John Treffrye, Esq. fortified themselves as well as they could in his then new-built house of Place, yet extant, where they stoutly opposed the assaults of their enemies, whilst the French soldiers plundered that part of the town which was unburnt, without opposition, in the dark. The news of this French invasion in the morning flew far into the country; and the people of the contiguous parts as quickly put themselves in arms; and in great multitudes gathered together, in order to raise the siege of Fowey; which the Frenchmen observing, and fearing the consequence of their longer stay, having gotten sufficient treasure to defray the charge of their expedition, as hastily ran to their ships as they had deliberately entered the town, and as privately returned into France as they had clandestinely come into England: with small profit and less honour. See *Baker's Chronicle*, and *Tonkin's MS. Fowey*, pp. 375; 376, 377."

"The

For their courageous defence of Fawey, against the French invaders, the *Trefrys* were justly celebrated; especially a lady of the family.*

Among our men at arms under HENRY and EDWARD IV. I should number † John Duke of

"The town of Foye being thus consumed by fire, and plundered by the French soldiers and seamen, the inhabitants former wealth and glory reduced to poverty and contempt, they politickly cast themselves at the feet of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, who pitying their distressed condition, and being Lord High Admiral of England, granted some of them new commissions for privateering and taking French ships, on promise of their just and righteous proceedings, and renouncing the trade of Piracy. Whereupon, in few years they ply'd their sea business so effectually, that they increased their riches to such degree, that they began to repair and rebuild their damaged houses, and in the stones of many of them, in memory of the Earl of Warwick's favour and bounty towards them, there are cut his arms, badge, and cognizance." *Hals*, p. 135.

* "One of the Trefrys about 145 yeares sithence valiantly defended his dwelling against the French, which time they had surpriz'd the rest of the town of Foy." *Carew*, f. 134 b. The Lady Trefry, in the absence of her husband Sir John Trefry (who was then at court as cupbearer to Edw. IV.) defended her house in Fowey, for six weeks against the French, after they had seized on the rest of the town; in memory of which, and for its better security in future, she built the tower adjoining, as I have heard (says Tonkin) from the late John Trefry, Esq. *Tonkin's MSS.*

‡ In the 7th vol. of the *Archæologia*, Art. 5, is an illustration of an unpublished seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, by the Rev. Dr. Milles. It is in brass, and in the most perfect preservation. It was found at St. Columb, in this county, in a lot of old brass and iron. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was constituted *Admiral of England*, in the reign of Edward IV. which office is here expressed. We have a very neat engraving of the seal, and some historical observations.

‡ John Duke of Exeter, was a most eminent person, as well in merit as in title. Notwithstanding which, and that by his mother he was half-brother to *K. Rich.* 2d, and, by his wife, brother-in-law to *K. Hen.* 4th, then on the throne; yet being found in conspiracy with his brother the Earl of Kent, and other Lords, for the deposing and death of the said *K. Henry*, and restoration of *K. Richard*, he was beheaded, and in Parliament adjudged to lose his honour; and his lands, castles, and other possessions, were confiscated to the King. He left issue *Richard* his eldest son, who after his father's death, was seized of a great estate, which fell not under confiscation, as *Bovey-Tracy*, *Northlieu* (so *Dugd.* for *Northlieu*) *Barnstable*, *Holdefworthy*, *Langacre* (it may be *Lang-tree*) *Comb-Martin*, *Fremington*, with the hundred, *South-Molton* with the hundred, *Dartington*, *Blackborn-Both* (so *Dugd.* for *Blackburgh-Bothay*, both not far from *Cullumpton*) and *Winkle*. But this *Richard* dying unmarried December 3, *A. 4*, *K. Hen.* 5th, eighteen years after his father, *John* his second brother became his heir; and the same year was restored in blood, as heir to *John* his father and *Richard* his brother.

Being restored in blood, and to the Earldom of *Huntingdon*, he was constituted general of all those men at arms and archers, at that time employed in the King's fleet at sea, against his enemies, being then retained to serve with three bannerets, nine knights, thirty-seven men at arms, and seven hundred archers, for the fourth part of a year. After that, he was retained again to serve the King (*Hen.* 5th) in his voyage-royal into France, for one whole year, with forty men at arms and an hundred archers. The year after, he was made general at sea, and assisted that King in his siege of *Caen* in *Normandy*, but had not made proof of his age till the 6th of *Hen.* 5th, at what time he was near thirty years of age. Soon after which, he was sent to view certain defensible places in those parts of France; which in a short time he manfully reduced to the King's obedience: and being at the siege of *Roan*, he lay before the gate of the castle called *Beauvise*. After that, upon taking of *Pontaise* by *Capitan de la Bouch*, he intercepted those of that garrison, who endeavoured to get to *Paris*. He was also in the great fight against the French, who came to raise the siege of *Prency*; in which were slain by the English near five thousand of the enemy, and six hundred taken prisoners.

After this, *A. 7*, *K. Hen.* 5. being governor of *Pontaise*, he had special commission to subdue all the castles and strongholds in *Normandy*, which held out against the King. And being with the King *A. 8*, *K. Hen.* 5, at the siege of *Melon*, which lasted above fourteen weeks, upon his surrender, was constituted governor thereof. And by reason of other his special services, he was made constable of the tower of *London*. But passing, the year after with *Thomas Duke of Clarence*, over a marsh, not far from the castle of *Beaufort* (where, by disorder, he fell into the enemies hands) he had the fate to be taken prisoner, and the Duke himself with many others slain. After which he continued some years in those parts; but upon the death of *Elizabeth* his mother *A. 4*, *K. Hen.* 6. which was 1425, doing his homage, he had livery of those lands, whereof the died seized.

K. Hen. 5th, (the glory of England) being dead, he grew into favour also with that good King, *Hen.* 6. in the 6th year of whose reign, in consideration of the ransom which he paid for his redemption from imprisonment, and his good services, he obtained a grant of 123l. 6s. 8d. per Ann. to be paid out of the *Exchequer*. Near two years after this, he married; his first wife was *Anne*, widow of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, daughter to *Edmund Earl of Stafford*; and being the same year retained to serve the King with three knights, seventy six men at arms, and two hundred and forty archers, he went thereupon into France. Taking shipping with the King at *Dover*, and landing at *Calais*, he was sent by the Duke of *Bedford*, then regent of France, to the siege of *Campaigne*. And the next ensuing years he attended at the royal coronation of King *Henry* 6th, then solemnized at *Paris*.

After this, he obtained the King's special licence, that himself, and *Anne* his wife might receive full profit of all their lands and lordships in *Ireland*, notwithstanding their absence from the realm for three years. And the year following, the said *Anne* his wife being dead, he obtained license to marry *Beatrice*, the widow of *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, illegitimate daughter to *John King of Portugal*: at which time also, he had the grant of the office of Lord High-Marshal of England, to hold during the minority of *John*, son and heir to the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and went again into France. And being sent ambassador

of Exeter, and Sir William *Kerfewel, †Bonville, and †Fulford, Borlase, ‖Arundel, and ¶Floier;

ambassador to the city of Arras, *A. 13 Hen. 6.* to treat of peace with the French, he had license to carry with him gold, silver, plate, jewels, robes, twenty four pieces of woollen cloth, and other things, to the value of six thousand pounds sterling: a great treasure in those times.

The year after this, *A. 14 Hen. 6.* he was joined in commission with the Earl of Northumberland, for guarding the east and west marches towards Scotland; as also constituted Admiral of England and Aquitaine. Next was he retained to serve the King, *A. 16 Hen. 6.* as Lieutenant of Guien, for six years, with two bannerets, sixteen knights, two hundred and eighty men at arms, and two thousand archers, for the defence of those parts. Before the expiration of which time, in consideration of his continual services in the wars of France, both in the time of *K. Henry* the fifth, and the then present *King Henry* the sixth; as also by reason he had been taken prisoner, and put to a large ransom for his liberty, he obtained a grant to himself, *A. 19 Hen. 6.* and to the heirs male of his body, of five hundred marks, to be yearly received out of the ports of London, &c. being the same year joined in commission with divers other lords, and some of the judges of the land, to enquire of all manner of treasons and sorceries, which might be hurtful to the King's person.

Not long after which, viz. *21 K. Hen. 6.* he was, by letters patents, bearing date at *Windfor* 6th Jan. advanced to the title of, Duke of Exeter (which dignity his father lost by attainder, *1 Hen. 4th*) with this special privilege, that he and his heirs male should have place and seat in all Parliaments and Councils, next to the Duke of York and his heirs male. Three years after, *A. 24 Hen. 6th*, was he constituted Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life: his son *Henry* being joined with him for life in the grant. And the year after that, made constable of the tower of London, in like sort, with his son *Henry*.

This most noble Duke married a third wife, though in what year I do not find, viz. *Anne*, daughter of *John Mountague*, Earl of Salisbury, who survived him many years.

At last this great person, after he had seen all the grandeur of this world, and was himself a good part thereof, yielded to fate near about the 26th year of the reign of *K. Hen. 6th*, 1447, not being fully arrived at the 50th year of his age.

By his testament bearing date 16th July, 25 *Hen. 6th*, he bequeathed his body to be buried in a chappel, within the church of *St. Katharine*, beside the tower of London, at the north end of the higher altar, in a tomb there ordained for him and *Anne* his first wife, as also for his sister *Constance*, and *Anne* his other wife, then living.

He bequeathed also to the high altar of the said church a cup of byrel, garnished with gold pearls, and precious stones, to put in the sacrament: also a chalice of gold, with the whole furniture of his chappel: appointing that another chalice, two basons, two candlesticks of silver, with two pair of vestments, a mass-book, a paxbed and a pair of cruets of silver should be delivered to that little chappel, for priests to celebrate divine service therein, and pray for their souls. To the priests and clerks, and other of the house of *St. Katharine*, for their great labour and observance on the day of his obit and day of his burying, he bequeathed forty marks; ordaining, that four honest and cunning priests should be provided, yearly and perpetually, to pray for his soul in the said chappel, and for the soul of *Anne* his first wife, the soul of his sister *Constance*, and the soul of *Anne* his present wife, when she should pass out of this world, and for the souls of all his progenitors. To his daughter *Anne* he bequeathed his white bed with *Popinjays*; and to his son *Henry* all the stuff of his wardrobe. And departing this life 5. Aug. next ensuing, which was the year of our Lord 1446, he was buried in the chappel aforesaid.

Anne his last wife survived him many years, as appears from her last testament, bearing date the 20th of April 1457; by which she bequeathed her body to be buried in the chancel of the said church of *St. Katharine's*, expressly forbidding her executors from making any great feast, or having a solemn herse, or any costly lights, or largess of liveries, according to the glory and vain pomp of the world at her funeral; but only to the worship of God, according to the discretion of *John Pynchback*, D. D. one of her executors. She gave to the master and every brother of the said college of *St. Katharine*, particular legacies; further appointing, that her executors should find an honest priest to say mass and pray for her soul, her Lord's soul, and all Christian souls in the chappel where her body should be buried, for the space of seven years next after her decease; for which he was to receive every year twelve marks. But to return to the Duke.

He had issue, by *Anne* his first wife, only *Henry*, his son and heir; and by *Anne* his last wife a daughter called *Anne*, married first to *John Lord Nevil*, son and heir to *Ralph Nevil*, second Earl of *Westmoreland*, of that family; by whom having no issue, she took to husband *Sir John Nevil*, Kt. Uncle to her former husband.

Henry, the only son and heir to his father *John Duke of Exeter*, inherited his father's titles with his lands. He was a very brave soldier, but unfortunately engaging on the weakest side, (viz. the support of the tottering house of *Lancaster*) he perished under the ruins thereof. Fighting manfully at *Barnet-field* with the Lancastrians, he was sore wounded and left for dead, from seven o'clock in the morning, till four in the afternoon. Recovering of his wounds, he fled beyond sea; but was reduced to very great extremity, for tho he descended from the royal family, and had married the sister of *K. Ed. 4.* yet it is reported by *Comines*, that he saw him in such great distress, that he ran on foot bare-legg'd after the Duke of *Burgundy's* train (who had married his wife's sister) begging his bread for God's sake. He was at length found dead (13 *Edw. 4.* 1473) in the sea, betwixt *Dover* and *Calais*, tho not known how he came thither.

This *Henry* married *Anne*, daughter of *Richard Duke of York*, and sister to *K. Edw. 4.* which *Anne*, at her own suit, was divorced from him, 12. Nov. 1472, 19th *Edw. 4.* and having no issue surviving, she afterwards became the wife of *Sir Thomas Saintleger*, knight for the body to *K. Edw. 4th*, who had sometime their habitation at *Dartinton-house*, in this county." *Prince's Worthies*, pp. 371, 372, 373.

* "The house of *Carfwell*, (near *Modbury*) antiently yielded several eminent persons, such was *Robert Kerfewel* of *Exeter*, reckoned the first among those antient gentlemen there, that deserved well of the common-wealth. He was the last chief steward of that city, before they had a mayor, now above five hundred years since. The chief magistrates of which city in the Saxon and Danes times were called *Port-Reeves*; after the conquest, bailiffs, or stewards

wards until K. John's days, who in the 2d year of his reign incorporated that ancient burrough by charter, under the distinction of a mayor and citizens.

But the most memorable person I have met with of this house, is Sir William Kerfwell, or Carswell, a great warrior in the days of K. Hen. 5. and K. Hen. 6. whom he bravely assisted in their wars, with many noble exploits. Among several others of them, now buried in oblivion, these few are come to hand: that he, with half a dozen others (when the English army there, after a long siege, were not able to force a certain castle in France) fell upon this stratagem. They attired themselves in countrymen's habits, and carrying bags of provisions on their backs, in which they had privily hid their arms, so found admission into the castle; where seizing on the captain, they fought open the gates, and let in the English, who lay in ambuscado by for that purpose. Another time, as the English lay before the strong town of Ponthoife, in the same kingdom, in a great snow, this gentleman, with several others, came by night in their white shirts undiscovered home to the walls; which they soon scaled, slew the guards, and subdued the place. He is said to have been a person of that prodigious strength, that he would go near, with one stroke of his sword, to cleave a man down the back.

Nor was he a person of less loyalty and faithfulness to that pious prince his sovereign, K. Hen. 6. who at the battle of St. Albans being in danger to be taken by his enemies, this gentleman desperately undertook his rescue, by slaying, with his own hand, several of those which opposed in his way. For all which his good services at home and abroad, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and ample possessions at a place called Caverefwel in Staffordshire, near the river Blith, where this Sir William built him a castle, which from him hath ever since been called by that name. At his death, he left it to his daughter and heir married into the noble family of Montgomery; from whom it came to Sir John Port, Kt. as Glover Norrey king of arms tells us.

In the church belonging to this place Sir William Carswell lieth interred, under a fair monument, on which this inscription was sometime legible.

*Willielmus Carefwel de Caverefwel Miles:
Castri structor eram Domibus Fossifq; cemento
Vivus dans operam jam Claudor in hoc Monumento.
A. D. M.C.D.LXX.V." Prince, p. 423.*

† "Upon a marriage with Sir Thomas Pine's daughter, and co-heir, the family of Bonvil transplanted itself from Wiscombe to Shute, where it long flourished. A very sweet and noble seat; adorned in those days, (as still it is) with a fair park, and large demesns. There was a great estate belonging to it, not only in Devonshire (too tedious to be particulariz'd) but in Somerset, Dorset, and Cornwall. In which last county, their seat, was at Trelaw, near West-Loo; the pleasant habitation of the Right Reverend Father in God Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. the present Lord Bishop of this Diocese; whose undaunted zeal for the church of England, and the liberties of his country, will be read in the records of the tower of London (unto which, with six others of his venerable order, he was committed by K. Jam. 2. for humble-petitioning) to all generations. So that Lord Bonvil, in the 14. K. Hen. 6. A. 1435. was no less than 920l. in the subsidy-book.

Lord Bonvil was in his time a great soldier: who making proof of his age, in 2 K. Hen. 5. had livery of his lands. In the 5. Hen. 5. being then a knight, he went in that expedition then made into France, and was of the retinue with Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother. In the 11 K. Hen. 6. he was made sheriff of Devonshire: and in the 4th, he had livery of the manor of Meryel, in Com. Somerset. In the 21 K. Hen. 6. he was retained to serve the King, for one whole year, in his wars of France, with twenty men at arms, and six hundred archers; being at that time also made seneschal of the duchy of Aquitaine. And meriting so well for his services in those wars, and otherwise, A. 28 H. 6. he had summons to Parliament, amongst the barons of the realm; and ever after to his death. And in 31. of that reign, in consideration of his further services, he was constituted governor of the castle of Exeter, for life: his title was Lord Bonvil, of Chuton; which place descended to him from his mother, who brought it into this family. And moreover, he was admitted companion of the noble order of the garter.

In 32 K. Hen. 6. he was made Lieutenant of Aquitaine. And in the 33. of that King, there fell out a shrewed dispute between Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and this Lord Bonvil, about a couple of hounds; which could by no mediation of friends be qualified, or appeased; until it was valiantly try'd by a single combat, on Clift-Heath, near Exeter, wherein (as Dugd. tells us), this Lord prevail'd. But another writer saith, that after they had well try'd one the other's strength and valour with their naked swords, they at last, as was said of the two Kings Edmond and Canutus, in the isle of Olney, near Gloucester, A. 1016 lovingly agreed, and embraced each other, and ever after continued in great love and amity.

Not long after this, the civil wars breaking out in England, between the two famous houses of York and Lancaster; notwithstanding the honour, and personal obligations, this noble Lord had received from K. Hen. 6. he was always found on the side of his enemy, the Duke of York. But whether induced hereunto from a principle of meer conscience, towards what he apprehended the right line, or by the subtle insinuations of Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, whose daughter he had married up to his grand-son William Bonvil, Lord Harrington, I shall not take upon me to determine.

But in that battle, fought at Northampton, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, that unfortunate Prince K. Hen. 6. was taken prisoner; and, among others, was committed to the care and custody of this Lord Bonvil. After which, 'tis observ'd, he was never prosperous: as if he had been pick'd out as an example of the instability of fortune: for all these mischiefs soon succeeded to the neck of one the other, as if (saith Mr. Camd.) a fury had haunted for revenge. He was an eye-witness of the untimely death of his only son, (nobly married to the Lord Harrington's daughter and heir) and of Bonvil, Lord Harrington's grand-child, both slain before his face, in the battle of Wakefield: and presently after, to make his old age as miserable as could be, whilst he was in expectation of better fortune, himself was taken prisoner, in the second battle of St. Albans: and though his own party had then the better, and King Henry had promised him he should receive no bodily hurt; yet, such was the indignation of the Queen towards him, as also of the Duke of Exeter, and the Earl of Devon, that being now in their power, however they had lost the day, never rested till they had taken off his head; which happen'd in the 39th and last year of the reign of K. Hen. 6. A. D. 1460. Notwithstanding, this Lord's memory was *q. e. postliminio*—as it

¶ Floier; and, among our courtiers, *Vyvyan and Billing. That after the battle of Barnet-field, Sir *Walter Borlase* was there made a Knight-Banneret by EDWARD the 4th, is the constant tradition in that family. And formerly were painted in the glass window over Treluddero seats, in Newlyn church, the arms of Borlase with several quarterings, supported by two angels; which

F 2

it were restored to him by act of Parliament, after his death, 1 Ed. 4. declaring him innocent. And in regard he had stood up so stoutly against the Lancastrians, Elizabeth, his widow, that same year, had likewise an assignation of a very large dowry out of his estate in *Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, and Devon*; by name, *Combe-Pyne-Seton, Combe-Pyne, Down-Umphra-vile, Charlstone, Head and Pole, Northcote*, with divers lands in *Birches, Sydeford, Azminster, and Toregge*, all in this county.

The Lord Bonvil, thus falling by the hand of violence, his corps, it seems, was perferred to a decent sepulture; for Camden tells us, upon what authority he best knows, that *William Bonvil*, and his lady, lye inter'd in the chancel of the church of *Chuton*, in the county of *Somerset*.

This noble family, in the male line, thus extinct, this vast estate fell to *Cicely*, this Lord Bonvil his grand-son's only daughter and heir, married unto *Thomas Grey*, Lord Marquess of *Dorset*, half brother, by the mother, to *K. Edw. 4.* which by the attainder of the Duke of *Suffolk* fell to the crown; part of which, in this country, came afterward to be purchased of *Q. Mary* by Sir *William Petre*, her principal secretary of state; who exchanged the house at *Shute*, with the park and lands about it, for other of like value, with one of the ancestors of the honourable Sir *John Pole, Bart.*" *Prince*, pp. 73, 74.

† Sir *Thomas Fulford*, son of Sir *Baldwin*, commanded a part of *Queen Margaret's army*, and was taken prisoner at the battle of *Towton Field*, and beheaded in 1461.

‡ Sir *John Arundel* of *Trevice*, Knight, 11 Edw. IV. on *Queen Margaret's* landing in England, after the battle of *Barnet-field*, brought the forces of *Cornwall* and *Devon* to her assistance.

¶ "William Floier of *Exeter*, was an eminent soldier, as may appear from that agreement made between the Duke of *Clarence* and him, to attend him into *Normandy* with three archers and thirty spears. Which Duke of *Clarence*, younger brother to *K. Edw. 4th*, was very unfortunate; being at last, after many turmoils in the world, drowned in a butt of *Malmsey*. The occasion of which expedition into *Normandy* was this, *K. Edw.* being now quietly settled in his throne at home, was prevailed upon by his brother-in-law the Duke of *Burgundy*, to look abroad, and make a descent upon *France*, for the recovery of that kingdom, lately lost by the misfortunes of his predecessor. Great preparations were made accordingly, and a vast army raised; the greatest that ever set sail out of *England* before. All things in readiness, *K. Edw.* in the 14th year of his reign, 1474, repaired to *Dover*, and embarked himself and forces for *Calais*, having with him 1500 noblemen and men at arms, all of them mounted, and most of them barbed; who with the archers on horseback, made up the number of 15000, besides a great many foot; having before sent his herald garter king at arms to the French king, with a letter of defiance, in case he would not presently yield up the whole realm of *France* into his hands, as his just right and due.

Now to serve his King and country in this action, was Mr. Floier retained in the quality of a captain; as may appear from that charter of agreement made between the Duke of *Clarence* and him; a copy of which hereafter follows: but first I shall exhibit a transcript of that loving letter the Duke sent him, in order to his signing of the said agreement.

The Duke of *Clarence*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum*, and Great Chamberlain of *England*.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well! whereas at our last being in the west parts, ye agreed to go in our retinue in my Lord's voyage over sea, with such number of archers as is contained in an indenture that we send unto you, by our servant *John Halue*, bearer hereof, wherein ye shew your self of right loving disposition towards us, whereof we thank you heartily. It is also that we having consideration of the labor and cost that should be unto you, to come to *London* or hither to seal the indenture, have, for your more ease, sent you the same, praying you to seal the one part thereof, and to deliver it to our servant. Given at our castle of *Warwick* the 14th day of *Febr.*

Thus endorsed;

To our trusty and well-beloved *William Floier*.

The indenture followeth in these words:

This indenture made betwixt the right high and mighty Prince, *George Duke of Clarence*, on the one part, and *William Floier* of *Exeter*, in the county of *Devon*, on the other part, Witnesseth, that the said *William* is retain'd and belist towards the said Duke, to do service of wars unto the King our Sovereign Lord, in the said Duke's retinue, in the Dutchy of *Normandy* and realm of *France*, for one whole year, with three archers well and sufficiently habited, armed, and arrayed; taking wages for himself, xij d. by the day, with rewards accustomed, after the rate of a *C. Marks* in a quarter for xxx spears, and for every the said archers vj d. by the day; with divers other conditions and agreements. Dated the xiv. of *Decemb.* in the xiv. year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Edward* the iijth.

Which indenture we need not question was sign'd and seal'd by Mr. Floier, and he went accordingly; but what exploits he or the army did in this expedition we do not find, for that the English and the French came to terms of accommodation without coming to a battle; and as for any other eminent actions of his, what ever they were, the memory of them died with him." *Prince*, pp. 309, 310.

* Leland calls *Richard Vyvyan* of *Trelowarren*, a gallant courtier, set forth by *Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*. It appears, from a record in the tower, (*Franc. & Edw. IV. No. 3.*) that *Richard Vyvyan* of *Trelowarren*, attended on the Earl of *Worcester*, deputy of *Ireland*, in service of the King, into that realm. Sir *Thomas Billing* was one of the twelve judges in the reign of *Edw. IV.* and contemporary with judge *Littleton*. It is supposed that he was the grandson of *John Billoun* (or *Billing*) who was knight for *Cornwall*, 24 *Edw. III.*

which are said to be the arms of this Sir Walter.* But I mean not to exclude from their just share

* Immediately after the battle of Barnet, intelligence was brought to Edward, that Queen Margaret was landed at Weymouth, and that the Cornish and Devonians, urged on by Courtenay Earl of Devonshire, were hourly flocking to her standard. Courtenay fell in the battle of Tewkesbury, that followed this same year. Speed. "It was not long after the discomfiture of the adherents of Henry VI. at Barnet field, that John Earl of Oxford, one of the principal on the weaker side, arrived at St. Michael's Mount, by shipping; and disguising himself and his followers in pilgrim's habits, thus got entrance and mastered the garrison, and seized the place. This port he a long time maintained, till reasonable conditions forced him to a surrender." *Carew*, f. 155.

"Richard de Vere, (says Hals) i. e. of the great or greater, (as if derived from the Cornish *Veor*, great) the 11th Earl of Oxford, married Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Richard Sergreaulx, Knight, Lord of Colquite and Killygarth, widow of Guy Seyntabyrn, sheriff of Cornwall, 22 Richard 2d. 1399; from whose heir on her begotten, she passed her lands to her second husband, the Earl of Oxford; who had issue by her John de Vere the 12th Earl of Oxford, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Howard, Knight, the which John had issue by her John the 13th Earl of Oxford. The which John, the 12th Earl, was the chief of those Barons, that opposed the precedence in parliament of the Lords spiritual, tempore Hen. 6th, the which parliament-roll in the tower of London, is thus endorsed, "memorandum, the Lords spiritual alleged, that forasmuch as they were spiritual Barons, they ought to have the right of precedence of the Lords temporal, for it was well known how far things spiritual exceeded carnal or temporal." To which this Earl of Oxford replied on behalf of the Lords temporal, that "whatsoever right or privilege they had, or could challenge (see Brooke on Oxford Earl), it came from them and their ancestors, and their almsdeeds, who had been the worthy founders and benefactors of the Lords spiritual;" and further said, it was an unseemly thing for masters to be inferior to their servants, who were dependent of regal, honourable, and noble families, which most of the spiritual Barons were not." [This proud Earl, in the undistinguishing spirit of his mind, unconsciously put a piece of sophistry upon the Parliament; in stating the Peers to be the endowers of the Bishopricks, when the Kings alone were; then from premises so false arguing as falsely, that what was thus given for the endowment of Bishopricks, was not given to God, and to Bishops as his supreme ministers, but was given to the Bishops for their own sakes, and was merely an alms done to them; and finally considering the Bishops from both falsities united, to be only the servants of the Peers. Such reasoning might well suit the head of an Earl, equally illiterate and irreligious! The crown erected and endowed the Bishopricks, while the Peers merely augmented the parochial benefices, with an addition of Glebe to the Tithes. And the crown placed the Bishops with the Peers in Parliament, and gave them the precedence of the Peers there, in reverence to religion and to God.] Which matter being fully understood, and indifferently heard, the Lords temporal, by means of the logick (rare logic!) and rhetoric of this Earl, had then the precedence of place in Parliament given them. But alas! this bold demand, question, and argument of his (in direct contradiction to the usages of Parliament, and the laws of the land, which had prevailed ever since the introduction of Christianity; even those very laws and usages, upon which the temporal Peers themselves had a right to a seat in Parliament,) was a project for that reason rather pitied than admired by his best friends. For, though it succeeded well in one Parliament, it got him many enemies in another, (all indeed, that adhered to law or usage, and that retained a reverence for religion); so that in the Parliament held the 2d November, 1462, tempore Edw. 4th, this Earl and his son Aubrey, were attainted of treason against that King, in the behalf of Henry 6th, and both beheaded without trial or answer, (*Baker's Chron.* p. 204.) (So fell he in direct violation of usage, law, and religion; who violated all to deprive the Bishops of their precedence, as the first estate of Peers in Parliament. See Hist. of Man. II. 4to. 389, 391.

Nec lex est justior rolla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.)

Whereupon John his second son succeeded, and was the 13th Earl of Oxford; who, as his father had done before, adhered to the interest of King Henry 6th, against Edward 4th, and was at the battle of Barnet-Heath, 1471; and had with the Marquis Montacute, the command of the right wing of King Henry's horse, under Richard Earl of Warwick, general of his army. And when in the battle it appeared, the vanward of King Henry's horse had somewhat worsted King Edward's party, by the valour of the Earl Oxford; the news presently fled to London, that Warwick had obtained the victory. But alas; "Fama est mendax;" for, immediately after, a strange misfortune befel the Earl of Oxford and his men, in the latter part of the encounter, they having a star with streams on their liveries, as King Edward's soldiers had the sun. The General Warwick's men by reason of a great mist, raised (as was thought) by the magic art of Frier Bungey, mistaking the badges, shot at the Earl of Oxford's men, which were of their own party, to their great hurt and destruction. Whereupon the Earl, seeing how matters went, cried out treason, and forthwith fled with 800 men. Whose departure gave King Edward opportunity, to obtain a total victory over his enemies.

[The history should have begun with this Earl of Oxford, and not have run back to his father and his brother, especially not to his father's motion in Parliament against the bishops. But the author apparently ran up the current of time so high, with the mere view of introducing this motion. Such were his principles of polity, and such was his injudiciousness of mind.]

Whereupon the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Oxford, fled to Jasper Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, for safety and protection; from whence Oxford, and a convenient number of men of arms, shipped themselves from Milford Haven, and with a fair wind sailed down St. George's Channel, turned the Land's End, and came safely to anchor in this Mount's Bay. Where, as soon as the Earl and his men had disguised themselves, in pilgrims' and friars' apparel, under which all had lodged a small sword and dagger; they went on shore, pretending that they were pilgrims, that had come a long pilgrimage from the remotest part of this kingdom, to perform the penance imposed upon them by the father-confessors, and to perform their vows, make orisons, and oblations to the altar of St. Michael, who presided there. Upon which pious pretext, the monks and inhabitants opened their gates, and let them into the castle; where they were no sooner entered, but, as De la Pomeray,

share in military honours, many other warlike characters of the west.* These were times peculiarly

Pomeray, had done before, they showed their weapons, discovered their impious fraud, and made known who they were, and their designs to kill all persons that made resistance, or opposed King Henry 6th, for whom the Earl of Oxford was come to take possession of this Mount, and would keep it to his use. Whereupon the monks and the small garrison, were necessitated to comply with their demands, and yield them a quiet possession thereof. Which forthwith the Earl put in better repair; and, by the interest of King Henry, and the Earl's friends and relations in those parts, his grandmother, being Sir Guy Seyntaubyn's widow, and Selgreaulze's coheir; he soon got ammunition, provision, and soldiers sufficient for their defence. As soon as King Edward 4th heard of the surprize of St. Michael's Mount, by the Earl of Oxford, he issued forth his proclamation, proclaiming him, and all his adherents traitors; and then consulted how to regain both to his obedience. And, in order thereto, he forthwith sent to Sir John Arundel of Trerice, Knight, then sheriff of Cornwall, to reduce and besiege (besiege and reduce) the same, by his posse comitatus. Which gentleman, pursuant to his orders, and by virtue of his office, soon raised a considerable army of men and soldiers, within his bailiwick, and marched with them towards St. Michael's Mount. Where being arrived, he sent a trumpeter to the Earl with a summons, of surrender of that garrison to him, for King Edward upon mercy; especially, for that in so doing, in all probability, he would prevent the effusion of much Christian blood.

To this summons of the trumpeter, the Earl sent a flat denial; saying further, that rather than he would yield the fort on those terms, himself and those with him were all resolved to lose their lives in defence thereof. Whereupon the sheriff commanded his soldiers being very numerous on all parts, to storm the Mount and reduce it by force. But alas! maugre all their attempts of this kind, the besieged so well defended every part of this rocky mountain, that in all places the sheriff's men were repulsed with some loss; and the besieged issued forth at the outer gate, and pursued them with such violence, that the said Sir John Arundel, and some others were slain upon the sands at the foot of the Mount, to the great discouragement of the new-raised soldiers, who quickly departed thence, having lost their leader; leaving the besieged in better heart than they found them, as much elevated at their good success, as themselves were dismayed at their bad fortune. This Sir John Arundel, (as Mr Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, 119, tells us,) had long before been told by some fortune-teller, he should be slain in the sands; wherefore, to avoid that destiny, he removed from Efford, near Stratton on the sands, where he dwelt, to Trerice, far off from the sea; yet by this misfortune, fulfilled the prediction in another place. [He was buried in the Mount Church. Price's MSS.]

In like manner Cardinal Wolsey was foretold by some prophet, to beware of Kingston; and therefore, he always shunned and avoided that town in Surry, in his way to court; but maugre all his endeavours to shun fate, he was at last seized, by order of King Henry the 8th, by Sir William Kingston, his lieutenant of the tower of London, to be brought up there, in order to be tried for his life; the very sight of which gentleman so struck to his heart, in remembrance of the prediction aforesaid, that he died on his journey two days after, (see Fox and Fuller,) or poisoned himself to death.

King Edward, upon news of this tragical accident, forthwith ordered letters patent to be drawn, for making John Fortescue, Esq. sheriff of Cornwall, in the place of Sir John Arundel, slain as aforesaid. Who, being accordingly sworn in that office, received the same commands, and took the same measures for reducing the Mount, as the former sheriff had done, by summons and assault; but was always and in all places, repulsed with dishonour and loss; the same being as stoutly defended within, as it was assaulted without. The fort (thus) appeared invincible. All which circumstances being transmitted to the King by Mr. Fortescue, the sheriff, the King, for prevention of further bloodshed, ordered him to have a parley with the said Earl of Oxford, and know what his designs and expectations were. Who, thereupon sent a messenger to him, for that purpose, from whom he received this resolute and desperate answer: "That, if the King would pardon the offences of him, and his adherents, and grant them their lives, liberties, and estates, that then he would yield up the fort to his use; otherwise, they would fight it out to the last man." Which answer, being sent up to the King, he granted their request; and forthwith ordered a proclamation of free pardon to be made unto them, under the broad seal of England. Which with all convenient speed was sent down, and by Mr. Sheriff Fortescue, delivered to the Earl, to the great quiet and content of all parties. Whereupon the fort was yielded to him for the King's use, and the Earl of Oxford was soon after sent prisoner to the castle of Hamms, in Normandy, (though he was promised "liberty" under the broad seal of England.) Where he was continued a prisoner till the first year of King Henry 7th, 1485; with whom he (having escaped from prison, I suppose) came into England, and led the vanguard of his army, at Bosworth Field, against King Richard the 3d, where he was slain. After the death of this Earl's first wife, he married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Scroop, Knight, widow of William Lord Beaumont, by whom he had no issue; so that, he dying the 4th Henry 8, left John, the son of George Vere, his brother, his heir and successor, and the 14th Earl of Oxford. King Edward attributed this ineffectual long siege of St. Michael's Mount, either to the cowardice or disloyalty of the sheriffs and country-people of Cornwall. But there was no just cause for this conjecture, since Sir John Arundel and several of his men, lost their lives about it. At other times, he would say, the inhabitants were more affected to the house of Lancaster, than that of York. Whereupon, when the said Mr. Fortescue went out of office, after a four years service, he made his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, sheriff of Cornwall during life, for that he was often heard to say, he looked upon Cornwall, only as the backdoor of rebellion. So that those several persons, set down in the catalogue of sheriffs of Cornwall, after Fortescue, were not absolutely sheriffs, but deputies under the said Duke; viz. Daubeney, Carnesew, Willoughby, Nanfon, Grenvill, Fulford, Trefry, Terrill, and Houghton." *W. Hals*, (MS.) Vols. I. II. pp. 44, 49. In the MS. Hist. of the Mount, which I call *Price's*, we have little more than an abridgment of the above, at pp. 30, 31, 32.

* During the contest between Edward IV. and Henry VI. Exeter was the scene of hostility. And, in the display of character, (which I am always fond of contemplating) the siege of Exeter was peculiarly fertile. "Exeter was in troubles (says Hooker) in the tenth year of King Edward the fourth, Anno 1470. (Izacke says 1469.) when the issue of affairs between this King and King Henry VI, was doubtful; the whole realm being then in the utmost confusion, and rent in

cularly inauspicious to the pursuits of literature. Yet it was at this conjuncture, that William of Worcester made his tour; apparently indifferent to the horror of war. In the year 1473, we find him in Devon and in Cornwall; surveying some places with accurate attention, and calmly setting down those observations, to which the antiquary has recourse as curious; though they indicate very little learning, and less acuteness. In the vicinity of Truro, Worcester notices the two rival castles of Polwhele and Morek. The castle of Polwhele, in an inland situation, was the property of a gentleman, then in the service of *the King*, as we are expressly informed: the castle of Morek, on the sea-shore, was occupied by a tenant of the Duke of Cornwall.

The latter stood on the great Dutchy Manor. The former, unconnected with the Dutchy and independent on the Dukes, had towered on a commanding site for ages. But we are told by Worcester, who passed the night there with OTHO Phelip (de Polwhele)† that the castle

of

in pieces by different parties, some following King Edward, and some following King Henry. In the time of these troubles the Dutchess of Clarence, the Lords Dineham and Fitzwalter, and the Baron of Carew, who took part with King Henry, came to this city, accompanied with a thousand fighting men. The Dutchess was then great with child, and lodged in the Bishop's palace; and the Lords lodged in the houses of some of the Canons, within the close. But Sir Hugh Courtney, Knight, (*Isacke* calls him Earl of Devon) who was of King Edward's party, hearing of these Lords, &c. being here, forthwith raised an army, marched hither, and laid siege to the city; breaking down the bridges, and stopping up all the avenues by which provisions could be brought to the same. Being encamped about the city, he sends a message to the mayor, requiring the gates to be opened, and entrance given to him and his troops; or that he would deliver unto him the lords and gentlemen that were therein. On the other hand: these noblemen, either mistrusting the mayor and citizens; or not willing to trust to their courtesy, and be under their protection, desired the keys of the city gates might be delivered to them, and that all things be done by their order and appointment.

The mayor and his brethren, therefore, consulting together what was best to be done in this perplexed state, resolved neither to consent to the requests of those who were without, nor to the demands of them who were within. But giving good words to both parties, they pacified them; and kept custody of the city, being the chamber of the King, and parcel of the revenues of the crown; which they were in duty and allegiance bound to maintain for his use.

With all speed they therefore rampired up the gates, fortified the walls, appointed guards, and did every thing requisite to put the city in the best state of defence possible. Yet in process of time, for want of due forecast, provisions began to wax short; and a famine, 'twas feared, would be the consequence (which neither the commons could or would endure), if some method to prevent the same was not hit upon. Yet they had that regard to their own faith and safety, that they patiently submitted to endure every want, till such time as it should please a good God to bring about their deliverance; which he effected in about twelve days after the siege was begun, by the mediation of certain canons of the Cathedral. Soon after this followed the battle of Edgecourt; wherein the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick being worsted, they fled unto this city; and entering the same the 3d day of April, 1470, lay in the Bishop's Palace a few days. Meanwhile they caused ships to be prepared at Dartmouth, and took passage to Calais. The King being informed which way his enemies were gone, pursued them with an army of 40,000 men, and came to this city the 14th of April 1470, having in his company divers great Lords, namely, the Bishop of Ely, Lord Treasurer of England, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Suffolk, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Wiltshire, son to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl Rivers, the Lord Hastings, the Lord Grey, of Codnor, the Lords Audley, Saye, Stourton, Mountjoy, Stanley, Dacres, and Ferrers, and the Baron of Dudley; with a great number of knights and gentlemen. But they came too late; for the Duke and Earl were gone to sea, as above related.

The mayor being advertised of their coming, gave order to every citizen and inhabitant, being of ability, to provide himself a gown of the city's livery, which was then of red colour, and to be in readiness for receiving the King; which was accordingly done. And when he was come near to the city, the Mayor being attended by 400 persons, in good and seemly apparel, went to the south gate, and without the same attended the King's coming. On his arrival the Mayor did his humble obeisance; and Thomas Dowrish, Esq. then recorder of the city, made an oration, congratulating his coming to the city: which ended, the Mayor delivered unto him the keys of the gates, and the maces of his office, and therewith a purse of 100 nobles in gold; which he took very thankfully. The money he kept, but the keys and the maces he delivered back to the Mayor, who bore the mace through the city bare-headed before him, until he came to his lodgings. (*Isacke* says, that the Queen and Prince being likewise then there, the city presented to them 20l. a piece in gold.) After the King had rested here three days he set out on his return to London."

† "Jones Polwhyte de = Alicia, fil. et unica
"Polwhyte, 37. Henr. VI. hæres Oth. Lukie.

"Otho Polwheile de = Maria fil. et unica hæres
"Polwheile, fil. et hæres. | Walter Killigrew."

* * * * *

See Pedigree, in Hist. of Cornwall, Vol. II.

of Polwhele was reduced to ruins : and it was so reduced, probably, by the adherents of Queen Margaret.

In the contest between RICHARD III. and the Earl of Richmond, the gentlemen of Cornwall and Devon were for the most part, hostile to Richard. The King, however, with the activity natural to his character, came down to Exeter, and tried all the means in his power to conciliate the affections of the people. But, suspecting disloyalty from his own observation of the movements of the nobility, and struck by a circumstance which he considered as ominous, he left the city with a melancholy presentiment of his fate. Of the incident to which I allude, *Shakspeare* has made a poetical use :

“ *Richmond* !—When last I was at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy shew’d me the castle,
And call’d it, *Rougemont* : at which name I started ;
Because a bard of Ireland told me once,
I should not live long after I saw *Richmond*.”†

Among those who were ill-disposed to favour the pretensions of Richard, were *Courtenay* and *Edgecombe*. And men of such influence, were truly formidable.

“ My gracious sovereign, now in Devonshire,
As I by friends am well advertized,
Sir Edward Courtenay, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more confederates, are in arms.”*

In these times, the great majority of the people of Cornwall (as well as the island at large) were much attached to their lords or leaders : “ and so much were they addicted (says *Carew*) to the name of *COURTENAY*, that they readily followed *Sir Edward Courtenay* and his brother, *Peter Bishop of Exeter*, what time they assisted the Duke of Buckingham in his revolt against Richard the third.” But, on the dispersion of the Duke of Buckingham’s army, such a panic seized the Devonians and the Cornish, that throwing down their arms, they fled, some into sanctuaries, and others beyond sea, particularly into Britany.‡ From the circumstance of his favouring

† *Malone’s Shakspeare*, vol. vi. p. 565. “ In 1484, Richard III. came to Exeter, but in a very secret manner, whom the mayor and his brethren received in the best manner they could, and presented him a purse of 200 nobles, which he thankfully accepted. During his abode there, he went about the city, and viewed the same. At length he came to the castle; and when he understood that it was called *Rugemont*, suddenly fell into a dump, and (as one astonished) said, “ Well, I see my days be not long.” He spake this of a prophecy told him, that when he came once to *Richmond*, he should not live long after : which fell out in the end to be true ; not in respect to this castle, but in respect of *Henry Earl of Richmond*, who the next year following met him at *Bosworth Field*, where he was slain. Finding, during his stay here, that the gentlemen of this country were not well affected towards him ; and hearing also, after his departure, that the *Marquis of Dorset*, the *Bishop of Exeter*, and sundry other gentlemen of rank and fortune, were in a confederacy against him, in favour of the *Earl of Richmond*, he sent down *John Lord Scroope* with a commission to keep a session ; who sat at *Torrington* : and then and there were indicted of high treason *Thomas Marquis of Dorset*, *Peter Bishop of Exeter*, *Thomas Senteleger*, and *Thomas Fulford*, Knights, as principals ; and *Robert Willoughby*, and *Thomas Arundell*, Knights, *John Arundell*, *Dean of Exeter*, *David Hopton*, *Archdeacon of Exeter*, *Oliver Abbat of Buckland*, *Bartholemew Senteleger*, *William Chilton*, *Thomas Greenfield*, *Richard Edgcombe*, *Robert Burnbie*, *Walter Courtneie*, *Thomas Brown*, *Edward Courtneie*, *Hugh Lutterell*, *John Crocker*, *John Hallowell*, and 500 others, were indicted as accessaries. All which fled, and shifted for themselves, some into Britaine (in France) and some elsewhere, saving, *Sir Thomas Senteleger*, and one *Sir John Rame*, who were brought to Exeter, and there, at the *Carfax*, beheaded.” *Hooker*.

* *Shakspeare*, vol. vi. p. 589.

‡ *Moore*.

favouring the Earl of *Richmond, Sir Richard Edgecumbe was narrowly pursued by the servants of the crown. And in the days of our historian Carew, there was a tradition in the neighbourhood, that Sir Richard concealed himself in those thick woods at Cuttaye, which overlook the river. In this situation, whilst his enemy was close at his heels, he put a stone in his cap and tumbled it into the water. His pursuers, looking down to the spot whence the noise issued, and seeing a cap swimming on the water, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, and gave over the pursuit. Sir Richard escaped into Britany, with† many of his neighbours.

After the battle of Bosworth, Sir Richard Edgecumbe, Sir Edmund Carew, and Sir Hugh Trevanion,‡ among others, received the honour of knighthood in the field: and on the accession of the Earl of Richmond (now HENRY VII.) to the crown, Sir Richard Edgecumbe was made one of the privy council, and still more substantially rewarded by the whole hereditary estate of Sir Henry Trenowth, of Bodrigan,§ Knight, and with the castle and lordship of Totnes, and other lands of John Lord Zouch, all forfeited by attainder on the part of King Richard the third.|| In the mean time, the name of ARUNDEL, and indeed others ¶ of

* "I have heard the inhabitants about Caufam Bay report, (says Carew,) that the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry the seventh) while he hovered upon the coast, here by stealth refreshed himself; but being advertized of straight watch kept for his surprizing at Plymouth, he richly rewarded his host, hied speedily a shipboard, and escaped happily to a better fortune." *Carew*, f. 99.

† On his return, he built a chapel on the very spot where he had concealed himself, in grateful remembrance of his singular delivery. "Sir Richard Edgecombe (says *Cleaveland*) was concerned in the insurrection that was made by the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtenay and other gentlemen of the west against Richard the 3d; and when the Duke of Buckingham's army whom they had a design to join, were dispersed, and he taken and put to death; the western gentlemen were forced to disperse to save their lives; and Sir Richard Edgecombe went to his own house and hid himself, and King Richard sent a party of men to seize him. Sir Richard hearing of their coming, fled to a wood near his house," and eluded his pursuers, as above mentioned. "Sir Richard got over into Britany, to the Earl of Richmond; and afterwards came over to England with him, and was at the battle of Bosworth, and was in great favour with him, when he became King of England; and the King as soon as he came to the throne, gave him the castle and honour of Totnes, which came to the crown by the attainder of John Lord Zouch: the King also made Sir Richard Edgecombe, comptroller of his household, and of the privy council, and employed him in divers embassies. He was sent ambassador to the King of Scots, and into Britany, where he died." *Cleaveland*, p. 289.

‡ It is supposed, Sir Hugh Trevanion was made a Knight Banneret at this conjuncture. The sword with which he was dubbed, is still to be seen at Carhayes; and his arms are cut in stone there, over the door in the first court, with a lion and a stag for supporters; and this motto under it: *Loyante mon Orgueil*.

§ He was knighted by King Edward 4, or King Richard 3, by the name of Sir Henry Bodrigan. Siding with King Richard 3, at the battle of Bosworth Field, he was, with many others, attainted of treason against King Henry VII. And in order to shun justice, he made his escape after the battle aforesaid, and secretly repaired to Bodrigan; where he was kept close for a season; but not so private but King Henry's officers got notice thereof, and at an appointed time beset the same in quest of him. Which understanding, he by a back-door, fled from thence, and ran down the hill to the sea-cliff near the same, the officers pursuing so quick after him, that he could not possibly make his escape. As soon therefore, as he came to the cliff, above an hundred foot high, he leap'd down into the sea, upon the little grassy island there, without much hurt or damage. Where instantly a boat which he had prepared in the Cove, attended him there, which transported him to a ship that carried him into France. Which astonishing fact and place, is to this day well known and remember'd by the name of Herry Bodrigan's leap, or jump. But notwithstanding his own escape beyond the seas; this lordship and his whole estate, were forfeited and seiz'd by King Henry 7, for attainder of treason; and the greatest part thereof, he settled upon Sir Richard Edgecumbe, and his heirs forever; whose property are still in possession thereof. This Sir Richard Edgcomb but four years before, on suspicion of being confederated with the Earl of Richmond against King Richard 3, (as tradition saith) was bloodily fought after, and pursued by means of this very Sir Henry Bodrigan, in order to be taken into custody; who from his house at Cuttrel, made also a wonderful escape, and got into France, to the Earl of Richmond." *Hals*, p. 151. Sir Henry Bodrigan fled into Ireland. What became of him afterwards is uncertain. Some say, that he came over to assist John Earl of Lincoln, and was slain with the Earl, at the battle of Stoke. With him, however, terminated the greatness of the family. It is said that Sir Henry forfeited an estate of ten thousand pounds a year. See *Tonkin's MSS*.

|| "On 5 December, 1485, 1st Henry VII. the King, fully confiding in the loyalty, care, and industry of Sir Richard Edgecombe, Knight, comptroller of his household and of his privy council, appointed Sir Richard, with John Arundel, Dean of St. Peter's Church, in Exeter, one of his privy council, and John Baldifwell, L. L. D. clerk of the council, to meet and treat with all captains, lieutenants, officers, persons paying tribute, or inhabitants in the town of Callis, tower of Risebank,

Rifbank, tower and castle of Guynes, castle of Hammes, and marches thereof, relating to all matters that concerned the crown of England in the said places, and to admit all persons therein to their allegiance.* In 2 Henry VII. Sir Richard Edgecombe was sheriff† of Devon; and that year brought aid to the King at the battle of Stoke, near Newark; where John Earl of Lincoln, the Lord Lovell and their adherents were vanquished. After which, the King removing to Lincoln, and thence into Yorkshire, came about the middle of August to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; where, as *Stowe* writes, he sent ambassadors into Scotland, Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, D. Privy-Seal, and Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knight, comptroller of his house, to conclude a peace or truce with James King of Scotland. It appears that the English ambassadors were honorably received, and would have concluded a peace with the Scotch Monarch, had his people been averse to it; that they made a truce for seven years; and that Henry VII. stayed at Newcastle till their return. *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 270.

3d Henry VII. Sir Richard Edgecombe was sent into Ireland, being a person of singular prudence, (as Sir James Ware observes, in his annals of Ireland, p. 10.) to take the oaths of allegiance and obedience, as well of the nobility, gentry and prime officers, as of the commonalty of the realm; and brought over with him 500 armed men. Among the manuscripts in the Cotton Library, is a journal of his expedition, containing many particulars, unobserved by our historians, both of England and Ireland. I shall recite, therefore, the most material part of this journal, which Mr. Anstis, a native of Cornwall, and Garter King at arms, believed to have been written by himself. On 23d June, 3 Hen. 7. Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. took shipping at Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, in the Anne, of Fowey, and arrived at Kingsale, the 27th. He landed there 28th of June, at the request of the Lord Courcy, and of the Portreve, who delivered him the keys of the town in the King's name; and he then gave them the King's pardon, and also took the oaths of allegiance and fealty, of the Lord Thomas Parry. The same night he embarked and sailed towards Develyn, (Dublin) and the 29th crossed the seas, the wind being contrary. 30th June, at six in the morning, he arrived at Waterford, and landed in the afternoon, when the mayor and worshipful men, honourably received him; and he lodged at the mayor's house. 1st July the mayor had him about the city, shewed him the walks and reparations, and then went to Guildhall, where the council was assembled; and the mayor shewed him the state of the city, and disposition of divers great men, and of the common people, telling him, he understood that he had brought with him the King's pardon for the Earl of Kildare, always an enemy to their city. At night he went on board, and put to sea July 2, sailing towards Develyn, the wind contrary. 3d July, with great difficulty, and tempestuous sea, he made Lambay Island, on the coast of Develyn, and sent a man on shore, to enquire for the Bishop of Cloconnen, or Thomas Dantas, or Richard the King's porter, with an intent to notify his arrival, and to have knowledge of the disposition of the country, and of his sure coming to land. 4th July, Thomas Dantas, came on board Sir Richard, and told him, the Earl of Kildare was gone on pilgrimage, but that he would be there in four or five days, and desired him to stay at Develyn in the mean season, to take his ease. 5th July, Sir Richard landed at Malahide, where he was received by Mr. Talbot, who made him good cheer; and in the afternoon, the Bishop of Meath, and others came to him, and accompanied him to Develyn, where the Mayor, and principal persons of the city, received him at the Black Friar's Gate, and they lodged him in the said Friars. 6th July, Sir Richard waited for the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of Ireland coming to him. 7th and 8th July, he continued there, preparing matters he had to deliver to the Lords, and the Archbishop of Develyn came to him. 9th, the Bishop of Cloconnen, and the Treasurer of Ireland, came to him to his lodgings. 10th July, he still waited for the Earl of Kildare's arrival there, as he did the 11th, to his great costs. 12th July, the Earl of Kildare came to St. Thomas's Convent, within the walls of Develyn, with 200 horses, and sent the Bishop of Meath, and the Baron of Slaa, with divers others, to Sir Richard, who conveyed him to the Earl, where in a great chamber he received and welcomed him. Howbeit Sir Richard made not reverence to him, and the Lords there assembled; but openly delivered the Earl the King's letters, which being read, they all went to a privy-chamber, when he declared his message from the King, and the cause of his coming, but divers of the Lords being absent, they took five days to answer; and that night the Earl went to his place called Mayoneth, twelve miles from Develyn; and Sir Richard continued in his lodgings. 13th July, Sir Richard went to Christ-Church, and there caused the Bishop of Meath, to declare as well the Pope's Bull of accursing, and the absolution for the same, as the King's pardon to such as would do their duty; and that day the Archbishop of Develyn, Bishop of Meath, and divers great men, dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings. Monday 14th July, Sir Richard, at the request of the Earl of Kildare, went to Mayoneth, where the Earl entertained him with good cheer, promising to conform in all things to the King's pleasure, so as to content the mind of Sir Richard. 15th July, he continued with the Earl, where came the chief of the Lords, and others of the council, and had great communications, but nothing was done that day, and Sir Richard was put off till the next day. Wednesday 16th July, Sir Richard expected that the Earl would have done as was agreed over night; but he, the said Earl and his council, made unreasonable delays, which displeased Sir Richard, who plainly and sharply told them of their unfitting demeanour. And that day the Earl, with the Lords and council, and Sir Richard came again to Develyn. Thursday 17th July, the Earl and other Lords, held a great council at St. Thomas's Convent, where they agreed to become the King's true subjects, as they said; and would give sureties, as could be devised by the King's laws, but would not assent to the bond of Nisi; and certain of the said council came three or four times that day to Sir Richard, and required him to leave off calling for the bond, with which he not complying, and giving short answers, angry words arose that day, so no conclusion was taken. The same day, the Lord Gormanston dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings. Friday 18th July, the Earl of Kildare, and council assembled, and in the afternoon gave Sir Richard for answer, that they would in no wise be bound in the said bond of Nisi, and rather than do it, they would become Yrythe every of them. The said Sir Richard, hearing that the common voice in Develyn, and all the country, was that the King of Scots was dead; and considering the danger of leaving them in their erroneous opinion, he at last confederated, that the Earl of Kildare, and all the Lords of the land, should be sworn on the sacrament, for their assurance unto the King, in such a form as should be devised by the said Sir Richard; and that night, Sir Richard devised as sure an oath as he could. Saturday

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 12, p. 279. In the statute of Resumptions made 1st of Henry VII. there is an exception, that the same shall not extend to Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knight, for the offices of Feodary of the Duchy of Cornwall, the constableness of the castle of Launceston, and of the castle of Hertford, and manor of Bushy, in the county of Hertford.

† *Stowe's Annals*, p. 273.

day 19th July, Sir Richard sent to the said Earl, and council the oath; who made great questions and doubts thereon. So in the afternoon Sir Richard went in person to them, but they making great delays, came to no conclusion. Sunday 20th July, the Earl and council, agreed to be sworn upon the holy sacrament, to be the King's true liegemen, from thenceforth, according to the oath agreed on, between them and Sir Richard, which was to be certified to the King, under their seals; and offered to be sworn in the afternoon, to which Sir Richard would not consent; but would have them be sworn in the forenoon, and that a chaplain of his own should consecrate the host, as they should be sworn upon; and so deferred it to the next day. At night the treasurer of Ireland, and Lord Gormanston, supped with Sir Richard. Monday 21st July, Sir Richard went, at the desire of the Earl of Kildare, to the Monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, where the Lords and Council were assembled, and in the great chamber, called the King's Chamber. Sir Richard first took homage of the said Earl, and of other Lords. After which the said Earl went into another chamber, where Sir Richard's chaplain was at mass; and in mass time the said Earl was thriven, and affoiled, from the curse he stood in by virtue of the Pope's Bull, and before the signs of the said mass, the host was divided into three parts; and the priest turning about, holding the three parts upon the patten, in the presence of many, the Earl holding his right hand over the host, made his solemn oath of allegiance to King Henry the Seventh, and likewise the Bishops and Lords. All which being done, the Earl with the said Sir Richard, Bishops and Lords, went into the church of the said Monastery, and, in the chair, the Archbishop of Develyn began Te Deum, and the choir with the organs sung it up solemnly; and all the bells in the church did ring, which done, the Earl and greatest part of the Lords, went with Sir Richard, and dined with him, and had much good cheer; Sir Richard at the said Earl's homage, put a collar of the King's Livery about his neck, which he wore throughout the said city of Develyn. Tuesday 22d July, Sir Richard went about nine of the bell in the morning, to the Guildhall within the city, where the Mayor, Bailiff, and Commonalty, were assembled; and they were sworn to the King, according to such form as they had certified under their common seal. Wednesday 23d July, Sir Richard, about eight of the bell, went to the Earl of Kildare, to a place of Canons, called All Hallows, within Develyn; and there had a long communication with him and his council, and after dinner Sir Richard rode twenty-four miles, thence to Drogheda. Thursday 24th July, Sir Richard took fealty of the Mayor, and town of Drogheda, in the Guildhall, and took sureties for their good abiding towards the King and delivered to them the King's pardon, and lay all that day in the town, and had good cheer. Friday 25th July, Sir Richard rode to Trymme, and took fealty of the portreeve, burgesses, and commonalty of the same. Saturday 26th July, Sir Richard returned to his lodgings, in the Black Friars, in Develyn. Sunday 27th July, he dined with the Recorder of Develyn, and had a great dinner; at which was present the Archbishop of Develyn. Monday 28th July, he continued at Develyn waiting the coming of the Earl of Kildare, and of the Lords, to have their letters, and certificates, to the King. For Sir Richard would in no wise deliver to the Earl the pardon, till he had delivered the aforesaid certificate and obligation. Tuesday 29th, the Earl of Kildare and Lords (spiritual and temporal, came to All-Hallow's Priory, within Develyn; to whom Sir Richard came, and had with them long communication; and understanding that certain persons, noted to be the chief causes of the great rebellion, lately in Ireland; and Justice Plunket, and the Prior of Kylmaynam, to be among the chiefs; thereupon great instances were made by the said Earl, and Lords, to receive them to the King's Grace, which Sir Richard refused, and that day the Earl and Sir Richard, and many other Lords, dined with Walter Ywers, and in the afternoon they met at St. Mary's Abbey, without Develyn; where Sir Richard took the fealty and homage of many gentlemen; and the Archbishop of Armac, came to Sir Richard's lodging, and made both his fealty and homage. Wednesday 30th July, the said Earl, Sir Richard, and the Lords (spiritual and temporal, met at our Lady Church of the Daines in Develyn; and great instance was made to Sir Richard, to accept of Justice Plunket, and the Prior of Kylmaynam's submission to the King's Grace; the said Sir Richard answered sharply, that he knew better the King's commands and instructions, than they, and gave the Justice and Prior, fearful and terrible words, inasmuch that the said Earl and Lords, would give no reply, but kept their peace; and after the great ire past, the said Earl and Lords laboured, with such fair means and proffers, as Sir Richard agreed to admit Justice Plunket to the King's Grace, and took his homage and fealty; but refused the Prior of Kylmaynam unto the King's Grace; and then departing unto his lodging, he took with him divers judges, and other noblemen, and went to the Castle of Develyn, and there put in possession, Richard Archibell, the King's servant, into the office of Constable of the said Castle; which the King's Grace had given unto him by his letters patent; from the which office, the said Prior of Kylmaynam had wrongfully kept the said Richard, by the space of two years, and more. And before he departed out of the said church of Daines, the said Earl of Kildare, delivered to the said Sir Richard, both his certificate, upon his oath, under the seal of his arms, as also the obligation of his sureties. And there the said Sir Richard, in the presence of all the Lords, delivered unto him the King's pardon, under his great seal, in the presence of all the Lords, and there took his leave of the said Earl, and Lords (spiritual and temporal. And that day, after dinner, the said Sir Richard departed out of Develyn, to a place called Dalcay, six miles from Develyn, where his ship lay. And the Archbishop of Develyn, Justice Bermyngham, and the Recorder of Develyn, with many other nobles, brought him thither; and that night he took his ship, and lay at Rode all that night, the wind being contrarious unto him; and the ships so lay, that he could not get into them without peril. Thursday the last day of July, the ships were gotten out of the said road, and because the wind was contrarious, he could make no sail; and that night lay beside a place, called Houthe. Friday the first day of August, the wind being still contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master and mariners to take sail, and traversed in the sea, till it was about four of the clock at afternoon; and the wind began to rise, being still contrarious; so that he was fain to return again to a road, called Lambry, an Island about ten miles from Develyn, and there stay all night. Saturday the second day of August, such an huge and great tempest arose, that no sail might be made, the wind being still contrarious. Sunday the third day of August, the aforesaid tempest endured still, and the aforesaid Sir Richard lay that day about the aforesaid Isle; and there he and his company avowed great pilgrimages, that God would cease the tempest, and send a fair and a large wind. Monday the fourth day of August, the aforesaid tempest endured still, and at afternoon, that day, the wind began to come large; but it blew so much and the coasts were so jeopardous of sands and rocks, that the same night the mariners durst not jeopard to take the sea, but lay still at anchor about the said Isle. Tuesday in the morning, the fifth day of August, the said Sir Richard made sail, and sailed a kenning, and more into the sea; and the wind began to come so contrarious, and so many great damages were on every side, that he was fain to go again to the said Isle of Lambry; and that afternoon the wind began to come large and incontinent, the said Sir Richard caused sail to be made, and all that afternoon

¶ of patriot worth, had an equal claim to respect, with that of Edgecombe or of Courtenay. We find the Queen, by her letter advertizing John Arundel, of Trerice, Esq. "that she was brought in childbed of a Prince."† The reign of Henry the seventh, by no means passed in tranquillity. But it seems to have owed much of its disturbance to the fiery spirits of the Cornish: and in several affairs of high importance, in matters that seemed to shake the throne to its foundations, Cornwall had the honour or the disgrace, of giving the prime impulse to the national movements. Our annalists on this side of the Tamar, have taken no notice of the impostor Lambert, who landed in Cornwall, raised a large body of men in this county, marched to Exeter, and laid siege to the city.‡ No sooner was this impostor unmasked, than Perkin Warbeck,

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noon sailed on his way, and at night the wind calmed and came again contrarious, and therefore came to an anchor in the open sea, and there lay all night. Wednesday the 6th day of August, the wind being contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master and mariners, to traverse in the sea homeward; and with great pain that day came against a rock, called Tuskar, and there lay at anchor all that night, in the open sea; and the wind blew right fore, and was right troublesome weather. Thursday the 7th of August, the wind came reasonably large, and that day the said Sir Richard sailed, till he came open upon Saynt Yves, in Cornwall; and because the wind fell, the master and mariners durst not venture to pass by the great sea, and perilous jeopardies, at the Land's End; and therefore, all that night, they traversed in the sea; and that night many suddain showers and winds fell. Friday the 8th day of August, the wind and the sea being troublous, the said Sir Richard and his ships came into the haven of Fowey, and there he landed, and went a pilgrimage, to a chapel of Saynt Sanyour; and that night all his company landed. The title of the manuscript, (Titus, b. II, in the Cotton Library,) from whence this was taken, is, original letters and papers concerning Ireland, until the end of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Sir Richard Edgecomb is styled, Privy Counsellor, and Comptroller of the Household, to the King. And a further account is given of the names of those in Ireland, who took the oath. The recognizances of the Lords spiritual and temporal. The certificates. The oath of fidelity and allegiance. The oath, devised by the Lord Chancellor, for the Earl of Kildare. The homage they performed. The Lords of Ireland, certificates to the King of their taking the oaths, and doing allegiance and homage. The recognizance, in a large penalty, to observe their oath of fealty and allegiance. The bond and condition. The condition for the towns corporate. The bond Nisi, the oath that at last the Earl of Kildare, and the other Lords spiritual and temporal took. And so provident was the King, that Sir Richard Edgecomb had only 300l. sterling allowed him, for his costs and expences, into, and from the said kingdom." *Amyas's Regill.* of the Order of the Garter, vol. I. p. 364.

"In 4 Hen. VII. the King reciting, that by advice of his council, he intends to send into Britany, an army for its relief, he therefore, in full confidence of the loyalty, care, and industry of Sir Robert Willoughby de Brooke, Knt. Sir Richard Edgecombe, Knt. and Thomas Greynvile, Knt. commissions them to summon and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed at the King's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide, and to article with them, to review them, and to certify the number of archers that all earls, barons, knights and others are to find, before the Quindenes of Hilary next. Dated at Maydeston, 23d Dec. 1488, 4 Hen. VII." *Rymer's Fœdera*, tom. 12, pp. 355, 356.

"Sir Richard Edgecomb was by commission bearing date 11th December, 4 Hen. VII. in consideration of his loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, appointed with Henry Aynsworth, L. L. D. secondary in the office of privy-seals, to treat with Anne Duchess of Britany, respecting a truce, cessation of arms, alliance and trade. Also, on the 23d December, the King reciting, that by advice of his council, he was sending an army into Britany for its relief. He, therefore, in full confidence of his loyalty and care, was commanded, with Edward Earl of Devon, Robert Lord Willoughby of Broke, and Thomas Greynvile, Esq. to summon and examine, what number of archers, armed, and arrayed at the King's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide; and to article with them for the service, and to review them, and to commit to writing the names of the said noblemen, knights, and others, and the number of archers they are to find, and to certify the King thereof, before the Quindenes of Hilary next. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 12, pp. 348, 355, 356, 357. *Stowe* relates, that Sir Richard Edgecomb was also, sent with John Abbot, of Alington, and Christopher Urick, to the French King, to offer King Henry's mediation to compose the differences, between the Duke of Britany, and that monarch. They went first to the French King, and after to the Duke of Britany; in which services, Sir Richard Edgecomb departed this life at Mortlaix, in that Province. *Stowe's Annals*, p. 474.

¶ John Trevelyan of Trevelyan, who had been attainted together with Amyas Pawlet, 1st Rich. III. was restored by act of Parliament, 1 Hen. VII. *Rot. Parl.* Carew mentions Sir John Naphant, as by birth a Cornishman; though by inhabitation a Calisian, where Henry VII. used his service in great trust; and Cardinal Wolfey owned him for his master. *Carew*, f. 69v

† 3 Henry VII. *Carew*, f. 146.

‡ "Richard Symons a crafty priest took into his tuition one Lambert, a witty Dutch boy, perswading him that he was the only son of the Duke of Clarence, and the first heir male of the house of York, and therefore inheritable to the crown, who by the advice of his supposed Aunt, the Lady Margaret, sister to King Edward the fourth, and Dutches Dowager unto Charles the deceased Duke of Burgoyne, he (feigning himself to be Richard Duke of York, Edward the fourth's second son) arrived in Kent, where being disappointed, sailed into Scotland, and from thence into Cornwall, where being safely landed, and aided with three thousand men of the meanest of the people, marched towards Exeter, and besieged it, where, when his fair speeches and rhetorical arguments could not perswade the inhabitants thereof to surrender the city into his hands, he scal-

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Warbeck, a much more formidable rival of the reigning monarch, made pretensions to the throne. And it is remarkable, that both Lambert and Perkin endeavoured to use Cornwall, as an engine for putting their designs into execution. We are informed, that not without silent and secret relation to Perkin's pretences, the Cornish resisted the levy of such payments, as were assessed for the Scottish wars; and that when the collectors came among the Cornish, they found them "*a stout, big, and hardy race of men,*" tumultuously assembled, and inflamed by one Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith or horse-farrier, of Bodmin, like firebrands of rebellion.* In 1497, (says *Carew*) "the Cornishment† repining at a subsidy lately granted Henry the seventh, by act of parliament, were induced to rebellion by *Thomas Flammock*, a gentleman, and *Michael Joseph*, a blacksmith, with whom they marched to Taunton, there murdering the Provost of Perin, a commissioner for the said subsidy, and from thence to Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party, with which increase they passed by Sarisbury to Winchester, and so into Kent. But by this time, Lords and Commons were gathered in strength, sufficient to make head against them; and soon after, Blackheath saw the overthrow of their forces, in battle, and London, the punishment

ed the walls, and fired the gates thereof, which proving unsuccessful to him, discontentedly departed, and marched eastward. The King hearing of this uproar, comes to Exeter, (guarded with an army) in person, and having by the way defeated the rebels, and taken many of them prisoners, caused them to be brought before him in St. Peter's church-yard (lodging in the Treasurer's House, where a window between the gate of the said house, and the north tower of the Cathedral was erected on purpose for the King to behold the said rebels) where they appeared bare-headed, in their shirts, and halters about their necks. The King in hope of their reformation and future obedience, graciously pardoned them, chusing rather to wash his hands in milk by forgiving, than in blood by destroying them." *Izacke*, p. 102. According to *Baker*, (p. 244) this happened after Perkin's rebellion. "King Henry, being come to Exeter stayed there a few days, about examination of the rebels, and execution of the chief offenders; when the King viewing out of a window made for the purpose, after he had paused awhile, made a speech unto them, exhorting them to obedience: and in hope they would afterward be dutiful subjects, he pardoneth them all. Whereat they made a great shout, crying all "God save King Henry!" though some of them afterwards, like ungrateful wretches, fell into new rebellions." "Lambert was taken into the King's kitchen, to turn the spit in the turn of his fortune, and at last made one of the King's falconers." *Baker*, p. 238.

* See *Speed*, p. 963, from *Polydore Vergil*, *Stowe* and *Holinshed*. According to *Bacon*, the Blacksmith was moved by ambition, believing such an action would add a lustre to his memory, and that his clownish loquacity would procure him the first place among the people. The attorney having gained credit by his profession, had so far won upon their opinions, than they valued their refusal of the subsidy, and their meeting to be legal and meritorious. The Cornish, not being all provided with bows and arrows, armed themselves with such tools as belonged to their several trades. At Horwood (near Bideford) "that valiant Blacksmith, *Michael Joseph*, in his way to Taunton, left a badge of his trade on the church door." *Rifdon*. And the inhabitants to this day shew a piece of iron fastened to the church-door; which they call "*Michael Joseph's badge*."

† The Cornish conceived that they had no concern in a tax which was raised on account of the Scotch war. They had a notion that the northern people were bound by their tenures to defend themselves. They declared against the King's Ministers; who, they said put him upon fleecing his subjects.‡ And when they had recourse to arms, they pursued their route with firmness and regularity, committing no devastations on their way. This, they maintained as a common cause; and they flattered themselves, that the men of Kent, in particular, would join them in an enterprise so interesting to all. Tho' the King had encamped an numerous army in St. George's Fields, yet the approach of the Cornish to Deptford, occasioned a great sensation in the city of London. By these observations, I do not mean to offer an apology for Flammock, or his followers. They were rebels; but not "a rebel route." Their plan was boldly projected, and perseveringly pursued: its failure was owing to the unusual quiet of the men of Kent, the inflammability of whose spirits on such an emergence was no unreasonable expectation.

§ This insurrection was not a mere "*rebel route*." There were some gentlemen of consequence implicated in Flammock's affair. Pencarow gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, surnamed de Pencarow, who, siding with Richard 3, against Henry 7, as some say (but others will have it with Flammock, in his insurrection against that King) lost this place, and other lands, by attainder of treason, having before conveyed a great part of his estate to Henry, the first Lord Marney, of Colquite, to procure a reprieve, or pardon of his life from that King. *Hals*, p. 100.

ment of their seducers by justice."¶ In the same year, Perkin Warbeck landed in Cornwall, and proceeding to Bodmin, there collected "a rebel rout:" and he was daring enough to march to Exeter, and lay siege to the city. That Perkin Warbeck was actually the Duke of York,

¶ *Carew* f. 97, b. 98. See *Speed*, pp. 964, 965. *Rapin*, vol. 1. pp. 679, 680, 681, 683, 688, 984. In *Kennel's Complete Hist. of England*, (vol. 1. f. 618) the Provost of Penryn, whom the Cornish slew at Taunton, is called "an officious and eager commissioner for the subsidy." *Hals's* account of Flammoock's rebellion is as follows: "Thomas Flammoock, a lawyer, in the reign of Henry VII. 1496, together with Michael Joseph, a smith of those parts, stirred up the Cornish to rebellion, under pretence of the severity of the land tax, though it was but a subsidy of 120,000*l.* charged by act of parliament for one year on the 37 shires in England towards the Scotch war; which could not amount to above 2500*l.* on this county. But the real design of this insurrection, was to depose King Henry, and in his stead to set up Henry de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the true heir male of the House of York, filter's son to King Edward IV. Which being well understood by the inhabitants of Cornwall, gave Flammoock and Joseph opportunity to raise an army so formidable, that John Basset, of Tihiddy, then sheriff, with his posse comitatus, durst not encounter them. Wherefore, they marched with their army consisting of about 6000 men, from Bodmin, to Launceston, and from thence into Devon; where also, they appeared so tremendous, that Sir William Carew, Knight, then sheriff thereof, with his posse comitatus, would not venture a battle with them; but suffered them (either thro' fear or affection) to pass through his Bailiwick into Somersetshire, and so to Taunton there; in which place they slew the Provost Perrin, a commissioner for the subsidy, and then advanced to Wells; where James Twitcher, Lord Audley, knowing the mystery of their design, confederated with them, and became their general. Soon after they published their declaration of pretended grievances, chiefly concerning the said land tax, and wholly laying the blame of that exaction upon John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Reginald Braye, Knight, two of the King's council, whom they would have removed from their station. Upon which pretence (and the secret reserve aforesaid) the people, being better affected to the House of York than Lancaster, suffered those rebels quietly to march from Wells to Salisbury, from Salisbury to Winchester, and so into Kent; where they expected great assistance. But contrary to promise, no person came to their help. But on the contrary: for the King there appeared in arms against them, the Earl of Kent, the Lord Aburgain, Sir John Brook, Lord Cobham, and divers other gentlemen, with great force to stop their farther proceedings that way. On which disappointment, the rebels turned their march towards London, and encamped upon Blackheath. There they were soon encountered by Giles Lord Daubeney, King Henry's general, who after a short conflict with them, and the loss of 300 soldiers on the King's part, and 2000 on the rebel's side, the remainder fell into despair, threw down their arms, craved mercy and yielded themselves prisoners. The King pardoned many, but of the chief authors of the insurrection none. The Lord Audley was committed to Newgate, and from thence drawn to Towerhill in his coat-armour, (painted on paper) reversed and all torn, where he was beheaded. Flammoock and Joseph were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and had their heads and quarters pitched upon stakes, set up in London and other places, June 26, 1496." *Hals*, p. 24. "Sir John Seymour was one of the commanders of these forces, that vanquished the Lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels at Blackheath, 12 Henry VII. Where for his valiant deportment, he was knighted by the King in the field of battle." See *Collins*. vol. 1. p. 27. [Edit, 1785] "Three hundred on the King's side were slain; mostly by arrows, for the Cornish used very strong bows and arrows of a yard in length." See *Hollinshed*, *Bacon*.

† "September 1497, Perkin landed at Whitland-Bay, in Cornwall, with four little barks, and only 140 men. Three thousand Cornish in arms, received him at Bodmin. He had three chief counsellors, a broken mercer, a taylor, and a scrivener. They proceeded to Exeter." See *Bacon*, *Hollinshed*, *Speed*. "About the year of our Lord 1496, when James the 4th, King of Scotland, upon a truce with King Henry the 7th, of England, had expelled from Scotland that counterfeit sham Prince Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Richard of Shrewsbury, youngest son of King Edward the 4th, who had before been murdered in the Tower of London; to whom he had given in marriage his near kinswoman, the Lady Catherine Gordon; he, together with his wife and family, sailed from thence over into Ireland, to seek friendship of the rebels and all others well-affected to the House of York. Where being arrived, and fortune favouring him according to his expectation, news was brought him there, that the Cornish rebels were ready to renew their former hostility, and venture their lives in battle upon the title of the House of York, against that of Lancaster, had they a valiant and able general to lead them; notwithstanding Flammoock and his confederates, under the same engagement, were defeated and executed 1495. These tidings were acceptable to Perkin, who thereupon consulted his privy counsellors Hearne, Astley, and Skelton, a mercer, a taylor, and a scrivener, all bankrupts. These all agree *nemine contradicente*, that his four ships of war should forthwith be rigged and manned for an expedition into Cornwall, which accordingly being prepared, himself with his lady, and 120 soldiers embarked thereon, and being favoured with a fair wind, took his leave of his Irish friends, and in the month of September 1499, 15 Henry the 7th (*Carew's* Sur. Corn. p. 98), came safely to anchor in St. Michael's Mount's Bay. Where, soon after, he landed and went up to the Mount, and made himself known to the monks and other inhabitants, publishing himself to be the true and real Richard of Shrewsbury, the true head of the House of York. Which the monks greatly affected to that title, were so very ready to believe, that they yielded up the mount and garrison without resistance into his hands; who presently renewed the old fortifications, and put the same into a better posture of defence.—Which having done, himself with a band of soldiers marched from thence to Bodmin, where the rendezvous of Flammoock's rebels in those parts formerly was; in which place, by false words and promises, he so prevailed with the discontented rebels of that town and contiguous country, that he soon got together without money or reward, at least three thousand men that could bear arms: these he divided into companies and bands and regiments, under captains, majors, and colonels, expert in war to instruct them in military discipline; till at length his army grew to 6000 well-armed soldiers. Thereupon King Henry the 7th, having notice of Perkin's landing and formidableness in those parts, ordered Sir Peter Edgecomb, Knight, then sheriff of Cornwall, whose father,

ther, Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knight, was one of that King's privy counsellors, and (that King) had comparatively been raiser to his great estate by his boons and favour: that he should forthwith, by virtue of his office, raise the country, and give battle to this counterfeit Richard of Shrewsbury, and his confederate rebels. Whereupon the sheriff did as he was commanded, and raised an army of 20,000 men, as tradition saith; and led them towards Bodmin. But when they approached near, and saw Perkin entrenched at Castle Kynock, on the east-hill of Bodmin Downs, with the body of his army, and divers troops of horse, and bands of foot placed towards Lanhydrock, and the roads from Cardinham, in order to resist and oppose the sheriff; his men resolved to march no further, but to return from whence they came, without giving battle. Which accordingly they did, notwithstanding the sheriff's threats and commands to the contrary, in great terror, confusion and astonishment. But, whether this fear proceeded from the cowardice of the sheriff and his men, or their disaffection to the Lancastrian dominion of King Henry, is uncertain; for the like fact was committed two years before, by the posse comitatus of John Basset, then sheriff, which he had raised to suppress Flammoek's rebellion.—Upon news of this flight and disbanding of the sheriff's army, Perkin was saluted by his soldiers and confederates as King of England; and soon after, not only in this camp, but in divers places of Bodmin town, was proclaimed by a trumpeter and others, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, with great shouts and acclamations of the people and bonfires; by the name of Richard the 4th. And 'tis reported he assumed majesty with such a boon grace and affable deportment, that immediately he won the affections and admiration of all that made addresses unto him; in which art of kingship he had long before been educated and instructed by his pretended Aunt, Margaret Dutcheffs of Burgundy, sister to King Edward the 4th; which he had also acted to the good liking of all that saw him in the Burgundian, Irish, Scots, and French courts. And moreover, besides his magisterial port and mien, being an incomparable counterfeit, a natural crafty liar and dissembler, ("qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare," as the old proverb saith); so that, in short time, he grew so popular and formidable about Bodmin, that no power durst oppose him there. But alas! this Cornish regniculum gave him no content; for his pride and ambition put him upon further expedients, viz. to get possession of the whole kingdom of England, and reduce it also to his obedience. In order to which, with a well-prepared army of 4000 men, and 2000 of other sorts, he marched out of Cornwall into Devon; where met him also great numbers of volunteers of that county and Somerset, that joined with his forces. The dread whereof, so terrified James Chudleigh, Esq. then sheriff of Devon, and the power of his Bailiwick, raised to stop his march to Exon; that they durst not give him battle or obstruct his passage, till he came before that city, pitched his camp and laid siege thereto.—Upon whose approaches, the citizens shut their gates, and prepared to defend themselves; when, soon after, he sent a message or summons to them, in the name of Richard the 4th, King of England, commanding to surrender the same to him upon their allegiance. But the citizens so ridiculed his pretended title, and slighted his summons; that by his own messenger they gave him defiance; at which time Dr. Richard Redman, was Lord Bishop of Exon, William Burgoigne, Esq. recorder; William Frost, mayor; Francis Gilbert, swordbearer; John Bucknam, William Wilkinfon, John Doncaster, and Richard Howel, were stewards or bayliffs; John Cladworthy, John Bonefant, Philip Bullock, John Wilkin, Nicholas Auburne, John Atwell, William York, Thomas Lanwordaby, Philip Binks, John Slugg, Thomas Andrews, Thomas Oliver, and others aldermen. (See *IJacke's Memorials of Exon*, 1499.)—Soon after this defiance given, Perkin and his soldiers surrounded the city-walls, and attempted to scale the same in several places, daily for some time; but always repulsed with considerable loss, by the valour of the citizens. During which siege, they sent to King Henry, for his aid and assistance, in this great distress. Whereupon the Lord Daubeney was ordered to raise forces, and march towards Exeter therewith; in order to remove the siege thereof. But, before he came, Edward Courtenay 16th Earl of Devon, and the Lord William his son, accompanied with Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Thomas Fulford, Sir William Courtney,

* (To use the words of *Holinshed*), "determined first of all to assaile the winning of Excester."—"Then hasting thither," continues our author, "he laid siege to it; and wanting ordnance to make batterie, studied all waies possible to breake the gates; and what with casting of stones, heaving with iron barres, and kindling of fire under the gates, he omitted nothing that could be devised for the furtherance of his purpose. The citizens perceiving in what danger they stood, first let certayne messengers downe by cords over the wall, that might certifie the King of their necessitie and trouble. And herewith taking unto them boldnesse of courage, determined to repell fire with fire, and caused fagots to be brought and laid to the inward parts of the gates, and set them all on fire; to the intent that the fire being inflamed on both side the gates, might as well keepe out their enemies from entering, as shut in the citizens from fleeing out; and that they, in the meane season, might make trenches and rampires to defeat their enemies instead of gates and bulworks. Thus by fire was the citie preserved from fire. Then Perkin of verie necessitie compelled to forsake the gates, assaulted the towne in diverse weake and unfortified places, and set up ladders to take the citie. But the citizens, with help of such as were come forth of the countrie adjoining to their aid, so valiantlie defended the walles, that they slue above two hundred of Perkin's fouldiers at that assault. The King having advertisement of this siege of Excester, hasted forth with his host, in as much speed as was possible, and sent the Lord Daubeney with certayne bands of light horsemen before, to advertise all men of his coming at hand. But in the meane season, the Lord Edward Courtneie, Earl of Devonshire, and the valiant Lord William his sonne, accompanied with Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sir William Courtneie, Sir Thomas Fulford, Sir John Halewell, Sir John Croker, Walter Courtneie, Peter Edgecombe, William Saint Maure, with all speed, came into the citie of Excester, and holpe the citizens; and at the last assault was the Earle hurt in the arme with an arrow, and so were many of his companie, but verie few slaine. When Perkin saw that he could not win the citie, when he saw it was so well fortified with men and munitions, he departed from thence, and went unto Taunton." "Henry (marching thither to suppress Perkin Warbeck) whom having vanquished, he entred the city, and lodged here certain days in the treasurer's house of the cathedral church, and adjoining to the north tower thereof, he heartily thanked the citizens for their faithful and valiant service done against the rebels, promised them the fulness of his favour, and (for an addition of honour to the said city) gave them a sword taken from his side, and also a cap of maintenance, commanding that for the future in all publick places within the said city, the same sword should be borne before the mayor as formerly, as for the like purpose his noble predecessor King Edward the fourth had done, and the said cap to be worn accordingly, whereupon a sword-bearer was elected and sworn to attend that office. *Izaak's Exeter*."

York, is maintained by Horace Walpole: and there is great plausibility in his arguments. Yet, on this subject Walpole and Hume have both advanced positions which are by no means tenable.* In the present reign the Cornish historian is acquainted with no other memorable occurrences; excepting, indeed, the nuptials of Prince Arthur and the Lady Catherine of Spain.†

The

ney, Sir John Halwell, Sir John Crocker, Walter Courtney, Peter Edgecomb, William St. Maure, Richard Whiteleigh of Efford, (sheriff of Devon the year after), Richard Hals, of Kenedon, John Fortescue, of Vallapit, James Chudleigh aforesaid, and other gentlemen of those parts, had raised a considerable army of soldiers; with which they marched towards the rebels. At the sight of whose approach, Perkin and his host were as much dispirited then, as they were elevated before. Whereupon he called a council of war, in which it was unanimously agreed upon, that it was not advisable to give them battle, being at least 10,000 fighting men; but to dislodge from their trenches, and leave the siege of that place, and forthwith to march into Somersetshire, a county better affected to King Perkin, where he might raise more soldiers. Accordingly, this order of council was observed and put in practice: so that, the night after, Perkin and all his army marched towards Taunton; where he mustered his men, as if he meant to give battle. But when by the muster-roll he saw, what numbers of men had deserted him in his nightly march from Exon, falling then much short of 6000; and further notice being brought him, that King Henry was in pursuit of him, with a much greater army, he foresaw the worst, and doubted that fortune would favour him no longer in his military and regal practices; and therefore contrived for the preservation of himself, with 60 horse-troopers, to forsake his army by night, and fly to the Abbey of Beaulieu, in Southampton, as resting upon the name and privilege of the place, where he took sanctuary. As soon as King Henry understood Perkin had deserted his soldiers, and had taken sanctuary at Beaulieu; he forthwith ordered a band of soldiers to guard and surround that abbey, to prevent his escape beyond the seas; from whence it appears, that at that time the privilege of sanctuary was allowed to traitors. So that Perkin, despairing of getting thence, submitted to the King's mercy, and was committed prisoner to the tower of London; from whence he made an escape, and fled to the Priory of Shene at Richmond. Where, on condition of making a true confession who he was, in a pair of stocks set before Westminster-Hall door, and true answer make to such questions as should be demanded, the Prior got the King's pardon for him; and accordingly he sat in the stocks a whole day before Westminster-Hall Door, afterwards on a scaffold in Cheapside, openly reading, declaring, and giving manuscripts under his own hand; wherein he told his parentage, the place of his birth, the passage of his life, that he was a cheat, an impostor, and by what ways and means he was drawn into those treasonable and bloody attempts and practices, &c. After which he was again committed to the tower of London; where endeavouring to make an escape, he was afterwards with others, executed at Tyburn. After Perkin took sanctuary at Beaulieu, his soldiers from about Taunton and elsewhere, were all brought to Exon; where King Henry, in St. Peter's Church-yard, pardoned them all, on their promise of being good subjects afterwards. But some of them were not so good as their word. King Henry also then sent the Lord Daubeney to St. Michael's Mount, for Perkin's wife, the Lady Catherine Gordon, whom he brought to King Henry; who commiserating her youth, birth and beauty, bestowed a competent maintenance upon her; which she enjoyed during that King's life, and long after, to her dying day." Hals's MS. Hist. of the Mount, pp. 49, 53. To her husband's false title had been given the name of the *White rose*: it was now transferred to her beauty, with no disputed meaning. Vid. Franse. Bacon. Oper. Moral. et Civil. tom. [Londin. 1638.] pp. 67, 108. Bacon dedicates his works: Illust. et excell. Princ. Carolo Princip. Wall. Ducis Cornubiæ, &c. &c.

* See *Historic Doubts*, pp. 82, 98. Edit. 2d.

† Principio Anni sequentis, qui erat Regis Decimus Septimus, Domina Catharina, Ferdinandi & Isabellæ, Regis & Reginae Hispaniæ, Filia quarta, Angliam appulit, apud Portum Plimmouthi, Secundo die Octobris; et decimo quarto Novembris insequenti, Principi Arturo nupsit; Matrimonio in Templo D. Pauli sollemniter celebrato. Princeps, tunc Annorum erat circiter quindecim, Sponsa autem ejus circiter octodecim. Modus eam in Angliam recipiendi; Modus Ingressus ejus in Londinum; Atque Nuptiarum ipsarum Celebritas, magnâ et verâ cum Magnificentiâ peracta sunt; sive Sumptus spectetur, sive Splendor, sive Ordo. Præcipuus vir, qui universum Apparatum curavit, erat Foxus Episcopus; qui non solum prudens erat Consiliarius, in Negotiis tam Belli quam Pacis, verum etiam bonus Præfessus operum, bonus ipidem Magister Cæremoniarum. Denique omnia erat, quæ competenter parti Activæ, & pertinerent ad Servitium Aulæ, aut statûs, Magni Regis. Nuptiarum harum Tractatus septem Annorum Opus erat; cujus partim causa erat Ætas tenera Principum, præsertim ipsius Arthuri. Sed vera causa suberat, quod hi duo Reges, prudentissimi scilicet, et profundj Judicij, stabant diu alter in fortunam alterius intuentes; satis gnari, Tractatum ipsum intereâ, Opinionem ubique creare arctæ inter illos Conjunctionis, & Amicitiae; quod ipsum utrinque utile erat rebus amborum Regum, licet liberi adhuc manerent. Verum in fine, cum utriusque Regis Fortuna, indices magis prospera & secunda evaderet; atque cum circumspectantes nullam invenirent Conditionem meliorem, Tractatum Matrimonij concluderunt.—Summa Dotis (quæ in Regem translata erat per viam Renunciationis,) fuit Ducenta Millia Ducatorum. Quorum centum Millia solvi debebant, post decem dies à Solemnizatione Matrimonij: Altera verò centum Millia, æquis portionibus, proximis duobus Annis. Pars tamen poterat per Jocula, aut per Vasa aurea & argentea, representari; et Ratio inita est, quo pacto justè & indifferenter settimarentur. Reditus autem Principissæ assignatus fuit tertia pars Principatûs Walliæ & Ducatûs Cornubiæ, & Comitatus Cestriæ, postea per Metas separanda. Verum, si contingerit eam Reginam Angliæ fore, indefinitus relinquebatur; ita tamen, ne minor foret, quam ulla Regina Angliæ antehac frueretur.—In Spectaculis & triumphis Nuptialibus, multa ex Aristonomiâ desumpta sunt. Sponsa enim per Hesperum adumbrata est, Princeps autem per Arcturum: sed & vetus Rex Alphonfus, (qui inter Reges maximus fuerat Astrologus, atque simul ex Progenitoribus Principissæ,) introductus est, ut Fortunam Nuptiarum prædiceret. Certè, quisquis is fuerit, qui

The first occurrence we have to notice in the reign of HENRY VIII. is an act, which was passed in 1512, to prevent persons from being questioned for their conduct in Parliament. This was occasioned by the behaviour of the Stannary Court of Cornwall, which severely fined, and cruelly imprisoned, Mr. Strode, a member who had introduced to the house a bill concerning tin.† From the Senate, we are again hurried to scenes of war. About this time the fleet under Sir Edward Howard received from the west considerable reinforcements; among which were sent from Plymouth two capital ships, the Regent, commanded by Sir Thomas Knevet,

istas nugas concinnaret, ultra Pedantium sapuit. Sed pro certo ducas, Arthurum illum Regem Britannum, ad Fabulas usque celebrem, atque Propagiam Principissæ Catharinæ, à Familia Lancastrensi, extractam, nullo modo oblivione præterita fuisse. Verum, (ut videtur) non fausta res est, Fortunam ex Astris petere. Nam Princeps iste juvenis, (Qui, eo tempore, in se trahebat, non solum Spes & Affectus Patriæ suæ, verum etiam Oculis & Expectationem Exterorum) post paucos Menses, inæunte Aprile, apud Castrum de Ludlow obiit, quo missus erat, ut cum Aulâ suâ resideret, tanquam Princeps Walliæ. Hujus Principis, eò quod citò mortuus est; et quia in more Patri erat, Liberos suos modicè illustrare, exigua manet Memoria. Illud tantum traditur, eum bonarum Literarum studiosissimum fuisse & magnos in iis profectus fecisse, supra Annos suos, & supra Consuetudinem Principum magnorum.—Dubitatio quædam temporibus sequentibus oborta est, cum Divortium Henrici Octavi, & Domini Catharinæ, tantas turbas in orbe concitaverat, utrùm Arthurus carnaliter cognovisset Catharinam uxorem suam; quo ista pars, de Cognitione carnali, casui infereretur. Verum autem est, Catharinam ipsam rem negasse; vel saltem Advocatos illius & rei institisse, & ut firmamentum causæ non contemnendum omitti noluisse; et si plenitudo Potestatis Papalis in dispensando, Quæstio fuisset primaria. Ista autem Dubitatio per longum tempus duravit, respectu duarum Reginarum quæ successerunt, Mariæ & Elizabethæ; quarum Legitimationes erant inter se incompatibiles, etsi Successio ipsarum, vigore Actûs Parlamenti, stabilita fuisset. Tempora autem quæ Mariæ Reginæ Legitimationi favabant, credi volebant, nullam fuisse carnalem cognitionem. Non quod videri vellent absolutæ Papæ Potestati quicquam derogare, vel eo casu dispensandi; sed Honoris tantum causâ, atque ut Casus magis esset favorabilis, & mollius laboretur. E contra, Tempora, quæ Legitimationi Reginæ Elizabethæ favebant, (quæ & longiora, & recentiora fuerunt,) contrarium defendebant. Illud certæ Memoriz est, intercessisse Tempus semestris, inter Mortem Principis Arthuri, & Creationem Henrici, in Principem Walliæ; Quod eò pertinere Homines interpretabantur, quò spatium illud temporis, in certo poneret, utrùm Catharina ex Arthuro gravis facta fuisset. Quin & Catharina ipsa, novam à Papâ Bullam procurari fecit, ad Matrimonium melius corroborandum, cum clausulâ illâ, (Vel forsan Cognitam) quæ in priore Bullâ comprehensa non erat. Datum etiâ in Evidentiis fuit, dum Causâ Divortii tractaretur, Scommâ quoddam factum; Nimirum quòd Arthurus manè cum è lecto Principissæ surrexisset, potum postulasset, præter Consuetudinem suam; Cumque Generosus quidam è Cubiculo suo, qui potum ei porrigeret, subrideret, remque notasset; Princeps jocans, ad eum dixisset, Se in medio Hispaniæ, quæ calida esset Regio fuisset; iter autem suum subundum eum reddidisset; quodque si Adolefens ille, è tam calido Climate venisset, potum avidius hausisset. Quinetiam Princeps fuerat Annorum circiter sexdecim, cum mortuus est, & Corpore sanus & robustus.—Februario sequente, Henricus Dux Eboraci factus est Princeps Walliæ, & Comes Cestriz & Flintz; Etenim Ducatus Cornubiæ, statuto ad eum devolutus est. Ad Rex Ingenio terax, & non libenter Reditus novos, si alibi nupisset Henricus, assignaturus; sed præcipue propter affectum suum, quo & Naturâ, & propter Rationes politicas, Ferdinandum persecutus est, Affinitatis prioris continuandæ cupidus, à Principe obtinuit, (etsi non absque aliquâ Reluctatione, qualis eâ Ætate, quæ Duodecimum Annum nondum complevit, esse poterat,) ut cum Principissâ Catharina contraheretur: Secretâ Dei Providentiâ ordinante, ut Nuptiæ illæ, magnorum Eventuum & Mutationum Causâ existerent." *Bacon's Hist.* pp. 118, 119, 120. "The Lady Catherine of Spain, was sent by her father K. Ferdinand, with a puissant armada of ships into England; where she arrived at Plymouth, 2d October, and 14th November, was espoused openly to Prince Arthur, both being clad in white; he, of the age of fifteen, she of eighteen. At night, they were laid together in one bed; where they lay as man and wife all that night, When morning appeared, the Prince (as his servants about him reported) called for drink, which before time he had not used to do; whereof one of his Chamberlains asking him the cause, he answered merrily, saying "I have been this night in the midst of Spain which is a hot country, and that makes me so dry;" tho' some write that a grave matron was laid in bed between them, to hinder actual consummation. The Lady's portion was 200,000 Ducats, her jointure the third part of the principality of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester. At this marriage was great solemnity and royal justings." *Baker*, pp. 245, 246. On the 17th November, 17th Henry 7. 1501, Thomas Greywile was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales. See *Anstis's Observations on Knighthood of the Bath*, p. 46. On the same occasion Sir John Trevelyan, of Trevelyan, was created a Knight of the Bath, together with Sir William Walgrave, Sir John Scrope, of Castlecomb, Sir John Paulet, Sir Richard Ware, of Hestercomb, and others. See *Anstis's Hist. of Knights of the Bath*, N. 60, Append. Ann. 1503. Henry 7. Into the creek of Armouth, so dangerous on account of the rocks at its entrance, was driven Philip King of Castile. See *Polydore Vergil, Anglican. Hist.* l. xxvi. *Bacon's Works*, vol. II. p. 349. According to some accounts the King and Queen of Castile were driven by a storm into Falmouth. See *Rapin*, pp. 688, 689. In the same year, Sir Thomas Trenchard and Sir John Carew, desired the Archduke Philip, who had been driven hither by a storm, to remain at Sir Thomas's house, till they could inform the King of his landing. *Stowe*. I have said nothing of the French in this reign. But *Norden* (p. 61.) speaks of John Polrudden, of Polrudden, in St. Austel, as having been "taken out of his bed by the French, in the time of Henry 7, and carried away with violence."

† *Hume*, from Pub. Acts.

Knevet, and Sir John Carew, and the Sovereign, by Sir Charles Brandon. The commanders in the Régent, although it was a much smaller ship, attacked and boarded the French Admiral. The action lasted for some time with equal vigour on both sides. The French and English fleets stood some time in suspense, as spectators of this dreadful single combat. At length the French Admiral finding himself overpowered, set fire to his ship. Both ships blew up almost at the same time: and Sir John Carew* and Sir Thomas Knevet, with more than 1600 men, perished.

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In

* *Baker's Chron.* This was Sir John Carew, of Berefferrers. See Sir W. Pole's MS. Catal. of Knights in the reign of K. Henry 8.—“There were in the chief ship, the *Régent*, of a thousand tons, Sir Thomas Knevet, master of the horse, and Sir John Carew, with 700 men.” See *Polydore, Speed, Stowe*. Of Thomas Carew, Prince has given a full and satisfactory memoir. “Thomas Carew, Esq. the first that settled this name at Bickleigh, in this county, was born at Mohuns-Ottery, near Honiton. He was the second son of Sir Edmund Baron Carew, by Katharine his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir William Huddesfeild, Kt. attorney general to K. Hen. 7. Which Sir Edmund being a brave soldier, and at the siege of Terwin, in France, when K. Hen. 8. fate down before it with a great army, was, in the fifth year of that King's reign, as he fate in council there, unfortunately slain by a cannon ball that came from the town. This Thomas proved a son worthy of such a father, being also of a martial spirit; whereby he got great honour and renown in the wars, as in the sequel of this discourse will appear.

But before we come to that, it may not be improper here, to give a brief account of a softer enterprize; which, however in the issue it proved successful enough, yet for the present it administered an occasion of trouble, that hastened him on into the wars, sooner than he intended.

You may please to know then, that Bickleigh in this shire, was sometime the inheritance of the honorable family of the *Courtenays* of Powderham Castle; which was wont to be a portion for a younger son of that house. At length it came to be settled upon *Humphry*, the youngest son of Sir Philip Courtenay; who dying before his father, left his only daughter and heir unto his care. Sir Philip entrusted her over unto Sir William Carew (Thomas's eldest brother) who had married his eldest son's daughter, Cousin-German to this lady. Mr. Thomas Carew living with his brother, became very familiar with this young fortune, courted her, and won her good will; which having obtained, he secretly by night, carried her away and married her. This he did, not only contrary to Sir Philip her grand-father, and Sir William his brother, their liking and approbation, but to the high displeasure of them both: for the better pacifying whereof, after due time of consideration, he concluded, nothing would conduce more thereunto, than absence. Being young and lusty, of an active body, and a courageous mind, having in him, the inherent seeds of hereditary virtue, he resolved for the wars; and soon found an occasion suitable to his inclination and resolution; which thus hapned.—The Scots taking the advantage of K. Hen. 8th's absence in France, invaded England. Against whom, Thomas Earl of Surry (whom the King had made his Lieutenant in the North at his departure) raised a potent army, of five and twenty thousand men; unto whom, his son, the Lord Howard, Lord Admiral of England, having the King's navy at sea, brought a great supply of good soldiers, well appointed for the war; among whom was this Mr. Thomas Carew. The Earl marched his army from New Castle, and pitched his host beside a little town under Flodden Hill, a mountain lying in the north of Northumberland, on the borders of Scotland, betwixt the rivers of Tyll and Tweed; on the top whereof K. Jam. 4. with his Scottish forces, well near an hundred thousand men, lay so strongly encamped, that 'twas impossible to come near them without great disadvantage.

Before the battle began, a valorous Scottish Knight made a challenge to any English-Gent. to fight with him for the honor of his country; I suppose 'twas the same, who by Mr. Speed is called *Andrew Barton*; unto whom, he tells us, the Lord Admiral sent word, he would in person justify his action against him, and abide to the last drop of his blood in the van guard of the field. Mr. Carew begged the favor of the Admiral, that he might be admitted to the honor of answering the challenge. It was granted him; they both met in the place appointed; where, to his high commendation, and great endearment with the Lord Admiral ever after, Mr. Carew got the victory; which was, it seems, only an earnest of that which ensued: for soon after this, followed the famous battel, called the Battel of Flodden-Field; wherein the Scots were totally routed, their King with a multitude of noblemen and gentlemen, and thirteen thousand of the common soldiers slain, (some say but eight) and near as many taken prisoners, with the loss only of about a thousand English.

It is a memorable, but scarce credible thing, says the historian, which *Buchanan* relates, concerning this K. Jam. 4th, K. of Scotland: that intending to make this war with England, a certain old man, of venerable aspect, and clad in a long blue garment, came unto him; and leaning familiarly on the chair wherein the King fate, said this to him: *I am come to thee, O King! to give thee warning, that thou proceed not in the war thou art about; for if thou dost, it will be thy ruine.* Having so said, he pressed through the company, and vanished out of sight; so that by no enquiry, it could be known what became of him. But the King was too resolute to be affrighted with phantoms, and no warning could divert his destiny; which had not been destiny, if it could have been diverted. Thus he.

To proceed with Mr. Carew. His courage and conduct had gotten him great favor, as was said, with the Lord Admiral; but after the battel was over, there hapned another occasion, which greatly encreased it, and fixed him deeper in his affection. For my lord taking Mr. Carew in company with him, as he rode forth upon service, descried a band of Scots coming towards them: the Admiral, at a very strait narrow passage of a bridge, was in danger to be entrapped and taken: to prevent which, Mr. Carew instantly entreated him to exchange his armor and martial attire with him, that by such mean, if need were, he might make the easier escape; the which, the Admiral well considering of, soon consented to.

The enemy coming on to this narrow passage, Mr. Carew, in his rich habit, well mounted, crossed the bridge with his horse; and for a time, so valiantly defended the same, that no man could pass; that way gaining time, the numbers between

In the great church of St. Malo, is a representation of this battle cut in stone. The French admiral was made a saint. And his memory, it seems, is preserved in the Romish Calendar, under the title of St. Donne. "Markajew (says *Carew*) now felt the Frenchmen's fiery indignation." But, "the smoke of those poor houses" alarming the country, "made the place overhote for the enemies any longer abode."* In that romantic interview in the Vale of Audrens, between the monarchs of England and France, which to describe, would require rather the talents of the poet than of the historian, I shall furnish an instance, I fear, of genuine bathos, by naming as one of the supporters on the side of the King, a gentleman of Cornish extraction, *Nicholas Carew*,†—unless, indeed, I carry my readers to the pavilion of the cloth of gold, and resign them, amidst "the turneys and the trophies," to "love-darting eyes!"‡ This was a period fruitful in Knights and Knight-errantry. The Knights of Malta, some of whom were Cornish or Devonian, are, at once, presented to memory, and may with propriety be noticed here, as they were first the object of Henry's fondest attention, and afterward of his religious hatred. It appears, that our capricious monarch gave the Grand Master L'Isle Adam, twenty thousand crowns, and thus enabled him to take possession of the island of Malta.¶ In the sequel, Henry robbed and persecuted the order. Ingley, Adrian Forrest, ADRIAN FORTESCUE, and Marma- duke Bohus [Bohun] English Knights, refusing to renounce the faith of their ancestors, perished

tween them being very unequal, for the Lord Admiral's escape. However, Mr. *Carew* himself was at last taken prisoner, to the no little joy of the enemy, who thought they had taken the General himself; as indeed by the richness of his armor they had reason to imagine. But in fine, finding themselves deceived, they carried him to the castle of *Dunbar*, lying twenty Scotch miles to the East of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*; where he was courteously entertained by the lady thereof: who having a brother then a prisoner in *England*, hoped by the advantage of an exchange, to have him delivered to her again.—This lady then was always affable and courteous to her prisoner; but the keeper of the castle was of a malicious and churlish nature, and dealt most cruelly with him. As an instance of which, on a time, as Mr. *Carew* was sitting by the fire-side in his chamber, he came suddenly upon him, with his sword drawn, and an intention to murder him; which he timely perceiving, took up the chair whereon he sat to defend himself; which, using his best skill to defend his life, he managed so well, that he gave his keeper a deadly wound; whereupon, more help called in, he was presently cast into a deep dungeon, and kept there in such hard and cruel manner, that he fell dangerously sick; and what did most afflict him, was a dysentery, or a long tedious flux, which never quite left him to the time of his death. However, at length he was redeemed, and so returned to his manor at *Bickleigh*. After which, the Lord Admiral never forgot the noble services Mr. *Carew* did him, but ever entertain'd him with all courtesy and friendship; made him his Vice-Admiral, and assisted him in all his affairs." *Prince*, pp. 176, 177.

* *Carew*, f. 156. "In 1514, when war had been proclaimed against the the French King, a fleet of French men of war, consisting of thirty sail with some marine regiments of soldiers therein, coasting in the British Channel, at length came into the Mount's Bay, and there dropt anchor; when, soon after, they landed a considerable number of seamen and soldiers, and marched in hostile manner towards this town. Which the inhabitants observing, they forsook their houses, and fled to the hill country; whereby the Frenchmen became peaceably possist thereof, and plundered the same for some days; till they understood that John Carmenow, of Fentongollan, Esq. was marching towards them with his posse comitatus, to give them battle. When instantly they set the town on fire, and the houses of the contiguous part of the country; and burnt the same totally to the ground, to the great loss and damage of the inhabitants; and forthwith fled to their ships for safety and protection. And thereupon the ships hoisted anchor, and put forthwith to sea again; where they had not long been, till Sir Anthony Oughtred, Knight, and Admiral at sea, with a squadron of thirty men of war, met and gave them battle, to their great loss of men and some ships of war, whilst the rest of their fleet ran away, and fled into the haven of Brest for safety." *Whitaker's Hals*, MS. vol. 1. pp. 35, 36.

† Sir William Coffin of Portledge, was one of the eighteen assistants to King Henry VIII. at the tournament held between him and the French King, before Guines in France, in 1519. The Portledge MSS.

‡ Montfaucon in his work, entitled; "*Les Monumens de la Monarchie*," Pl. 30, vol. 4, has given a representation of the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the "field of the Cloth of gold," between Guines and Ardres.§ The kings are on horseback, followed by their respective attendants; and those of Henry are principally archers mounted on horses, carrying their long-bows with them.

¶ This curious fact seems to give this country some legitimate claim, after the destruction of the order by the French, to the island of Malta.

§ If the reader wish to see an account of this superb affair, he will find it described in Robertson's Charles V. vol. 2.

perished by the axe of the executioner. Thomas Mytton and Edward Waldegrave, imprisoned in a horrible dungeon, chose rather to die with honour in their confinement, than to purchase their liberty by perjury and apostasy. Richard and James Bell, John Noel, and others preferred the consolations of religion to the pleasures of a court, and passed the remainder of their days in exile.* In these hasty sketches, where events are taken up, chiefly for the sake of illustrating the characters of our western worthies, I have named a few gentlemen of distinction: but of some of these, more remains to be said: and there are others, whom it would not be easy to introduce in historical connexion.†

H 2

Among

* See *Ancient and Modern Malta*, by Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta. 3 vols. 4to. *Robinson*, 1804.

† Edgcombe and Arundel were still names of high respectability. In 2d Henry VIII. Sir Peirs Edgcombe with Robert Willoughby de Broke, Knt. John Arundel, Knt. and Richard Carew, Knt. they or any three of them, were empowered to array and review all men at arms, archers, and others, who were to accompany Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. captain of the castle of Berwick, in his expedition against the Moors and other infidels; and to certify to the King, and his council, the number of men at arms, archers and others.‡ In 5 Hen. VIII. Sir Peirs Edgcombe, was in the expedition against France, and was there made a Knight Banneret for his gallant behavior in the sieges of Therouene, and Tournay, and the battle that ensued called by our historians, the battle of *Spurs*, from the swiftness of the French in running away.‡ 11th Hen. VIII. the King wrote to Sir John Arundel of Trerice, that he should give his attendance at Canterbury, about the entertainment of the Emperor, whose landing was then and there expected. 14th Hen. VIII. John Arundel of Trerice, Esquire, tooke prisoner, Duncane Campbell, a Scot, in a fight at sea, as our chronicle mentioneth, concerning which, I thought it not amiss, to insert a letter sent him from Tho. Duke of Norfolk (to whom he then belonged) that you may see the stile of those dayes.

"Right welbeloued, in our hearty wife we commend vs vnto you letting you wit, that by your seruant, this bearer, wee haue receyued your letters, dated at Truru the 5 day of this month of April, by which we perceyue the goodly valiant, and ieopardus enterprize, it hath pleased God of late to send you, by the taking of Duncane Camel and other Scots on the sea; of which enterprize we haue made relation vnto the King's highnesse, who is not a little joyous and glad, to heare of the same, to giue you thanks for your said valiant courage, and bolde enterprize in the premises: and by these our letters, for the same your so doing, we doe not onely thanke you in our most effectuall wife, but also promise you, that during our life, wee will bee glad to aduance you to any preferment we can. And ouer this, you shall vnderstand our said Sovereigne Lords pleasure is, that you shall come and repaire to his Highnesse, with diligence in your owne person, bringing with you the said captiue, and the master of the Scottish ship; at which time, you shall not onely be sure of his especiall thanks by mouth, and to know his further pleasure therein, but also of vs to further any your reasonable pursuete vnto his Highnesse, or any other during our life, to the best of our power, accordingly. Written at Lambeth, the 11th day of Aprill aforesaid.

To our right welbeloued seruant, JOHN ARUNDEL of Trerice." *Carew*, f. 146, 146, b. "35th Henry VIII. the King wrote to Sir John Arundel of Trerice, touching his discharge from the Admiralty of the fleet, lately committed vnto him, and that he should deliver the ship which he sayled into Sir Nicholas Poynts. The same yere the King wrote to him againe, that he should attend him in his warres against the French King, with his seruants, tenants, and others within his roomes and offices especially horsemen. Our letters from the King these are, whose date is not expressed, neither can I by any means hunt it out. One to his seruant John Arundel of Trerice, Esquire, willing him, not to repaire with his men, and to wayte in the rereward of his army, as hee had commaunded him, but to keepe them in readinesse for some other seruice. Another to Sir J. Arundel of Trerice, praying and desiring him to the court, the quindene of Saint Hillarie, next wheresoever the King shall then bee within the realme." *Carew*. "K. Henry VIII. came into Cornwall to view, build, and fortify the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, against the French; when he made *Talverne*, the chief place of his residence. Hence, perhaps, King *Harry*-passage." *Carew* calls Sir John Arundel of Talverne, "the kind and valiant Sir J. Arundel." f. 142. "At the coronation of Anne Bullen Sir Thomas Arundel was made Knight of the Bath." *Baker*, p. 282. Of other remarkable names occurring in this reign, I subjoin a few particulars. In 1530, Mr. *William Hawkins* (father to the great navigator Sir John Hawkins) fitted out a stout ship, the *Paul*, of Plymouth, and sailing to the coast of Guinea and Brasil, began a practice which, although it has been since very profitable to his country, has covered it with disgrace; that of seizing the unfortunate natives of Africa and transporting them to foreign shores, there to end their days in slavery. See *History of Devon*. "Ann. 1531. about this time was a call of eleven serjeants at law; among whom was *John Denfel*. They kept their feast at Eley House five days together; where on the last day the King and Queen died. This John Denfel, of Denfel, in the county of Cornwall, was of Lincoln's Inn, and died the 3d of Jan. 1535, and lieth buried within the church of St. Giles in the Fields, in Middlesex; leaving by Mary his widow, the daughter of Sir — Lucas, in Warwickshire, Knight, two daughters and coheirs. Ann, the eldest married to Sir William Hollis of Haughton, in the county of Nottingham, Knight, grandfather unto John Hollis, Knight, Earl of Clare, &c. deceased; and Alice the other daughter married unto Master Reskimer." *Baker*, p. 280. Ann. 1542. "During the Parliament, George Ferrers gentleman, servant to the King, and Burgees for the town of Plymouth, in going to the Parliament House, was arrested in London, by a process out of the King's Bench, for a debt, wherein he late afore condemned as surety for one Welden, at the suit of one White. Which arrest being signified to Sir Thomas Moyl, Knight, speaker then of the Parliament, and to the Knights

§ See *Fuller in Devon*, and *Rymer*, vol. 13, p. 296.

† MS. in Bibl. Cot. Claud. C. 3. p. 81.

‡ He was an ancestor of the *Moyles* of Bake.

Among the rebels that disturbed the short reign of EDWARD the SIXTH, we are forced to include the lower orders of the people in Cornwall; and, according to the Lord Protector,* one or two of our principal families. But I fear, a greater number of gentry were implicated

Knights and Burgeses there; order was taken, that the serjeant of the Parliament, called Saint-john, should be sent to the Counter, in Broad-street, (whither the said Ferrers was carried) and there demand to have him delivered. But the officers of the Counter not only refused to deliver him, but gave the serjeant such language that they fell at last to an affray; at which time the sheriffs coming they also took their officer's part; so as the serjeant was fain to return without the prisoner: which being signified to the Speaker and the Burgeses, they took the matter in so ill part, that they would set no more without their Burgeses: and therefore, rising up, they repaired to the upper house, where the whole case was declared by the Speaker before Sir Thomas Audeley, Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and Judges there assembled; who judging the contempt to be very great, referred the punishment thereof to the House of Commons itself. Whereupon returning to their places upon new debate of the case, they took order that their serjeant should once more repair to the sheriffs of London, and demand the prisoner, without carrying any writ or warrant for the matter: on this second demand the sheriffs became more mild, and delivered the prisoner without any denial. But the serjeant had further in charge, to command the sheriffs and clerks of the Counter to appear personally the next morning before the House of Commons. Where appearing, they were charged by the Speaker with their contempt, and compelled to make immediate answer, without being admitted to any council. In conclusion, the sheriffs and White who had caused the arrest, were committed to the Tower; the officer that did the arrest, with four other officers, to Newgate; but after two or three days, upon the suit of the mayor, were set at liberty. The King commended the wisdom of Parliament in maintaining the privileges of their house." See *Baker*, pp. 289, 290. *John Coswath*, of *Coswath*, Esq. is said to have been a brave foldier, both by sea and land. "He was knighted by Henry 8, for that with equal courage and hazard, he took down the Pope's Bull, set up at Antwerp against his sovereign." *Tonkin's MSS.* Sir *Richard Greynfyld* was marshall of Calais, and served in the wars under the Earl of Hertford, before Humbletue with 200 foldiers; and was also at the *sege of Bologne*, 36th Henry 8th. (The *Anstis MS. Collection*.) Sir *John Tregonwell* was bred at Broadgate's Hall, afterwards principal of Vine Hall or Peckwater's Inn, Oxford, and admitted there, Dr. of civil laws, June 23, 1552. Being an eminent and learned man in his profession, he was employed to be proctor for Hen. 8, in that memorable cause of his divorce from Queen Catharine, in which he behaved so well, that the King not only knighted him, but gave him a pension of 40l. per ann. and on the resignation thereof, with the paying down of a thousand pounds, conferred on him and his heirs the rich demesne and site of Middleton or Milton, a mitred Abbey, in Dorsetshire, possessed at this day by his posterity. He died in the year 1564. (7 Eliz.) and was buried in the church of Middleton. His male line ended in a daughter married first to Col. Lutterel, of Dunster Castle, in Somerset, and secondly to Sir Jacob Banks, Knight, a Swede by birth, and naturalized here, and captain of a man of war in King William and Queen Anne's reign, whose eldest son by her, Tregonwell Banks, Esq. now enjoys the estate." *Fuller's Worthies in Cornwall. Athen-Oxon.* p. 666. *Tonkin's MSS.* Sir *William Godolphin* was a person of great note in the reign of Henry VIII. who for his services conferred on him the honor of knighthood, and constituted him warden and chief steward of the Stannaries. He lived to a great age, was several times chosen one of the Knights of the Shire for Cornwall, in the Parliaments of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and was also sheriff of this county in 21st, 25th, and 30th Henry VIII. 3d Edward VI. and 10th Elizabeth. He likewise acquired much fame, by his conduct and intrepidity in several military commands, particularly at the siege of Bologne. *Carew* ranks this Sir William among the Worthies of Cornwall. "He demeaned himself (says *Carew*) very valiantly beyond the seas; as appeared by the scars he brought home; no less to the beautifying of his fame, than the disfiguring of his face." His brother *Thomas Godolphin* was, also, at the siege of Bologne: and on Thursday 14th August, 1544, he, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Culpeper were hurt with one shot from the town. His "Nephew, of the same name and dignity hath so enriched himself with sufficiency for matters of policy, by his long travell, and for martiall affaires, by his present valiant carriage in Ireland; that it is better knowne, how far he outgoeth most others in both, than easily to be discerned for which he deserveth principal commendation himself." *Carew*, f. 61, 62. It seems to have been in the French war of Henry VIII. that Murth was carried away from his own house a prisoner to France. One of the ancestors of Mr. Murth (whose demesnes were situated near Polpera) "within the memorie of a next neighbour to the house called Prake, (burdened with 110 years age) entertained a British miller, (a miller of Britany) as that people, for such idle occupations, prove more handie, than our owne. But this fellowes service befell commodious in the worst sence. For when, not long after his acceptance, warres grewe betwene us and France, he stealeth over into his country, returneth privily backe againe with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master and his ghests, at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily unto Lantreghey, and forceth the gentleman to redeeme his enlargement, with the sale of great part of his revenues." *Carew*, f. 131, b. We have, from tradition, a similar story of Mr. *Woolcombe*.

* The following curious MS. is well worthy the inspection of the public. It is a letter from the Duke of Somerset, Protector, to the ambassador, and Sir Philip Hobby, resident with the Emperor. This copy was compared with the MS. in the Cotton Collection, "Galba. b. 12." "Knowing that all such as be ambassadors abroad are not only desirous of news for the love they bear to their own country naturally, desiring often to hear of the estate of it, but also to confirm or confute such rumors as be spread in the parts where they lie, we have thought good to impart what sithe our last letters hath chanced. The Devonshire men are well chastised and appeased; three other of their Captains have voluntarily come in, and simply submitted themselves to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight. Wife and Harrys who before were fled and could not be found; and the country cometh in daily to my Lord Privy Seal, by hundreds and by thousands, to crave his pardon, and be put in some sure hope of grace. Burry and some one or two more of their blind guides that escaped from the sword, have attempted in the mean season to stir up Somersetshire, and have gotten them a band or camp, but they are sent after, and we trust by this, they

cated in this disgraceful affair, than the Lord Protector was willing to allow. According to *Carew*, the insurrection of the Cornish was first occasioned by "one *Kilter*,† and other his associates of a westernne parish, called St. Keveren, who imbrued their wicked hands in the guiltles blood of one *M. Body*, as he sat in commission at Helston, for matters of reformation in religion: and the yere following it grew to a general revolt, under the conduct of *Arundel*, *Wydeslade* [or *Wynslade*,] *Refogan*‡ and others, followed by 6000 men. With this power they

they have as they deserve. The Earl of Warwick lieth near to the rebells in Norfolk, which faint now, and would have grace gladly, so that all might be pardoned, Keate and the other arch traitours in the number; upon that is a stay and they daily shrink so fast away, that there is great hope that they will leave their captains destitute and alone, to receive their worthy reward, the which is the thing we most desire to spare as much as may be the effusion of blood, and that namely of our own nation. In Yorkshire a commotion was attempted the week last past, but the gentlemen were so soon upon them, and so forwardly that it was straight suppressed; and with weeping eyes, the rest upon their knees, they wholly together desired the gentlemen to obtain their pardons; the which the King's Majesty hath so granted unto them, as may stand with his highness's honour: so that for the inner parts, (thanks be to the Almighty God) the case standeth in good points. The causes and pretences of these uproars and risings, are divers and uncertain, and so full of variety almost in every camp, as they call them, that it is hard to write what it is; as ye know is like to be of people without head and rule; and that would have that they wot not what. Some crieth pluck down *inclosures and parks, some for their commons, others pretend the religion, a number would have rule another while and direct things as gentlemen have done, and indeed all have conveyed a wonderful hate against gentlemen, and taketh them all as their enemies. The ruffians among them and souldiers which be the chief doers look for spoil. So that it seemeth no other thing but a plague and a fury amongst the vilest and worst sort of men; for except only *Devon* and *Cornwal*, (and they not past two or three) in all other places, not one gentleman or man of reputation was ever amongst them, but against their wills and as prisoners. In Norfolk gentlemen and all serving men for their sakes, are as evil handled as may be, but this broil is well asswaged, and in manner at a point shortly to be fully ended, with the Grace of God.—On the other part of the seas, we have not so good news, for the French King taking now his time and occasions of this rebellion, within the realm, is come unto Bullingnois, with a great number of horsemen and footmen, himself in person: and as we are advertised of the letters of the 24th of this present, from Ambletuse or Newhaven, the Almain Camp, or Almain Hill, a peece appertaining to the said Ambletuse, was that day delivered to the French, by traitorous consent of the captain of the camp, their variance falling or feigned, between the captain and the souldiers, so that they are now besieged very near and in manner round. Howbeit, they write that they trust the peece itself of Newhaven will be well enough defended, God assisting them, who be in as good and stout courage as any men may be, and as desirous to win honour, and give a good account of their charge. Thus we bid you heartily farewell." 24 August, 1549.

† There is a place called *Kilter*, in St. Kevern, the property of John Oliver Willyams, Esq. of Carnanton.

‡ *Wynslade*, *Bochym*, *Quarme* and several others, were gentlemen of considerable property. "The manor of Myth-an, i. e. of Whey, a notable grange for cows and milk, (otherwise, if the name be compounded of My-Thyan (Saxon) my servant, or villain) by inheritance was formerly the lands of *Wynslade* of Tregorick, in Plynt; an Hereditary Esquire of the White Spur, who forfeited the same, with much other land, by attainder of treason, tempore Edwardi 6. So that he himself or Queen Mary, gave those lands to Sir Reginald Mohun, of Hall, Knight, or his father, who settled them upon his younger son." *Hals*, p. 3. "Bochym gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, surname De Bochym, temp. Hen. 8. who were Lords of the Manor and Barton, till such time as John Bochym, temp. Edw. 6. entered into actual rebellion against that Prince, under the conduct of Humphry Arundell, Esq. governor of St. Michael's Mount, and others; whose force and power being suppressed by John Lord Russell, Lieutenant-General of that Prince, at Exon, and those rebels attainted of treason, their lands were forfeited to the crown. Whereupon King Edward 6. gave this barton and manor to Reginald Mohun, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall 6th Edward 6, who gave this barton of Bochym, to one of his daughters, married to Bellot, now in possession thereof. The Manor of Bochym he settled upon his great-grandson William Mohun, Esq. now in possession thereof. Lastly, by this rebellion Bochym lost not only his lands, but his life also." *Hals*, p. 79.—"Nancar, (Duchy) i. e. the Vally Rock, or the Rock in the Vally, is the dwelling of Mr. Walter Quarme, Clerk; whose father Robert Quarme, Gent. married Judith, eldest daughter of Thomas Ceely, Esq. and had issue by her six sons and seven daughters; Walter Quarme aforesaid, his eldest son, married Grace, daughter of Samuel Gayer, Gent. and had issue by her six sons and as many daughters. The family of Quarme, was in all likelihood an ancient British Tribe, and was never totally ruin'd by the Romans, Danes, Saxons, or Normans. However, a great many of that tribe about the year 454 or 455, (when Hengist and Horsa had betray'd King Vortigern in the first place, and afterwards conquer'd him and his son Guortimer,) departed the Island of Great Britain, and went into Armorica, now called Little Britany, in France: in which Province a great many of their posterity and name are at this day, to confirm it. The ancestors of that House from which Walter Quarme is lineally descended lived, in good wealth and honour, either at or soon after the coming in of William the Norman, at a feast of theirs in the Southams, in the county of Devon. About the year 1045, the heir of the family married a daughter and heiress of Sir William Crispine, and had with her the barton and manor of Woodhouse and Alwynton, which has a famous royalty and was

* The enclosing of waste lands, was the chief cause of those troubles in Norfolk. See Hist. of Norwich, in 8vo. printed at Norwich, by John Crouse, 1763.

marched into Devon, besieged and assaulted Excester, and gave the Lord Ruffel (employed with an army against them) more than one hot encounter, which yet (as ever) quailed in their overthrow."* During the time of this insurrection in the west, the island of St. Nicholas, is said

a brave lordship; the said Quarne being then possessed of other brave manors and estates, viz. the manor of Dartmouth, and the manor of Westcomb, &c. This manor of Westcomb, was sold to the Earle of Oxford, in the first year of K. Edward 6, Anno Dom. 1546; and was for purchasing a pardon for Roger Quarne, who was engaged with the discontented Papists that then rose in arms in Cornwall and Devon, and besieged Exeter. This first broke the estate of the family. The manor of Dartmouth went to a younger son of the family, and some estate in the city of Exon; the former soon sold, and the latter wrongfully destroy'd in the time of King James 1. The manors of Woodhouse and Alwynton were first leased for years to John Bickford, of Devon, Gent. and then Anno 1625, sold to his son William Bickford, Merchant, and continued to his heirs, until this and other estates, purchased by the sale thereof, descended to the foresaid Robert Quarne. The formentioned Sir William Crispine, had the like bearing in his arms with Quarne, they differing only thus: Sir William bore Argent and Sable; Quarne, Argent and Gules. *Hals*, pp. 76, 77.

* *Fol. 98.* "To Bodmin (says *Carac*) flocked the rebels from all quarters of the shire, pitching their campe at the town's end. And here they imprisoned such gentlemen as they had plucked out of their holes and houses; untill the fortune of warre gave verdit with right of justice, for their well deserved evill speed." f. 124. "They pitched their camp on *Castle-Kynock*." *Hals*'s MSS. "The Priory or Abbey of St. Michael, being dissolved by act of Parliament, and given to the King, 33 Hen. 8, 1533, he gave the revenues and government of the place to Humphry Arundell, Esq. of Lanherne family; who enjoyed the same till the first year of King Edward 6th, 1549, when King Edward set forth several injunctions about religion. Amongst others this was one, viz. that all images, found in churches for divine worship or otherwise, should be pulled down, and cast forth out of those churches; and that all preachers should persuade the people from praying to Saints or for the dead, (and) from the use of beads, ashes, processions, masses, dirges, and praying to God publickly in an unknown tongue. And, least there should be a defect of preachers, homilies were made and ordered to be read in all churches. Pursuant to this injunction, one Mr. Body, a commissioner for pulling down images in the churches of Cornwall, going to do this duty in Helfton church; a priest, in company with *Killtor of St. Kevorne*, and others, at unawares stabbed him in the body with a knife, of which wound he instantly fell dead in that place. And though the murderer was taken and sent up to London, tried, found guilty of wilful murder, in Westminster-Hall, and executed in Smithfield; yet the Cornish people flocked together in a tumultuous and rebellious manner, by the instigation of their Priests in divers parts of the shire or county, and committed barbarities and outrages in the same. And though the Justices of the Peace, apprehended several of them, and sent them to jail; yet they could not, with all their power, suppress the growth of their insurrection. For, soon after, Humphry Arundell aforesaid, governour of the mount, sided with those mutineers, and broke out into actual rebellion against his and their Prince. Who (the mutineers) chose him for the general of their army, and for inferiour officers, as captains, majors, and colonels; John Rofogan, James Rofogan, William Winlade, of Tregarick, or St. Agnes at Mithian, John Payne of St. Ives, Robert Bochym of Bochym, and his brother, Thomas Underhill, John Salmon, William Segar; together with several priests, rectors, vicars, and curates of churches; as John Thompson, Roger Barret, John Woolcock, William Afa, James Mourtou, John Barrow, Richard Bennet, and others; who mustered their soldiers according to the rules of military discipline, at Bodman, where the general rendezvous was appointed. But no sooner was the general, Arundell, departed from St. Michael's Mount, to exert his power in the camp (camp 1) and field aforesaid, but divers gentlemen, with their wives and families, in his absence possessed themselves thereof. Whereupon he dispatched a party of horse and foot, to reduce his old garrison; which quickly they effected, by reason the besieged wanted provision and ammunition, and were distracted with the women and children's fears and cries; so that they yielded the possession to their enemies, on condition of free liberty of departing forthwith from thence with life, though not without being plundered.—The retaking of St. Michael's Mount by General Arundell, proved much to the content and satisfaction of his army at Bodman, consisting of above 6000 men; which they looked upon as a good omen of their future success, and the first-fruits of the valour and conduct of their general. Whereupon, the confederates daily increased his army with great numbers of men from all parts, who lifted themselves under his banner, which was not only portrayed, but by a cart brought into the field for their encouragement, viz. the Pyx under its canopy, that is to say, the vessel containing the Roman Host or Sacramental Sacrifice or Body of Christ, together with crosses, banners, candlesticks, holy bread and water, to defend them from Devils and the adverse power, (see Fox's Martyrologie, page 660); which was carried wheresoever the camp removed. Which camp grew so tremendously formidable at Bodman, that Job Militou, Esq. then sheriff of Cornwall, with all the power of his bailiwick, durst not encounter with it, during the time of the general's stay in that place. Which gave him and his rebels opportunity, to consult together for the good of their publick interest, and to make out a declaration or manifesto of the justice of their cause, and grounds of taking up arms. But the army in general, consisting of a mixed multitude, of men of divers professions, trades, and employment, could not easily agree upon the subject-matter and form thereof. Some would have no Justices of the Peace, for that generally they were ignorant of the laws, and could not construe or English a Latin bill of indictment, without the Clerk of the Peace's assistance; who imposed upon them with other attorneyes for gain, wrong sense and judgment. Besides, in themselves they were corrupt and partial in determining cases. Others would have no Lawyers nor Attorneyes; for that the one cheated the people in wrong advice or counsel, and the other of their money by extravagant bills of costs. Others (would have) no Court Leets or Court Barons; for that the cost and expence in prosecuting an action at law therein, was many times greater than the debt or profit. But generally it was agreed upon among them, that no inclosures should be left standing, but that all lands should be held in common. Yet what expedients should be found out, and placed in the rooms of those several orders and degrees of men and officers; none could prescribe.—However,

over, the priests, rectors, vicars, and curates, the priors, monks, friars, and other dissolved colleges, hammered out seven articles of address for the King's Majesty; upon grant of which, they declared their bodies, arms, and goods should be at his disposal, viz.

I.—That Curates should administer Baptism at all times of need, as well week days as holy days.

II.—That their children might be confirmed by the Bishop.

III.—That Mass might be celebrated, no man communicating with the Priest.

IV.—That they might have reservation of the Lord's Body in churches.

V.—That they might have holy bread and water, in remembrance of Christ's body and blood.

VI.—That Priests might be un-married.

VII.—That the six articles, set forth by King Henry 8, might be continued, at least till the King came of age. Now those six articles were invented by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, who was the bastard son of Lyonell Woodvill, Bishop of Salisbury, by his concubine Eliz. Gardiner, the which Lyonell was the fifth son of Richard Woodvill Earl Rivers, 1470; and therefore called his Creed.

That the body of Christ is really present in the Sacrament, after consecration.

That the Sacrament cannot truly be administered under both kinds.

That Priests entered into Holy Orders might not marry.

That the vows of chastity, entered into upon mature deliberation, were to be kept.

That private Masses were not to be omitted.

That Auricular Confession was necessary in the church of God.

To these demands of the Cornish rebels the King so far condescended, as to send an answer in writing to every article, and also a general pardon to every one of them, if they would lay down their arms (see Foxe's Acts and Monuments, Book 9, p. 609.) But alas! these overtures of the King's were not only rejected by the rebels, but made them the more bold and desperate; especially, finding themselves unable longer to subsist upon their own estates and monies, or the bounty of the country, which hitherto they had done. The General therefore resolved, as the fox, who seldom chucks at home, to prey upon other men's goods and estates farther off; for his army's better subsistence. Whereupon he dislodged from Bodman, and marched with his soldiers into Devon; where Sir Peter Carew, Knt. was ready to obstruct his passage, with his posse comitatus. But when they saw the order and discipline of the rebels, and that their army consisted of above 6000 fighting-men desperate, well armed, and prepared for battle; the Sheriff and his troops permitted them quietly to pass through the heart of that country to Exon. Where the citizens, upon notice of their approaches, as formerly done, shut the gates and put themselves in a posture of defence. At which time Dr. John Voysey was Bishop of Exon, viz. 10th July, 1549, John Blacaler was mayor, William Toothill was sheriff, Lewis Pollard, recorder; William Beaumont, sword-bearer; John Drake, Geoffrey Arundell, Henry Maunder, John Tooker, were bayliffs or stewards; Thomas Prestwood, John Maynard, John Webb, William Hals, Hugh Pope, William Hurst, Nicholas Limmer, Robert Midwinter, Henry Booth, John Berry, John Brimall, John Tuckfield, John Stawell, Edward Bridgeman, Thomas Grigg, John Drake, Thomas Skidmore, John Bodley, and others, (all which had before that time been mayors), stewards or bayliffs of the city (see *Jack's Memorials of Exon*, page 192).—Things being in this posture, the General Arundell summoned the mayor and citizens, to deliver their town and castle to his dominion.* But they sent him a flat denial. Whereupon forthwith he ordered his men, to fire the gates of the city, which accordingly they did. But the citizens on the inside supplied those fires, with such quantities of combustible matter so long; till they had cast up a half-moon on the inside thereof. Upon which, when the rebels attempted to enter, they were instantly shot to death or cut to pieces. Their entrance being thus obstructed at the gates, they put in practice other expedients, viz. either to undermine the walls or blow them up, with barrels of gunpowder, which they had placed in the same. But the citizens also prevented this their design, by countermining their mines, and casting so much water on the places where their powder-barrels were lodged, that the powder would not take fire. Thus stratagems of war were daily practised, between the besieged and the besiegers; to the great hurt and damage of each other—King Edward being informed by his council of this siege, and that there was little or no dependence upon the valour or conduct of the Sheriff of Devon and his bailiwick, to suppress this rebellion or raising the siege of Exon; granted his commission to John Lord Russell, created Baron Russell, of Tavistock, by King Henry 8, Lord High Admiral and Lord Privy Seal, an old experienced soldier, who had lost an eye at the siege of Monrue, in France, to be his General for raising soldiers to fight those rebels. Who forthwith, pursuant thereto, rose a considerable army, and marched with them to Honyton. But, when he came there, he was informed, that the enemy consisted of ten thousand able fighting men, well armed; which occasioned his halting there longer than he had intended, expecting greater supplies of men, that were coming to his aid under conduct of the Lord Grey, which at length arrived and joined his forces. Whereupon he dislodged from thence, and marched towards Exon; where, on the way, he had several sharp conflicts with the rebels, with various success, sometimes the better and some times the worse; though at length, after much fatigues of war, maugre all opposition and resistance of the rebels, he forced them to raise their siege, and entered the city of Exon with relief, the 6th of August, 1549, after thirty-two days siege, wherein the inhabitants had valiantly defended themselves, though in that extremity they were necessitated by famine, to eat horses, moulded cloth, and bread made of bran. In reward of whose loyalty, King Edward gave to the city the manour of Exeyland, since sold by the city for making the river Exe navigable.—After raising the siege as aforesaid, the General Arundell rallied his routed forces of rebels; and gave battle to the Lord Russell and the King's army, with that inveterate courage, animosity, and resolution, that the greatest part of his men were slain upon the spot; others threw down their arms on mercy. The remainder fled, and were afterwards many of them taken, and executed by martial law. The General Arundell, and some of the chief officers aforesaid, were sent up to London, and there executed. Sir Anthony Kingston, Knt. a Gloucestershire man, after this rebellion was made Provost Marshal, for executing such western

* The rebels, commanded by Arundel, laid siege to the city; boasting, that they would shortly measure all the silks and satins in it by the length of their bows. After the loss of about 1000; they were forced to raise the siege and return to Launceston. Arundel was taken and executed. *Holinghed. Stowe.*

said to have afforded a safe protection to many of his Majesty's loyal subjects. But among those, who were not so fortunate as to gain an asylum, were Sir Richard Grenville and his lady. In this "commotion (says *Carew*) S. Richard Greynulle the elder did, with his ladie and followers, put themselves into the castle of Trematon, and there for a while indured the rebels siege, incamped in three places against it, who wanting great ordinance, could haue wrought the besieged small scathe, had his friends, or enemies, kept faith and promise: but some of those within, slipping by night ouer the wals, with their bodies after their hearts, and those without, mingling humble intreatings with rude menaces, he was hereby wonne, to issue forth at a posterne gate for parley. The while, a part of those rakehels, not knowing what honestie, and farre lesse, how much the word of a souldier imported, stepped betweene him and home, laid hold on his aged vnweyldie body, and threatned to leaue it liuelesse, if the inclosed did not leaue their resistance. So prosecuting their first treacherie against the prince, with futeable actions towards his subiects, they seized on the castle, and exercised the vttermoost of their barbarous crueltie (death excepted) on the surprised prisoners. The feely gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparrell to their very smockes, and some of their fingers broken, to plucke away their rings, and Sir Richard himselfe made an exchange from Trematon Castle, to that of Launceston, with the gayle to boote."* Of the proceedings of Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provoost Marshall of the King's army, on the occasion of this rebellion, tradition hath preserved memorials,† not much to his credit.—There are letters directed

western rebels as could be taken or were made prisoners in Cornwall and Devon; together with all such who had been aiders or assisters of them in that rebellion. Upon whom, according to his power and office, he executed martial law with sport and justice, as Mr. *Carew* and other historians tell us. And the principal persons that have come to my knowledge, over whose misery he triumphed, was Boyer the mayor of Bodman, Mayow, of Glevyan, in St. Columb, whom he hanged at the Tavern sign post in that town, of whom tradition saith his crime was not capital; and therefore his wife was adviced by her friends to hasten to the town, after the Marshall and his men had him in custody, and beg his life; which accordingly she prepared to do. And, to render herself the more amiable petitioner before the Marshall's eyes, this dame spent so much time in attiring herself, and putting on her French hood, then in fashion; that her husband was put to death, before her arrival. In like manner the Marshall hanged one John Payne, the mayor or portreeve of St. Ives, on a gallows erected in the middle of the town; whose arms are still to be seen in one of the fore-seats in that church, viz. in a plain field three pine-apples. Besides those, he executed many more in other places in Cornwall; that had been aiders, assisters, or promoters of this rebellion. Lastly, 'tis further memorable of this Sir Anthony Kingston, that in Sir John Heywood's Chronicle, he is taxed of extreme cruelty in doing his Marshall's office aforesaid. Of whom Fuller in Gloucestershire, gives us this further account of him; that afterwards, in the reign of Queen Mary, being detected with several others of a design to rob her exchequer, tho' he made his escape and fled into his own country, yet there he was apprehended and taken into custody by a messenger; who was bringing him up to London, in order to have justice done upon him for his crime; but he, being conscious of his guilt, and despairing of pardon, so effectually poisoned himself, without having *Capitulum Kingeretur* the reward of his desert, viz. the girt of an halter." *Hals's MS. W.* vol. II. pp. 53, 57.

* *Carew*, ff. 111, 112. "Sir *Rich. Greynulle* the elder [says *Carew* in another place, see f. 62.] did entrelace his home-majistracy with martiall employments abroad: whereof the King testified his good liking by his liberality. Which domestic example encouraged his sonne *Roger* the more heartily to hazard, and the more willingly to resign his life in the unfortunate *Mary Rose*."—His son again, the second *Sir Richard*!—[Here *Carew* speaks of the signal action in the *Revenge*, all the circumstances of which will be related in a subsequent page.] "Lastly, his son *John* took hold of every martiall occasion that was ministered him, untill in service against her Highnesse enemies, under the command of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, bedde ocean become his bed of honour." f. 62.—Of this family, how many died violent deaths!—A peculiar fatality seems to have attended it!

† Sir Anthony Kingston married Mary, the widow of Sir William Courtenay, and lived at Cadhay; which was his wife's jointure, as well as Honiton. "This *Sir Anthony Kingston* was Provoost-Marshal of the King's army that defeated the rebels in Devonshire, in the reign of King Edward VI. and he was esteemed by many cruel and barbarous in his executions. One *Boyer* mayor of Bodmyn in Cornwall, was observed to be among the seditious, but was forced to it, as were many others: the Marshall wrote him a letter that he would dine with him at his house upon a day which he appointed; the mayor seemed glad, and made for him the best provision that he could: upon the day he came, and a great company with him, and was received with great ceremony. A little before dinner, he took the mayor aside, and whispered him in the ear, that an execution

directed to Sir John Arundell, of Trevice, "from the King's counsell; by some of which it appeareth, that hee was viceadmirall of the King's shippes, in the west seas, and by others, that hee had the goods and lands of certaine rebels given him, for his good seruices."* Sir *Thomas Arundel*, a younger brother of Lanherne-House, married the sifter of Queen Catherine Howard, and was a Privy Counsellor of Edward the sixth: but from his attachment to the Lord Protector, with the Lord Protector he lost his head.†

Of the events of QUEEN MARY'S reign, Cornwall from its remoteness, was little else than a spectator. It is a happy circumstance, when "good people are out of harm's way."‡ The

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execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of gallows should be made, and erected against the time that dinner should end. The mayor was diligent to fulfill his command, and no sooner was dinner ended, but he demanded of the mayor, whether the work was finished? The mayor answered, that all was ready: I pray you, says the Provost, bring me to the place; and therewith took him friendly by the hand, and beholding the gallows, he asked the mayor, whether he thought them to be strong enough? Yes, said the mayor, doubtless they are: well, said the Provost, get you up speedily, for they are prepared for you. I hope, answered the mayor, you mean not as you speak. In faith, saith the Provost, there is no remedy, for you have been a busy rebel; and so he presently hung him up. Near the said place dwelt a miller, who had been a busy actor in that rebellion, and fearing the coming of the Provost-Marshall, told his servant, that he had occasion to go from home; and therefore told him, if any should enquire after the miller, that he should say that he was the miller, and so he had been for three years before: so when the Provost came and called for the miller, his servant came forth, and said that he was the man: the Provost demanded how long he had kept the mill? these three years, answered the servant: then the Provost commanded his men to seize him, and to hang him on the next tree: then the fellow cried out, that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. Nay, Sir, says the Provost, I will take thee to thy word; if thou art the miller, thou art a busy knave; if thou art not, thou art a false lying knave; whatsoever thou art, thou shalt be hanged. When others also told him, that the fellow was but the miller's man; what then, said he, could he ever have done his master any better service than to hang for him? and so without more ado he was dispatched.—In 1555, the 3d of Queen Mary, there was a Parliament called, and this Sir Anthony Kingston was, saith Dr. Burnet, a great stickler in it; and it must be for the Protestant Religion against the court, seeing that he hanged up so many in King Edward's time for their rising in rebellion for their old religion; and being a bold daring man, he one day, during the time of the sitting of the Parliament, took away the keys of the house for the serjeant, which, it seems, was not displeasing to the major part of the house, since they did nothing upon it, saith Dr. Burnet; but the day before the Parliament was dissolved he was sent to the tower, on the 9th of December, and lay there 'till the 23d of that month, and then he submitted and asked pardon, and was discharged. But he was the next year accused to have engaged in a design with some others to have robbed the Exchequer of 50,000l. whereupon six of the confederates were executed for felony, and Sir Anthony Kingston died in his way to London from Devonshire, as they were bringing him up; and if he had not, he would, in all probability, have been served in the same manner that he served the mayor of Bodmyn, the miller, and many others." See *Baker's Chronicle*, p. 305; *Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation*, vol. 2, p. 324; and *Cleveland's Courtenay*, pp. 293, 294.—*Carew* seems to apologize for the conduct of the Provost-Marshall. "Sir Anthony Kingston hath left his name more memorable then commendable, amongst the townsmen of Bodmyn, for causing their mayor to erect a gallows before his owne doore, upon which (after having feasted Sir Anthony) himselfe was hanged. In like sort (say they) he trusted up a miller's man thereby, for that he presented himselfe in the others stead, and saying he could never do his master better service. But mens tongues, readily inclined to the worst reports, have left out a part of the truth, in this tale, that the rest might carrie the better grace. For Sir Anthony did nothing herein, as a Judge by discretion, but as an officer by direction; and besides, hee gave the mayor sufficient watchwordes of timely warnings, and large space of respite (more then which, in regard of his owne perill, he could not afford) to shift for safety, if an unseaworthy destiny, had not haltered him to that advancement. As for the millers man, he equalled his master, in their common offence of rebellion, and therefore it deserved the praise of mercy, to spare one of the two, and not the blame of cruelty, to hang one for another." *Carew*, f. 124.—*Carew* is here a bad advocate. If Sir Anthony intended to execute the mayor, was it not perfidiously cruel to lull his victim into a false confidence, by dining with him familiarly? Was not this, deceit combined with barbarity? Was it not the monkey and the tiger, blended in one animal, playful and treacherous, wanton and sanguinary—the French assassin, laughing in the midst of murder, not the English judge, shedding tears of pity over those whom the law condemns to die? If Sir Anthony did not intend to execute the mayor, would he have ventured to partake of the mayor's entertainment? Must he not have felt and thought, that such familiarity was likely to excite a suspicion of partiality, and even disloyalty in himself? And would he not therefore, have avoided all open communication with the culprit, and have warned him in private to make his escape from the place? He could easily have conveyed a secret hint to the mayor, and a hint as effectual as secret.

* *Carew*, f. 147.

† In 1551, the Protector was sent to the tower, with Sir Thomas Arundel and others. They were accused of a conspiracy, in which Arundel was to have seized on the tower. Sir Thomas Arundel was much lamented. His jury was shut up a whole day and a night. And those who were for acquitting him, were compelled by the fury of the rest, only that they might save their own lives, and not be starved. At length he was condemned and beheaded." *Carew*, f. 61.—*Hayward, Speed, Heylin*.

‡ Say the authors of *Magna Britannia*, on Cornwall's escape from the minions of persecution.

treaty of marriage between Philip and our Queen, occasioned a considerable ferment in the country: and a confederacy of some moment was formed between the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wiat and *Sir Peter Carew*; the first of whom was to raise the midland counties, the second, the county of Kent, and the third, Cornwall. But ere the design was ripe for execution, the project in the west was discovered: and *Carew* fled into France.* After a pretty general alarm, the Duke of Suffolk was seized and imprisoned; and Wiat condemned and executed; but not before he had accused the Princess Elizabeth and the Earl of Devon of being accessaries in the Cornish insurrection; in consequence of which, tho' Wiat, on the scaffold, recanted the accusation, the Earl and Princess were sent prisoners to the tower.†

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* Sir Peter was taken and brought a prisoner to England. But he lived many years after, and died in Ireland. *Baker*, p. 318.—*Sir Thomas Moyle*, with Sir Thomas Finch and others, was sent, the first of Philip and Mary, to suppress Wyat's rebellion.—The *Prideaux Carew* [a MS. of the Rev. *Prideaux Brune*] at f. 110, b.

‡ *COURTENAY*, *ARUNDEL*, and *EDGUMBE* stand foremost in this reign, as in most others. The *COURTENAYS*. *Boconnoc* belonged to the *Courtenays* Earls of Devon. At the death of Earl Edward, it became the share of William de Mohun thro' Mabel Courtenay. This Edward, who flourished in the reign before us, was proposed for a husband to Queen Mary. And the proposal seems to have coincided with the inclination of the Queen, tho' by no means with that of the Earl of Devonshire, who had a tender regard for the Princess Elizabeth. In the British Museum is a MS. paper, entitled "A relation how one Cleber, 1556, proclaimed the *Ladie Elizabeth*, QUEEN; and her beloved bedfellow, *Lorde Edward Courtenay*, KYNON!!" MS. Harl. 537, 27.—Prince has given us a very interesting memoir of Edward, the last of the Courtenays possessor of *Boconnoc*. "This Lord Edward, (says he) was the most unfortunate son of a very unfortunate father; for however, at first, he was greatly in favor of K. Hen. 8, and had, by his royal bounty, several estates confer'd upon him, and was advanced, from being the Earl of Devon, to be Marquis of Exeter; yet, afterwards, he fell into his great displeasure, being accused, for holding correspondence with Cardinal Poole, and other the King's enemies beyond the seas, and conspiring the King's destruction. Hereupon, he was committed to the tower, the 5th of November, the 30th of K. Hen. 8, 1538; and, on the 3d of January following, being brought to his trial, before Thomas Lord Audley, sitting high-steward for that time, he was found guilty, and received sentence of death. Though the King had long favored him as his kinsman, yet, 'tis said, in regard of his near alliance to the crown, he became so jealous of his greatness, whereof the Marquis had given some testimony, in his sudden raising divers thousands against the Yorkshire rebels, that he gladly entertained any occasion to cut him off. Whereupon he was soon beheaded, and attainted in the Parliament, held the next ensuing year.—This noble Lord Edward, as if he must partake of his father's guilt, because he did of his blood, was hereupon committed to the tower, where he remained a prisoner divers years, viz. from the latter end of the reign of K. Hen. 8, unto the beginning of the reign of Q. Mary; who, in the first year thereof, coming to the tower, had at her entrance there, presented to her Thomas Duke of Norfolk, the Dutchess of Somerset, Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, and this Edward Lord Courtenay: who all kneeling down, the Queen kissed them, and said, these be my prisoners; and caused them presently to be set at liberty. And on the 3d of September, the same year, she restored the Lord Courtenay to the honor of his family, and created him Earl of Devonshire, at her Palace of Richmond.—This most noble young Earl, was a person of lovely aspect, of a beautiful body, sweet nature, and loyal descent, all which concurring in him, the Queen cast an obliging countenance upon him; and, as 'twas generally conceived, intended him an husband for herself. Of which, report hath handed down unto us this confirmation, that when the said Earl petitioned the Queen, for leave to travel; she advised him, rather to marry, ensuring him, that no lady in the land, how high soever, would refuse him for an husband; and urging him to make his choice where he pleased, she pointed herself out unto him, as plainly as might consist with the modesty of a maiden, and the Majesty of a Queen.—Hereupon, the young Earl, whether because his long durance had some influence on his brain, or that naturally his face was better than his head, or out of some private fancy and affection (which is most probable) to the Lady Elizabeth, or out of a loyal bashfulness, § not presuming to climb so high, but expecting to be called up; is said, to have requested the Queen for leave to marry her sister, the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards the most glorious star in the British orb, or indeed the whole western horizon, Queen of England. Unhappy it was for both, that his choice went so high, or no higher; for who could have spoken worse treason against Mary, though not against the Queen, than to prefer, in affection, her sister before her? Upon this, he was ever after suspected; and the Princess Elizabeth (innocent Lady!) did afterwards dearly pay the score of this his indiscretion. But what did greatly contribute to their troubles, was a false accusation laid to their charge, by Sir Thomas Wiat of Kent; who having raised considerable forces, to oppose (as he pretended) Q. Mary's match with Philip of Spain, being suppressed, and taken prisoner, in hopes of his life, he accused this noble Earl, and the lady Elizabeth, the Queen's sister, as privy to his conspiracy: whereupon the matter was so urged against them both, by Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, that they were both committed to the tower. At which place, I suppose it was, she was baited with this question, *What she thought of these words of Christ*, this is my body? *Whether they did not imply the true Body of Christ in the Sacrament?* to which catching question, after some pausing, the royal Princess returned this discreet answer:

Christ was the word that spake it:
He took the bread and brake it:
And what the word did make it,
That I believe, and take it.

§ Baker says, that her Lutheranism was the exception against Courtenay, as the husband of Queen Mary. *Baker*, p. 318.

From a transient view of Queen Mary's days, we observe, that one feature of the times, was a spirit of chivalry, distinguishable both in the gallantries of love, and the enterprizes of

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war.

However, they were, by Wiat's accusation, committed to the tower, they were soon after released; for at his death, he cleared them both, and protested openly, that they were altogether innocent, and never had been acquainted with his proceedings.—Nor was this favor of Q. Mary to this noble Earl, an effect only of a private affection; but in regard of his royal descent, flourishing youth, and courteous disposition, he was one of the three, then proposed to her for an husband, by her council; the first, was Cardinal Poole, four and fifty years old, as old for a bachelor, as she for a maid (being then seven and thirty years of age); but he was laid aside, as not so likely for procreation: the second, was this Lord Courtenay, Earl of Devon, a goodly gentleman, but there was this exception against him, as if inclining, as was thought, to Lutherism: the third took effect, Philip Prince of Spain, the Emperor Charles the 5th's eldest son.—When these matters were well over, the Earl's humor returned upon him to travel; and he obtained leave of the Queen to go and see foreign countries. An undertaking, well managed, no less profitable than delightful; as what not only furnishes the tongue with variety of good discourse, but the mind also with experience and understanding. Hereupon this noble Earl fitted himself for his journey; and leaving England, he travelled into Italy; where having seen several other places, he came at length to Padua, where he died, not without suspicion of poison, on the 4th of October, 1556.—His honorable remains, after his deplorable decease, were deposited in St. Anthony's Church in that city, where a noble monument was erected to his memory, having this inscription.

Anglia quem genuit, fueratq; habitura Patronum
Corteneum celsa hæc continet arca Ducem:
Credita causa necis, Regni affectata Cupido;
Regine optatum tunc quoque Connubium,
Cui regni Procures non consensere Philippæ
Reginam Regi jungere posse rati.
Europæam unde fuit juveni paragrare necesse
Ex quo Mors misero contigit ante diem.
Anglia si plorat, defuncto Principe tanto
Nil mirum, Domino deficit illa pio.
Sed jam Corteneus Cælo fruaturq; Beatis
Cum doleant Angli, cum sine sine gemant.
Cortenei Probitas igitur, Præstantia, Nomen,
Dum Stabit hoc Templum, vivida Semper erunt.
Angliaq; hinc etiam Stabit, Stabantq; Britanni
Conjugii optati Fama perennis erit.
Improba naturæ Leges Libitina rescindens,
Ex æquo Juvenet, præcipitatq; Senes.

This Lord Edward was the last Earl of Devon, of this most noble and ancient family, which had enjoy'd the title for no less than ten centuries together; with the interposition only of Humphrey Stafford, Lord Stafford of South-wick; who by K. Edw. 4, was created Earl of Devonshire; and had granted him the honors of Okehamton and Plymton, with the lands thereunto appertaining. But he did not enjoy the honor above three months: for having dealt traitorously with the said King, he was apprehended at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, and beheaded: he died without issue.—Whereupon, Sir Edward Courtenay, son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconock, son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Mascembe, younger son of Sir Edward Courtenay, brother of the Earl of Devonshire, was, by K. Henry 7. in the first year of his reign, restored, and made Earl of Devonshire.—There were three of this name that succeeded him in the Earldom; but Edward, the last, dying without issue, the lands were divided among the heirs of Edward's four sisters, that was advanced to the Earldom, as was said, by K. Hen. 7. Thus disposed of in marriage; Elizabeth, to John Trethert; Maud, to John Arundel of Talvern; Isabel, to William Mohun; and Florence, to John Trelawny, the ancestor, in a direct line, of the present honorable, and right reverend Father in God, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Baronet, Lord Bishop of this diocese." Prince, pp. 185, 187.

In another place (Prince informs us) "Edmund, second son of Thomas Tremayne, Esq. became a servant to Edward Earl of Devon, and Marquess of Exeter, and a great sufferer for his inviolable fidelity to his noble master. For when the Marquess of Exeter and the Lady Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen of England), were committed to the tower in Queen Mary's days, upon an accusation of being privy to Wyatt's conspiracy, Mr. Edmund Tremayne was set on the rack, thereby to extort from him a confession of their guilt. Wherein approving their innocence and his own fidelity with invincible resolution, he was, upon the Lady Elizabeth's advancement to the throne, in recompence thereof, made one of the clerks of her Majesty's Privy Council. He had, also, an honorary salary settled upon him by the city of Exeter, for the good offices it had received and expected from him. This gentleman married Eulalia, daughter of Sir John Saintleger, by whom he had issue two sons named Francis, who both died without issue." Prince's Worthies, p. 570.—Coryat, describing St. Antony's Church, at Padua, thus notices the monument of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. "In the Cloyster, I observed a monument that made me even lament." "Truely it strook great compassion and remorse in me to see an Englishman so ignobly buried. For his body lieth in a poore wooden coffin, placed upon another faire monument, having neither epitaph nor any other thing to presterve it from oblivion: so that I could not have known it for an Englishman's coffin, except an English gentleman my kinde friend Mr. George Rooke, had told me of it, and shewed me the stone." Coryat's Crudities, vol. 1, pp. 176, 177. [Octavo Edit. 1776.]—The ANNUER. "The Queene wrote to Sir John Arundell of Trerice, praying and requiring that hee with his friends and neighbours, should see the Prince of Spaine most honourably entertained, if he fortun'd to land in Cornwall. Shee wrote to

war. This will be more apparent in the reign of ELIZABETH. And, perhaps, the heroic passion was cherished, in no small degree, by the mode of education then prevalent among the higher classes.

to him (being then Sheriffe of Cornwall) touching the election of the knights of the shire, and the burgessees for the Parliament. Shee likewise wrote to him, that (notwithstanding the instructions to the Justices) he should muster, and furnish his servants, tenants and others, vnder his rule and offices, with his friends, for the defence, and quieting of the countrey, with standing of enemies, and any other employment, as also to certifie, what force of horse and foote hee could arme." *Carew*, f. 147, b.—The EDGECOMBES. Sir Richard Edgecombe who flourished in the time of Queen Mary, was the most distinguished of this noble family. "This gentleman (says *Prince*) was of a truly great and generous disposition, as may farther appear from that particular history of his life, I have been so happy to light upon, in manuscript, written by his grandson *Richard Carew*, Esquire, (intituled, *A friendly remembrance of Sir Richard Edgecombe*; now in my possession; where are also several poems, written by the same *Richard Carew*, Esquire, with a learned letter against the supremacy of the Pope, and other things) the celebrated author of the *Surveigh of Cornwall*: whose own language, though somewhat antiquated, I shall here present to the reader's view, and the example he describes, to his imitation.—Many (saith he) have been more heedful to rehearse the times of their ancestors births and deaths, the number of their wives and children, and the pomp of their wealth and offices; than to expresse the virtues of their minds, shining in the uprightness of their lives, and haughtiness of their enterprizes. This respect hath the sooner emboldned me to supply that want, which I see utterly unfurnished by any other, in behalf of one, who because he was by nature my grandfather, and in good-will my father, I could not but bear him a dutiful and affectionate mind, whilst he lived; and reverence his remembrance being dead.—I will therefore, among many of his virtues, rehearse only those, which were chiefly noted of others, and are fitted for us to follow; namely, his *Knowledge*, *Courtesy*, and *Liberality*.—His knowledge consisted in learning and wisdom.—His learning may be divided into divine and profane; that is to say, religion and the liberal sciences.—Touching his religion, I will not stand long therein, because I count it a hard matter, for any to judge of another man's heart; and the days wherein he mostly lived, favored of Romish rust; yet, if guess may be given by outward shew, his upright dealing bears witness, that he had the fruits of a good conscience. Besides, in his lifetime, he kept an ordinary chaplain in his house, who dally and duly said service: and at his death, he had the grace to call upon God.—His learning in the arts, he attained by his study in the University of Oxford, where he spent some part of his youth; not idly, nor only whilst he baited his horse (as the scholarly-minister answered the bishop's ordinary); but both orderly and profitably: for he could tell, as I guess, by certain rules of astrology, what any man's errand was, that came unto him. And in ending of letters he was so skilful, that being on a time at the quarter-lessons, where was some difference about the form of one, to be sent up to the Lords of the Council, he step'd down from the bench, and at a suddain penned it so well, to all their likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed and sent it forth: yea, the Lord Cromwel, in this point, gave him special commendations. He had also a very good grace in making English Verses, such as, in those days, passed for current; which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight the readers. The sharpness of his wit was also seen in his apophthegms; of which, though I have heard many, I only remember two, the one, that Ingratus was Latin for a Priest (understand him, reader, of them of those times); and the other, that where the good-man did beat his wife, there Cupid would shake his wings, and fly out of doors.—For his wisdom, I will only give a taste, or essay thereof, that by some parts, the whole may be guess'd. For he that would take upon him, to discourse of every point, must needs be a wise man himself. He used, what occasion soever he had of expences, to keep always a hundred pounds in his chest untouched: and yet he would never be long indebted unto any man, neither break promise of payment. Wherein he surely dealt far more discreetly than those, who having fair revenues, are notwithstanding so beggarly, that when any cost is to be bestowed, for their own profit, the benefit of the Prince, or behoof of their country, they are forced to take it up at such hands, as turneth to their great loss; or else to leave themselves utterly discredited, their country unhelped, and their Prince unserved. What grief of mind it procureth them, when they are forced to bewray their want, and to send posting up and down with all haste and less speed; what speech of the people it causeth (who commonly cast their eyes on their betters to pry on their doings); and how little trust it gaineth among their creditors, to be ever borrowing and never paying, I need not tell them; since by proof they know it sufficiently already. Neither boots it to warn them by words, when by such wounds and stripes to their good name and consciences, they will not learn to save the same in time. Augustus the Emperor hearing a Roman Knight to be dead, who being in his life-time accounted rich, was at his end found so poor, as the sale of his goods was not able to countervail the charge of the debts, willed his bed to be bought for himself; *For I am well assured* (quoth he) *I shall easily take my rest in that bed, where one owing so much could quietly sleep.* What ease they have to lye snoring so in the carelessness of their affairs, I know not; but this I know, that they can give no greater cause of sorrow to their friends, rejoycing to their enemies, or utter disliking to the whole world. And this much I have ventured to say the rather, that by displaying the harms of the contrary, his careful foresight in preventing the same, might the better appear.—He was also very careful to have provision made before-hand, of all things belonging to his household, for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way, whensoever any good pennyworth was to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he was so careful for his posterity, as at his death he left 4000. of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his sons livery. It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did, he would be always girt with a sword, or at least with a hanger; which that he did not do of curiosity, as if he would be like Julius Cæsar (he held a sword in one hand and a book in the other, with this motto, *Ex utroq; Cæsar*), who carried his commentaries in his bosom, his pen in his right-hand, and his launce in his left; or to imitate Alexander the Great, who slept always with his sword by his bed-side, and Homer's Iliades under his pillow, the plainness of the rest of his life doth sufficiently witness: his reason thereof was, (as I have heard) that some part of his oath of knighthood did bind him thereunto.—Another point of his wisdom was, that he continually maintained one at London, to be a solicitor of his causes; and to send him advertisement, with the soonest, of all occurrences from the court, and elsewhere; wherein if order were given him, for any business, concerning the service of his Prince or country, or that his help were

classes. It was a custom at this time, to educate young gentlemen and ladies in the houses of the great. And some of the principal gentry of Devon and Cornwall were brought up with the

were craved in behalf of his friend, he would not slack any time, nor overslip any fit occasion, for dispatch thereof. For his friends, he would deal as advisedly, and follow it as effectually, as if the matter were his own. In his Princess's service, he was ready with the foremost, to execute her commandments; and prepared with the soonest, to return answer.—And whensoever he was to meet at any place, for his country's affairs, he would always come with the first, and depart with the last, saying, *it were better that one man should tarry for many, than many for one.*—Lastly, he was in speech very spare, and in counsel very secret; and yet was not his secretness towards his friends so close, but that he would lovingly impart unto them whatsoever was convenient; nor his silence in speech so great, but that he could entertain every one with courteous words, according to their calling; using to his betters, reverence; to his equals, kindness; and to the meaner sort, affability. And as he was naturally given to believe the best of every one, so could he scarcely be drawn to dislike any, of whom he had been once well persuaded.—Yea, even to such as were his enemies, being in distress, he rather lent a hand to take them up, than a foot to tread them down, as by this story following may plainly appear. There was a Knight, [Trevanion] dwelling in the same shire, with whom, for divers causes, in King Edward's days, he had sundry quarrels; which as at first they bred inward misliking between them, so at last they brake forth into open hatred. This Knight, in the troublesome change of Queen Mary's reign, partly for religion, and partly for other causes, was clapt into prison: and though the matters discovered against him were hainous, and his enemies (at that time bearing great sway) very grievous, yet he obtained so much favor, as to be tryed by certificate, from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority in his country, for his behaviour therein. According to whose report to the council, he was to be either delivered, or more straightly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly advertisement; and feared only the hard favor of our Sir Richard; who he doubted would use the sword of revenge (then put into his hands) to his enemies destruction. It hapned, that upon return of their answer he was delivered; and being at liberty, to the end he might know, how his countrymen's minds were affected towards him, he by means, procured a copy of all these advertive letters; in perusing of which, he found that such as bore him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that Sir Richard Edgcombe's certificate made most for him: so as, in all likelihood, his greatest enemy in show, was the chiefest cause of his deliverance in deed.—I would stay here in praise of this noble mind, who shewed his valor in conquering his own affections; his virtue in abstaining from revenge, being offered; and his christianity in doing good for evil; but that I am carried forth with no less wonder at this Knight's thankfulness: who pretending as though he wist not of this courtesy, to the outward shew, continued his wonted enmity until the next Christmas after.—At which time, on a night, word was brought to Mount Edgcomb, that a company of armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching up to the house. Sir Richard, having heard before, that this Knight was in that town, and mistrusting, he had picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares, resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his enemies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedlessness; he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open, and placed his servants on both sides the gate and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers: but they coming in, turned this doubt into pastime, for their armor and weapons were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and instead of trying their force with blows, in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies skill in dancing.—These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banquetted: where this Knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgcomb, uttered, *That having known the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same; assuring him, that he would from thenceforth, rest as faithful a friend, as ever before he had shewed himself a professed enemy.* In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship newly begun, in good-will, with a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company, masked in a Nymph's attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this Knight's many other shews of his right noble mind, are so well known, that they need not, and so great, that they cannot, be praised enough.—I will therefore let them pass; and shut up this part of Sir Richard's courtesy, when I have spoken a word or two of his soft nature; the rather, because I have heard some commend this his mildness, who were themselves sooner to be pitied for their ignorance, than to be answered for any weight of their frivolous reasons. For if this gentleness of disposition, and familiarity of behaviour, were a fault, neither would *Cyrus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Augustus*, and many such like famous Princes, have used it. Neither would *Trajan* have answered to one, who reproved him of the like, that he being an Emperor, behaved himself towards his subjects, as he would (if he were a subject) that his Emperor should behave himself towards him. Besides, that it getteth good-will, appeareth by *Q. Minutius*, the Roman Consul, who was no less beloved of his country for his gentleness, than proud *Appius* hated for his roughness. And that it doth our country better service, was well known in the troublesome times at Rome, when the common people, being grieved with the nobilities oppressions, and the cut-throat dealings of usurers, and thereupon refusing to obey the Magistrates in taking weapons for defence of the country; this notwithstanding, *Servilius*, with his gentle speech and fair usage, brought them to appear at the Musters; and after a sharp battle, to return with a glorious victory over their enemies. But of this enough.—His liberality rested chiefly in house-keeping and gifts. What provision he made for house keeping, is before shewed; which being carefully procured, was both orderly and bountifully spent: and as he wanted not store of meat, so had he a sufficient company of servants, to attend him at his table; the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house; who when they came, found themselves so well entertained, that this good Knight was seldom or never unvisited. Yea, if he understood of any strangers come into the country, of any calling, either by sea or land, he would freely invite them home. And these, by reason of Plymouth, his neighbor town, were not a few; so that at one time,

the Courtenays of Powderham, and the Granvilles of Stowe. Hence were diffused a lively sense of honour, of personal dignity and of family-distinction: hence that fondness for adventure, which threw a romantic colour over the transactions both of public and of private life.* In the various

time, besides many other great personages, he received into his house, the Admirals of England, Spain, and Flanders. And this he did for some good space. (*Id. Survey of Cornwall*, pag. 109.) A passage the more remarkable; for that the Admirals of those Nations, never met before so amicably at one table; nor ever since, unless perhaps *Anno* 1603, near to Cadiz in Spain, at what time the English and Dutch fleets lay there.—Neither could these great guests cause him to forget the poor, who were daily as duly served as himself. Moreover, whosoever (either his servant or otherwise) had brought him word of any thing to be bought, at a reasonable price, or had done any errand or service for him, was sure of a liberal reward.—Strangers arriving in the Haven, were presented with such things as he had: and the poor, whom he met, received whatsoever came first to hand. It hapned once, that a beggar craved an alms of him, to whom, instead of a shilling, he gave a piece of gold of ten; the beggar perceiving that he was mistaken, and doubting his displeasure, came crouching, and began to tell how he was deceived, offering him the gold again. But Sir Richard, loath to have his alms-known, would not bear him; but bid him, *away, knave, and if I catch thee any more here* (quoth he), &c. So that the poor fellow, shrewdly hurt by this repulse, quietly departed.—This beggar, for his truth, in my judgment, deserved to possess the hoarded treasures of many a covetous gruff; and the knight, for his liberality, was worthy to find the heavenly treasure.—But to draw this tedious discourse to an end, he resembled the Emperor *Titus*, called, for his good disposition, *the delight of the world*; who sitting, on a night, at supper, with his acquaintance, and remembering that he had bestowed nothing on any man that day, cried out upon a sudden, *Friends! I have left a day*. These his virtues procured his favour of his Prince and the council, who in times of danger, chiefly committed to him, and a very few others, the government of the shire where he dwelt: they got him love among his neighbors, who counted nothing too dear for him; and coming home in their shipping, from far countries, would hale his house with two or three pieces of ordnance; and present him with the best things they had. And lastly, they purchased him credit among strangers, who would commonly call him, *the good old Knight of the Castle*. These few things I have touched amongst many, which in him were worthy the noting.—Thus far that worthy author; whom we could farther have wished, that as he hath given a fair account of the life of this worshipful Knight, so he had also given us the history of his death and funeral! together with the time when, and place where he was buried.—Whether he hath any sepulchral tomb, or monument, although I much endeavored it, I could not inform my self. However, the latter part of that epitaph which the fore-quoted author, Mr. *Cores*, made for the wife, or daughter, of this gentleman, (in his poems on various occasions, in number above one hundred and thirty manuscripts) with the change only of the article, would very well have fitted his marble.

The blessings large which fortune gave, I dare not call his own,
Nor from himself the fear of God, so sought and kept, was grown:
Yet this I boldly may avouch, and truth shall it maintain,
His heart dame virtue so possess'd, that vice was banish'd clean.

Then give me leave, ye sacred nymphs, of him alone to boast;
Who whilst he liv'd, in words and deeds, did honor virtue most.
And grant unpight eke of you, each top of stately hill,
Each *Edg of Comb*, each pit of vale, may found his praises still.”—*Prince*, pp. 285, 286.

* Tradition tells us, that Sir William Courtenay in the time of Elizabeth, had the superintendence of several young people of the west, at Powderham Castle. And it is said, that those gentlemen having robbed in a wanton frolic some people upon the road as they were going to market, were tried at the assizes for the robbery; when Sir William Courtenay was upon the bench to intercede for them with the judge. In the course of the trial, Sir William incensed at some expression of the judge, stood up, and threatened, as he grasped his sword, that he would make the judge's shirt as red as his scarlet gown. Sir William, however, considering what he had done, took horse and rode post to London, and fell on his knees before Elizabeth. “Courtenay (said the Queen) what have you been guilty of now?” On his reciting the transaction, the Queen refused to pardon him; resenting so flagrant an affront on the representative of her person: but the image of a once favoured Courtenay, soon recurred to memory: and her severity was softened into forgiveness. *Cleveland*, pp. 297, 298.—In a letter from Lord Lansdowne to William Henry Earl of Bath, at the camp in Flanders, Sept. 4, 1711; we have a good sketch of the manners of the Cornish gentry, of former times. “Whilst you are pursuing honour (says Lord Lansdowne) in the field, in the earliest time of your life, after the example of your ancestors, I am commanded by the Queen to let you know, she has declared you her Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall; the Earl of Rochester to act for you, till you are of age. You are placed at the head of a body of gentry, entirely disposed in affection to you, and your family: you are born possess'd of all those amiable qualities which cannot fail of fixing their hearts: you have no other example to follow, but to tread in the steps of your ancestors. You are upon an uncommon foundation in that part of the world: your ancestors, for at least five hundred years, never made any alliance, male or female, out of the western counties: thus there is hardly a gentleman, either in Cornwall or Devon, but has some of your blood, or you some of theirs. I remember, the first time I accompany'd your grandfather into the west, upon holding his Parliament of Tinners, as warden of the Stannaries, when there was the most numerous appearance of gentry of both counties that had ever been remember'd together; I observ'd there was hardly any one but whom he called Cousin, and I could not but observe at the same time how well they were pleased with it. Let this be a lesson for you when it comes to your turn to appear amongst them. Nothing is more obliging than to seem to retain the memory of kindred and alliances, tho' never so remote: and in consequence, no-
thing

various expeditions of Granville, of Champernowne, and of other cavaliers of the west, to assist foreign powers, to relieve distress, or to discover new regions, there was a species of knight-errantry, such as the calculating prudence of the present day would treat with scorn or ridicule. Sir Richard Granville (vice-admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth) was one of those famous Englishmen who in the year 1566, went into Pannonia, to serve the Emperor Ferdinand against the Turks; and was afterwards present at the memorable battle of Lepanto,* with Don John of Austria. The incursion into France, in 1569, had all the features of a crusade. To relieve the French Protestants in France, Elizabeth (we are told) permitted Henry Champernowne to lead thither one hundred English gentlemen who had volunteered their services. In this number, was the famous Walter Raleigh, then a very young man, tho' affording a fair promise of future eminence.† In lending aid to Portugal, England had a romantic intercourse with her King.‡ In 1585, Sir Richard Granville reduced Virginia, to her Majesty's obedience, and added it to her dominions.§ In 1587, the nation was struck by an incident, which all our annalists and

thing more disobliging, than a forgetfulness of them: which is always imputed to an affected, disdainful superiority and pride.—There is another particular, in my opinion of no small consequence to the support of your interest, which I would recommend to your imitation: and that is to make Stowe your principal residence. I have heard your grand-father say, if ever he liv'd to be posses'd of New-hall, he would pull it down, that your father might have no temptation to withdraw from the ancient seat of his family. From the conquest to the reformation, your ancestors constantly resided amongst their country-men, except when the publick service call'd upon them to sacrifice their lives for it.—Stowe, in any grand-father's time, till the civil wars broke out, was a kind of academy for all the young men of family in the country: he provided himself with the best masters of all kinds for education; and the children of his neighbours and friends shared the advantage with his own. Thus he, in a manner, became the father of his country, and not only engaged the affection of the present generation, but laid a foundation of friendship for posterity, which is not worn out at this day.—Upon this foundation, my Lord, you inherit friends without the trouble of making them, and have only to preserve them: an easy task for you, to whom nature has been so liberal of every quality, necessary to attract affection, and gain the heart.—I must tell you, the generality of our countrymen have been always royalists: you inherit too much loyal blood to like them the worse. There is an old saying amongst them; that a Godolphin was never known to want wit; a Trelawney, courage; or, a Granville, loyalty: wit, and courage, are not to be mistaken; and to give those families their due, they still keep up to their character: but it is the misfortune of loyalty, not to be so clearly understood, or defined. In a country subject to revolutions, what passes for loyalty to-day, may be treason to-morrow." Vol. 3, pp. 178, 179, 180.

* But I find him returned in 1568; for he then granted to John Hals, of Efford, Esq. all those lands in East-Buckland, some time the inheritance of his grandfather. See Camden's Elizabeth, in Hist. of England, vol. 2, p. 99. Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, when a young man, behaved so valiantly against the Turks in Hungary, that he merited from Rodo'ph II. Emperor of Germany, the honour of a Count of the Empire, Ann. 1595, 38 Eliz.—"for that he had behaved himself manfully in the field; as also in the assaulting of divers cities and castles, shewed great proof of his valour; and that in forcing the water-tower near Strigonium, he took from the Turks their banner with his own hand," (as are the words of that Emperor's charter.) So that every of his children and their descendants of both sexes, should for ever enjoy that title; have vote in all Imperial Diets; purchase lands within the dominions of the Empire; list any voluntary soldiers, and not be put to any trial but in the Imperial Chamber. But the year after on his return home, a question arising among the Peers, whether that dignity so conferred by a foreign Potentate should be allowed here, as to place and precedence or any other privilege; occasioned a warm dispute, which Camden mentions in his history of Elizabeth. This historian tells us, that the Queen, being asked her opinion in the case, answered, "that there was a close tie of affection between the Prince and the subject; and that as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns. That she for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's mark, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner." It was voted therefore, in the negative; which induced King James, at the end of his reign, in consideration of Arundel's singular merits, to create him a Baron of this realm, by letters patent, bearing date the 24, May, 1605, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of his body.

† See Camden's Elizabeth.

‡ In 1580, the King of Spain seized the kingdom of Portugal; when the King of Portugal came to England, and lay awhile at Mount Edgcombe. Plymouth MS.—In 1584, the King of Portugal comes to Plymouth. Plymouth MS.—In 1589, Sir James Norris and Sir Francis Drake failed from Plymouth with the King of Portugal, to endeavour to restore him, but could not: they came to the gate of Lisbon. Plymouth MS.

§ Of which a Narrative by Theodore de Bry, was printed at Frankfort, in 1590, intitled "Admiranda Narratio, sive tamen, de cœramodis et incelsarum ritibus Virginie, nuper admodum ab Anglis, qui a Domino Richardo Granville, Equestris ordinis viro eo in Coloniam A. D. 1585, deducti sunt, inventæ;" &c.—Ann. 1591. After other services performed with great honor

and historiographers have either misrepresented or but imperfectly recorded, till one arose, to whom all his predecessors in history, were but as sparrows to the eagle. My allusion to Mary Queen of Scots, and her vindicator, must be instantly perceived. That partial, that disingenuous writer, *Echard*, labours to extenuate the offences of Elizabeth, in her massacre of a Princess, as spotless in heart, as she was bright in personal beauty. But with all his casuistry, he is unable to suppress facts. That the Queen actually signed a warrant for the execution of Mary, after long deliberation, is not to be dissembled. The subsequent fluctuations of her mind, and her distress and melancholy, were partly feigned, and partly real: they were feigned for political purposes, and real, from the reproaches of conscience. Over the blood of murdered innocence, she flung the deep shade of hypocrisy. She sent, it seems, *our* WILLIAM KILLIGREW to Davison, with an order that the warrant should not be drawn. But the warrant was drawn already: it was sealed too. Yet tho' drawn, and tho' sealed, was it beyond revocation?—The conduct of England with respect to her foreign connexions, had long excited the jealousy of Spain: and *the menaced invasion of this country, the preparations for which were, every year, more formidable, awakened fear and roused to vigilance all Cornwall even in 1575.† That the Little Dinas, in the Parish of St.

Anthony-

honor and success, he was at last, slain near the Azores Islands; having with one of the Queen's ships alone, sustained a fight for fifteen hours against the whole naval power of Spain. This happened in 1591. See *History of Queen Elizabeth*, in *History of England*, vol. 2, p. 565.

- * "There was a prophesy (says Sir Francis Bacon) before the year 88, which I do not well understand:

*There shall be seen upon a day,
Between the Bough and the May,
The black fleet of Norway.
When that is come and gone,
England build houses of lime and stone,
For, after, wars you shall have none.*

It was generally conceived to be meant of the Spanish fleet that came in 88. For that the King of Spain's surname, as they say, is Norway." *Bacon's Essay's*, p. 209. [Edit. 1663.]—A little before the Spanish armament put to sea, the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty had the confidence to propound to Queen Elizabeth, in Latin verse, the terms upon which she might hope for peace. Which are as follows, with an English translation by Dr. Fuller.

'Te veto ne pergas bello defendere Belgas:
'Quæ Dracus eripuit nunc restituantur oportet:
'Quas pater evertit jubo te condere cellas:
'Religio Papæ fac restitatur ad unguem.'

'These to you are our commands:	'And those abbies build anew,
'Send no help to the Netherlands:	'Which your father overthrew:
'Of the treasure took by Drake,	'If for any peace you hope,
'Restitution you must make;	'In all points restore the Pope.'

"The Queen's extempore return:
'Ad Græcas, bone rex, sient mandata calendas.'
'Worthy King, know, this your will
'At latter-lammas we'll fulfil.'

Betham's Baronetage of England, vol. 1, Art. Sir Francis Drake.

† On the alarm of the threatened Spanish invasion, in 1575, Lord Burleigh seems to have greatly exerted himself, in gaining information with respect to the coasts, and a variety of other particulars. See *Mus. Brit.* 18, D. 111. P. 284, Plut. xxvii. D. Cod. Sec. xvi. Lord Burghley Bibl. Reg. containing maps of counties of England, draughts of sea ports, and justices of various counties. The number of all the counties, cities, parsonages, and vicarages within the said counties and cities of the Realme of England, extracted out of her Majesty's (Queen Eliz.) the Queen's records of first fruits and tenths remaining in the Exchequer: with notes and remarks by Lord Burghley, and maps of each county, 1575, 1576, 1577.

CORNWALL.—*Justices of the Peace.*

Richard Grenfield, Miles,
Francis Godolphin, ditto
Peter Edgcumb,
William Mohun,

Henry Killigrew,
Richard Chamand,
Peter Courtney,
John Carminew,

Richard Carewe,
Thomas Bellott,
William Power,
Thomas Chiverton,

Richard Edgcumb,
Thomas Nofworthy,
George Grenfield,
Richard Trevanion.

A map of Cornwall, and a drawing of the harbour of Falmouth.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Justices of the Peace.*

Lord Edward Seymour,	John St. Leger,	William Poole,	Edward Drewe,
William Periam, Judge of the	Peter Edgcumb,	Bernard Drake,	John Drake,
Queen's Bench,	Robert Ourry,	George Cary,	Thomas Hatch,
William Courtney, Miles,	Christopher Coppleston,	John Eveleigh,	Edmund Waldron,
Robert Denys, ditto,	Hugh Fortescue,	John Parker,	Thomas Devenish,
Johan. Gilbert, ditto,	Gawen Champernoone,	Thomas Carewe,	Richard Edgcomb,
Arthur Bassett, ditto,	Thomas Monche,	John Stukeley,	Humphrey Speccott,
Amias Poulett, ditto,	John Fortescue,	Richard Bampfide,	John Cole,
Richard Grenfield, ditto,	Richard Sparrey,	Edward Yarde,	Robert Hill,
John Chichester, ditto,	Thomas Southcott,	Edward Meredith,	William Motun,
Thomas Drake, ditto,	Thomas Rifdon,	Humphrey Smith,	Walter Devenish.

With a colour'd map of Devon, 1575, and a note of the places of descent and exposed to danger, viz. Plymouth, Salcomb, the Sandes in the parishes of Stokenham, Slapton, and Stoke, four miles; next to these towards Dartmouth, Blackpool, the harbour of Dartmouth, Torbay, Brixham, Paington, Cockington, and Tor-Mohun, four miles; Budleigh-Salterton, one mile and half; Woollecomb, and Georgeham, two miles; and the following towns made magazines, Exeter, Totnes, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Barnstable, Plymton, Tavistock, Southmolton, Bideford, Tiverton, Columbton.

The three divisions of the county of Devon, East, North, and South. In each, Colonels and Captains were appointed, viz.

EAST.—*Colonels,*

Sir William Courtney, and Sir Robert Denys.

Affiliants.—Kirkham, Giffard, Waldron, Acland, Argenton, &c.

NORTH.—*Colonels,*

Hugh Fortescue, and Hugh Pollard.

Affiliants.—Stuckley, Monche, Cary of Clovelly, Sprewl, Gutchens.

SOUTH.—*Colonels,*

Sir John Gilbert, and Cary of Cockington.

Affiliants.—Champernon of Axminster, Halfe of Plympton, Sanning of Roberough, Eyles Edward Seymour, Gawen Denbury, Falford, Randall of Exon.

The number of men to be raised is 5000. Posts to be set up at several stages, viz. Staines, Hertford-Bridge, Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Crewkerne, Honyton, Exeter, Ashburton, Plymouth. In Devon 258 Parsonages.—116 Vicarages.

The wale from St. Burine in Cornwall, to London.

From St. Burine to the Mount 20 Miles

From the Mount to Powey 12

From Powey to Bodnam 20

From Bodnam to Lanneston 20

From Lanneston to Oosenton 15

From Oosenton to Crokekernwell 10

From Crokekernwell to Exeter 10

From Exeter to Honiton 12

From Honiton to Chard 10 &c. &c.

By this it will be perceived, that we reckon miles very differently at present.

A note what powder and match was appointed to be kept in store in every corporate towne, within the county of Devon.

	left	matches		left	matches
Exeter	2	1000	Tavistock	1000	200
Totnes	1	500	Torrington	600	150
Dartmouth	1200	250	Southmolton	400	100
Plymouth	1	500	Bideford	300	60
Barnestepie	1200	250	Tyverton	600	150
Plymton	500	1000	Culhamton	400	100

A note of his Majesties store of ordonnance, powder, match, &c. &c. remayning in the Lord Lieutenants, and deputy Lieutenants hands.

Imprimis of cast iron pieces { 2 Sakes
2 Mynions } Mounted upon carriages with their
2 Falcons

wheelles shodde with iron, and furnished with ladells and spongers and ramers. Six spare exekress, three pair of wheelles shodde with iron, twenty bullets of iron shott of each sort, being in all sixty.

The posts were paid in 1595.

London per diem	08.	20d.	} Total per diem 45 shillings
Staines	21.	0d.	
Hartford-Bridge	08.	20d.	
All the rest	22.	0d.	
Plymouth	08.	20d.	

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Anthony-Meneg, was early fortified, in expectation of the enemy, we have traditional authority for asserting.* Yet, in 1588,† there were not above one hundred and twenty fail of men of war, in all England, to encounter the invincible Armada: and not above five of them all, except the Queen's great ships, were 200 tons burthen: nor did they exceed those rates, in all that Queen's time.§ The grand fleet of England was stationed at Plymouth: and the chief command of it was given to Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral; whose Vice-Admiral was Sir Francis Drake, and Rear-Admiral, Sir John Hawkins. Effingham, having

* A note of such armour bought by the whole parish of Constantine, this present 23d of August, Anno Eliz. Reg. 26, 1584.

Item 2 pair of Cattlelets	Item 1 Calyver
Item 8 Wynnians	Item 2 Swords and 2 Daggers
Item 2 Burgnettes	Item 4 Girdles
Item 4 Skulls	Item 1 pair of Almain Rivetts.
Item more 2 old Munnians	

A note where the parish armour is in keeping, 23d day of April, Anno Eliz. Reg. 1588.

Item with Mr. Dynham, one Munnian,	Item with Thomas Tregove, a Dagger,
Item with Mr. Ryse, one Munnian,	Item with Edmund Medlen, a Sword and a Dagger.
Item with William Richards, one Munnian,	Item with Richard Boffawack, one Munnian,
Item with Cuthbert Lenderlow, one Skull,	Item with John Trefaker, a Skull,
Item with George Harvy, a Skull and a Girdle,	Item with Michael Tremain, a Munnian,
Item with William Chindower the elder, a Girdle,	Item with Mr. John Pendarves, a Munnian,
Item with William Robyn, a Calyver,	Item with John Trelligan, a Munnian.

A note of certain arms bought by the parish, 15th of April, 1590.

Item 4 Pikes,	Item 1 Burgenett, with Mr. Trevanian,
Item 1 Musket, Flask and Furniture, Tuchbox,	Item a Sword, Dagger, and Girdle,
Wynnion, Mould and Rest.	Item 1 Cap for a Skull,
Item 1 other Musquet, bought by Will. Richard,	Item with Mr. Pendarves, 1 Halbet,
for the parish, with Flask, Touch-box, Mould	Item with William Richard, 1 Musquet, Flask, and
and Rest.	Totch-box, Mould and Rest.
Item 2 Halbets	Item with William Jordan, 1 Musquet, furnished."

July 1803.—A true copy from Constantine Register,

JOHN VINCENT, Curate.

* The beacon on Roscruge in St. Anthony, is supposed to have been thrown up in Elizabeth's time, when the Spanish Armada was expected. The Dinas, which contains about twenty acres, is joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus, and commands the entrance into both the harbours of the Helford and Giffan or Dura, the ancient name of Gillan. Steep and very difficult of access from the sea, it is easily defended from an attack from the land. The possession of it has at all times been considered of much consequence: and it was in Mr. Hals's opinion a place of refuge for the ancient Britons in times of danger. That it was possessed by the Romans, is evidently proved by the great number of Roman coins already mentioned, as found in its vicinity. It was probably a place of refuge in the unhappy disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the troubles occasioned by Perkin Warbeck, and in Kilter's insurrection; and, I have observed above, fortifications were erected here by Elizabeth against the Spaniards. We shall see the Dinas again fortified in the grand rebellion.

† See *Churchill's Voyages*, vol. 3. Edit. 1704.

‡ I cannot forbear noticing here an account in Rymer's *Fœdera*, of Penryn being saved by a company of strolling Players. Rymer says that "some time before the year 1588, the Spaniards were landing to burn the town, just at the nick when a company of strollers with their drums and their shouting, were setting Sampsons upon the Philistines; which so scared them, that they scampered back to their galleons, as apprehending our whole Tilbury camp had lain in ambush, and were coming souse upon them."

§ A list of the English fleet, with the names of the ships and captains, &c. From the Royal Library, 1588.

	Tons.	Captains.	Mariners.
Revenge,	500	Sir Francis Drake, V. Admiral,	250
Victory,	800	Sir J. Hawkins, R. Admiral,	400
Galleon Dudley, ..	250	James Erixey,	100
From Barnstaple, Merchant ships converted into Frigates			3
From Exeter			2
From Plymouth stout ships, every way equal to the Queen's men of war			7

Abstract of the numbers of every sort of the armed men in the counties throughout the kingdom, 1588. (From Brit. Mus. Harleian Coll.)

	Ablemen.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Pioneers.	Launces.	Lighthorse.	Petronels.
Devonshire,	10,000	6,200	3,660	2,540	600	120	0	22
Cornwall,	7,760	3,600	1,500	2,100	0	4	96	0

having received intelligence that the Armada* was in sight, immediately weighed anchor, and sailed out of the harbour, but not without great difficulty, as the wind blew hard into Plymouth Sound.† On the next day, he saw the Spanish Navy drawn up in the form of a crescent, sailing slowly through the Channel, and extending seven miles from one extremity to the other. He engaged a part of them off the Start-Point; and day after day, from the lightness of his ships and dexterity of his sailors, did great execution among the heavy vessels of Spain; sailing round them, approaching and retiring with a velocity that filled them with amazement.—In the summer of 1589, the Earl of Cumberland with a stout Squadron, sailed to the Tercera Islands, where he did the Spaniards incredible mischief. He reduced the island of Fayal, forced the island of Graciosa to a composition, and seized several rich ships: among the rest was one, the cargo of which was valued at upwards of an hundred thousand pounds, but which, on its return, was lost in the Mount's Bay.‡—The year 1591, is chiefly memorable in the eyes of Cornishmen for a signal exploit of Sir Richard Grenville.§ But, whilst Grenville astonished us by one

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desperate

* “The Duke of Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish Armada, was so affected with the sight of Mount Edgcombe, (says Fuller) though beholding it at a distance off at sea, as to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of this kingdom, which in hopes and expectation they had already conquered.” *Fuller's Worth.* in Cornwall, p. 196.

† The first land the Armada fell in with, was the Lizard, which they mistook for the Ram's head; as it was towards night they stood off to sea till the next morning. In this space of time, they were descried by a Scots pirate, a Captain Fleming, who bore away immediately for Plymouth, and gave the Lord Admiral notice, to the preservation of the English fleet. So little had the English heard of the Spaniards, that their fleet had not only been returned into port, but several of the ships laid up, and the seamen discharged. The Admiral, however, sailed on the first notice, and though the wind blew hard into Plymouth Sound, got out to sea. The next day, July 20, the Spanish navy appeared, drawn up in a half moon. See *Stowe*, p. 741. *Monson's Naval Tracts*, p. 172. *Speed*, p. 860. *Phoenix Brit.* [4to. 1731.] p. 346. *Strype*, vol. 3. *Grot. Hist. Belg.* l. 1. p. 118.—During the whole of Sunday, and the succeeding day, this unwieldy armament continued in sight of Penlee Point, Mount Edgcombe, the Hoe, and all the adjacent shores; but afterwards proceeding to the eastward, it was furiously assailed by the British fleet; and the destruction thus commenced, being completed by a violent storm, the entire expedition was frustrated. Many natives of Devon and Cornwall were among the brave seamen who manned the English ships on this occasion.

‡ *Hackluyt's Voyages*, vol. 2. p. 143. *Purchas's Pilgrims*, vol. 4. p. 1142. *Monson's Naval Tracts*, p. 176.

§ Amidst numberless heroic achievements of our brave countrymen, the memorable transaction, to which I allude, has escaped the observation of Campbell, in his *Lives of the English Admirals*. In contemplating such a character as Sir Richard Grenville, it is worth while to be circumstantial, to be minute in detail, to hold in contempt the charge of prolixity.—This hero was the son of Sir Roger Grenville, Knt. by Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Shute, Esq. and was born, about the year 1540. His father was unfortunately drowned in Portsmouth harbour, whilst he was a child, and his mother marrying a second husband, it is probable he was educated under the inspection of his grandfather, Sir Richard Grenville, Knt.; who also, ended his life, together with his lady, unfortunately through the hardships inflicted on them by the rebels, temp. Edw. 6th, after he had been forced to deliver up to them his Castle of Trematon, leaving the greatest part of his large estate to his grandson. Our Richard, being of an active, enterprising, and martial genius, when he became master of himself, procured a licence from Q. Eliz. in the eighth year of her reign, to go into the service of the Emperor, against the Turks, in Hungary, where he gave many proofs of his courage. It is said, that he was engaged in the glorious victory over the Turks at Lepanto. He served to the conclusion of the war, returning to England with a reputation, the natural consequence of his noble behaviour. Soon after he engaged himself and his fortune in assisting towards the reduction of Ireland, in which he behaved so much to the satisfaction of the Queen, and the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, that he was, in the eleventh year of her reign, made Sheriff of Cork, during her royal pleasure. Upon his return to England, he was elected a knight of the shire for Cornwall, to the Parliament summoned to meet April 2d, 1571. In the 18th Eliz. he was high sheriff of that county, and an active member, in that Parliament which met Nov. 23d, 1584, for the same county. About this time he was deeply engaged with his kinsman, Sir Walter Raleigh, in his project of planting America, and soon after commanded a fleet of seven small ships for the purpose of making discoveries, with the title of general, according to the custom of those times. This fleet sailed from Plymouth, April 9, 1595, and, May 12, came to an anchor in the Bay of Mosquito, in the Island of St. John de Porto Reio, where they landed, built a fort, and soon after took two valuable prizes. June 1, they anchored before the town of Isabella, on the north side of Hispaniola, where they were well entertained by the Spanish governor. On June 20, they fell in with the coast of Florida, (Virginia) where Sir Richard left a colony of 100 men, under Mr. Ralph Lane. In his return to England, he gave chase to a Spanish ship of 300 tons burthen, which he found it impossible to take any otherwise than by boarding her; and this method, in the opinion of his own people, was impracticable; as, by some accident, they, at that time, had no boat: however, nothing was impossible to a temper resolved as Sir Richard's; he

caused

caused somewhat of the fashion of a boat to be constructed, of such boards as were fowed about the ship, and boarded the Spaniard, his awkward machine sinking by her side as soon as he and his companions had forced themselves up the side. In this prize the general arrived at Plymouth October 18, amidst the acclamations and congratulations of a great concourse of his friends and others. Some time after, Sir Richard, with three sail of ships, made a second voyage to Virginia, according to a promise he had made the infant colony; but they had, according to their own request, been taken from the country by Sir Francis Drake, who touched there, in his return from the West Indies to England, some little time before Sir Richard's arrival. However, to preserve the right of the crown, and the proprietor, he left, with their own consent, furnished with all necessaries for two years, fifteen of his men, on the island of Roanoke. In his outward bound passage he took several of the enemy's ships; and in his voyage home, he landed on the Azores islands, and plundered several villages. He was preparing for a third voyage to his favourite Virginia; but the intelligence the Queen had received, of a design of the Spaniards to invade her dominions, provided other and more necessary employment. On this occasion he acted as one of the standing council of war, which consisted of nine members; the other eight being Lord Grey, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Thomas Leighton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Norris, Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Roger Williams, and Ralph Lane, Esq. Sir Richard Grenville was entrusted with the care of the county of Cornwall, in the memorable year 1588; and the Queen's commands, for that purpose, prevented, no doubt, his making a great figure on his proper element in the famous sea fight, that rendered all the Spanish designs abortive.—In the year 1591, the Queen sent a Squadron to the Western Islands, to intercept a rich Spanish fleet, which had remained in the West Indies all the year before, through the dread of falling into the hands of Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Martin Frobisher. The Squadron consisted of seven sail of the Queen's ships, viz.

Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Commanders.
Defiance,	500	250	Lord T. Howard, Admiral.
Revenge,			Sir R. Grenville, Vice-Admiral.
Nonpareil,	500	250	Sir Edward Denny.
Bonaventure,	600	250	Captain Croft.
Lion,	500	250	Captain George Fenner.
Forefight,	300	160	Captain Thomas Vavasor.
Crane,	200	100	Captain Duffield.
Raleigh Bark,			Captain Thynne.

Besides small vessels and tenders.

The King of Spain, master of a refined policy, and who spared no expence for intelligence, had early notice of the force of this Squadron, and thereupon sent orders for the galleons to return very late in the year; and, at the same time, fitted out a great fleet in his European ports. He judged that, as the galleons would stay so long, the English Squadron would be obliged to return home for want of provisions; by which he would avoid fighting; or on failure of this project, which indeed was the case through the care used in sending store-ships from London, then his next resource was, to provide a fleet of ten times the force of that of the English, which was to meet and convoy the galleons home, and which, by the delay of the galleons, he had time to effect.—On the 31st of August Capt. Middleton, who had kept the Spanish fleet company for three days, the better to discover their force, gave intelligence of it to the English Admiral, who was at anchor under the island of Flores, and before he had concluded his account, their Armada appeared in sight. It may be judged the English fleet were in some confusion, as part of their several crews were on shore, getting ballast, filling water, and collecting fresh provisions; several of the ships were also not properly ballasted, and near half their men disabled, by the scurvy and other distempers. The Admiral considering the great disproportion of the Squadrons, weighed, however, immediately, and put to sea, and the rest of his fleet followed his example. Sir Richard Grenville, in the Revenge, weighed last, for he staid to take on board those that were on shore, and whose assistance he stood in need of, as he had near ninety of his people sick. The Admiral and the rest, though with great difficulty, recovered their wind; but this Sir Richard was not able to effect: whereupon some of his officers advised him to cut his mainsail and cast about, and trust to the sailing of his ship, as the Spanish Squadron had already got upon his weather bow. This Sir Richard peremptorily refused, saying, *He would much rather die than leave such a mark of dishonor on himself, his country, and the Queen's ship*; and adding, he had hopes to pierce through the two Squadrons, and force that of Seville to give him way. The Spanish Admiral being in the wind, then bore down upon him, which becalmed the Revenge so, that she could neither make way, nor feel her helm; and in this situation the ships under his lee luffed up in order to lay him on board. He was boarded first by the Spanish Admiral the St. Philip, and soon after by four others, two on the larboard, and two on the starboard; but the Spanish Admiral met with so warm a fire, from the Revenge's lower tier of guns, loaded with cross-bar shot, that she soon fell off, and the rest as roughly treated, followed his example. A little while after, a small victualler fell under the lee of the Revenge, and her captain asked Sir Richard, what he would command him, to which with his accustomed greatness of mind, he answered, *save yourself and leave me to my fate*.—The unequal conflict began about three in the afternoon, and by the break of day the next morning, Sir Richard had repulsed the enemy no less than fifteen times, notwithstanding they continually shifted their vessels, and attacked him with fresh men. This heroic chief was wounded in the beginning of the action, notwithstanding which, he kept the deck till eleven at night, and then receiving a shot in the body, he was carried down to be dressed; and whilst that was performing, he received another dangerous wound in his head, and the surgeon was killed by his side. The English now began to want powder, their small arms were all broken, forty men, the best of 103, which were all that were capable of assisting, were killed, and almost all the rest wounded; their masts shot over-board, rigging cut to pieces; and, in short, nothing but a hulk remained, unable to move, but as the sea directed, and the enemy surrounding them on every side. In this forlorn situation, Sir Richard exhorted his men to yield themselves to the mercy of heaven, rather than the Spaniards, and not to sully the reputation they had acquired, by seeking to preserve their lives for a few hours, or a few days. To this the master-gunner, and many of his seamen assented: and this gunner, a resolute and bold fellow, stood ready to execute his commander's orders, which were to split and sink the ship. But other officers, of a contrary opinion, interposed: and, whilst they argued the case with Sir Richard, who was not at all moved by their reasons, the master went on board

desperate action; *Carleil* was admired for his prudence and good conduct, during a series of years.* In 1595, the Spaniards made a descent on the Cornish coast,† where they burnt some small

board the Spanish Admiral, Don Alphonso Bacan, who, finding none of his fleet inclined to board the *Revenge* again, for fear of being blown up, immediately offered to spare all their lives, so send them home to England, and that no ransom should be taken, but from such as were able to afford it.—When the master returned to the *Revenge*, he soon persuaded all, but the master gunner, to accept these conditions, who would have thrown himself on his sword, if he had not been seized and locked in his cabin. As soon as the *Revenge* was in the power of the Spaniards, the Admiral sent to remove Sir Richard, out of a place that resembled a slaughter-house, more than a ship; and when his design was mentioned to the brave Vice-Admiral, he said, “they might do with his body what they pleased, for he esteemed it not.” As they carried him over the side, he swooned; but recovering, desired the company to pray for him. On board the Spanish ship, to which he was carried, he was very respectfully treated, but did not live above the third day. The last words he spoke, were in Spanish to this effect: *Here die I, Richard Grenville, with a joyfull and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, Queen, religion, and honour, my soul willingly departing from this his body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved, as a valiant soldier is in duty bound to do.* His death was sincerely lamented even by his enemies, struck with such an example of true fortitude and heroism.—This victory cost the Spaniards very dear; for the Admiral of the fly-boats, and the *Afcension* of Seville, sunk by the side of the *Revenge*; a third vessel, returning to the road of St. Michael to refit, sunk there; and a fourth was run ashore by the crew, to save themselves: and so warmly had this handful of English plied their arms, that the Spaniards lost above 1000 men. To the honour of Old England, be it remarked, that this conquest of the *Revenge* was achieved by fifty-three sail of ships, most of them larger than herself, and at least 10,000 soldiers and mariners. The *Revenge* was afterwards lost, in a great storm, with seventy Spaniards, and some of the captive English on board; in which storm many Spanish ships also perished, so that of this great Armada, consisting of 140 sail, but 32 or 33 arrived in Spain or Portugal. Thus fell the brave Sir Richard Grenville, who, as a valuable writer says, “did not throw away the Queen’s ship, any more than his life, but forming a true notion of the duty of a man in his station, upon such an occasion, he chose to risk all, rather than sacrifice the glory of the English flag, as well knowing, that if the worst should happen, and himself and ship should be lost, yet the Queen and nation would be no losers, the superior loss of the enemy considered.” “Our learned countryman John Evelyn, having related this action in a few words, cries out, *than this, what have we more? what can be greater?* Indeed I think nothing that is recorded in any history, in any language. Yet this man is without any monument, and very little pains have been taken to do justice to his memory. May every virtuous reader pay it the just tribute of a tear, and may the British flag never want, what it lately had, an officer of the same name and spirit to support its glory.”—“*RICHARDUS GRENWILLUS*, Mil. Aur. in the *Heroologia*; 8vo.” [*Granger*, vol. 1, pp. 245, 246.] In the engagement already related, he displayed that enthusiasm, or rather madness of courage, which has often decided the fate of an empire. Sir Sydney Smith and Sir Edward Pellew, are the Grenvilles of the present day. The famous Sir Bevil Grenville (who will hereafter be noticed) was the grandson of Sir Richard.

* Captain Christopher Carleil, Esq. *Robert Boissard, Sculpt, small half sheet.* This belongs to a curious set of English Admirals, by the same engraver. CHRISTOPHERUS CARLEIL OF CARLEILE. In the *Heroologia*, 8vo. Christopher Carleile, a Cornish gentleman, son-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham, [*Biog. Britan.* p. 2465.] served with reputation in the Prince of Orange’s fleet in the Low countries; and in that of the Protestants in France, commanded by the Prince of Condé in person. He was afterwards, by the great Duke of Muscovy, appointed Admiral of his fleet destined to act in 1584, against the King of Denmark. He was employed by Sir John Perrot in Ireland, to defend the western part of that kingdom against the incursions of the Scots. The next year, he had the command of the land forces, sent on board the fleet commanded by Drake, to the West-Indies; where he gave the highest proofs of his military capacity, and had a principal hand in taking the towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine. Ob. 1593. See *Granger’s Biogr. Hist.* vol. 1. pp. 239, 240.—It is impossible to pass the name of Drake in this place without an observation or two on that hero of the west. In the various memoirs of Sir Francis Drake, I believe his picture in the townhall at Plymouth, has been never described.—It is probably an original and is in good preservation. He is here represented as low as to the waist, in a black gown with a turned down collar, and straight sleeves and cuffs, with quill’d ruffles at the wrist turned back on them. He has a short quill’d ruff round his neck with a long and massive gold chain. A medal of Queen Elizabeth, in profile suspended by a ribbon hangs upon his breast; his right hand rests on a terrestrial globe, his hair is auburn, his whiskers and piked beard are sandy, his complexion fair and ruddy. His *arms* are painted above, in the right hand corner of the picture, viz. *Sable*, a fesse wavy between two blazing stars of ten points *arg.* Crest, a ship in full sail, upon a globe upheld by the arm of Providence, issuing from a cloud, on the dexter side. Motto upon the right of the arms, on a scroll *Auxilio divino.* Ditto upon the left, *Sic parvis magna.* Behind the head, and in the left angle of the picture.—*Ætat. suæ. 53, Anno. 1594.* Under the picture, upon the right, are these lines in the black letter:—

Sir Drake, whome well the world’s ends knowe
Which thou didst compass rounde
And whome both poles of heaven onsaw,
Which North and South do bound
The Stars above will make thee knowe
If men here silent were,
The Sunn himself cannot forgett
His fellow traveller.

And

† Captain Thomas Grenville, of the *Defiance*, brother of Earl Temple, killed in his country’s service, May 3, 1747.

small *towns. Their force, embarked in four gallies, was not confiderable. This Squadron was commanded be Don Diego Brochero. The spirit of the nation, roused by this insult, was

And upon the left, in the same character, the following,
Great Drake whose shippe about the world's wide waſt
In three years did a golden girdle caſt,
Who with freſh ſtreames reſreſt this Towne, that firſt
Though kiſt with waters yet did pine for thirſt.
Who both a pilot and a Magiſtrate
Steer'd in his turne the Shippe of Plymouth ſtate
This little Table ſhewes his face whoſe worth
The world's wide Table hardly can ſett forth.

Ætatis ſum 53
Ano. 1594.

The following lines are painted upon a ſeparate Tablet, which hangs beneath the Picture upon its right.

Thou yt in eighty eight that dreadfull yeere
Amongſt the greatſt thy ſervice madſt appeare
Thou that reſreſhdſt this thirſty town with ſprys
Thou whoſe meaſt actiōs weare admir'd by kings;
Thou that wert ſitt for counſell and for warr,
Thou yt bore heere yet madſt thy name fear'd farr;
After thou earth and ſea hadſt meaſur'd eaven
Didſt in thy laſt diſcovery faile for heaven.

The following are upon another Tablet under the picture upon the left hand.

What fitter name than Drake could be obtain
Whoſe worth ennobl'd hath both land and maine?
The maine with golde wings he flew throughout
Whoſe watery armes ye world intwinde about:
The firſt yt taught (what none had done before)
A Carrack to ſalute the Engliſh ſhore.
On land his ſword the choiceſt gold did gleane
From St. Domingo, Jago, Carthagene:
And that our Drake might David paralel
A maſſe of man a gyant he did quell.
May wee not the Drake ye tenth worthy call
Or rather ſtile him abſtract of the all.

F I T Z G E.

Upon the ſame ſide, and upon another ſmall Tablet, are theſe Latin lines.

Drake peragrati novit quem
terminus orbis,
Quemque ſimul mundi vidit
uterque polus.
Si taceant homines facient te
Sydera notum.
Sol neſcit comitis immemor
eſſe ſui
Plus ultro Herculeis inſcribas
Drake Columnis
Et magno dicas Hercule
Major ero.

† This was the firſt time, and I believe the laſt, that a Spaniard ever ſet his foot on the ſhores of England as an enemy, if we except the incident of 1597. Twenty-two cheſts of the Pope's bulls and pardons, which had been ſeiſed in Cornwall, were afterwards brought to Plymouth and publicly burnt in the market-place.

* “ Penſans, by interpretation, the Saints head, is a market towne, (ſays Carew) not ſo regardable for his ſubſtance, as memorable for his late accident of the Spaniards firing, which fell out in this manner:—The three and twentieth of July, 1595, ſoone after the ſun was riſen, and had chaſed a fogge, which before kept the ſea out of ſight, four gallies of the enemy preſented themſelves vpon the coaſt, ouer-againſt Mouſehole, and there in a faire bay, landed about two hundred men, pikes and ſhot, who forthwith ſent their ſorlorne hope, conſiſting of their beſt people, vnto the ſtragled houſes of the countrie,

countrie, about halfe a mile compasse or more, by whom were burned, not onely the houses they went by, but also the parish church of Paul, the force of the fire being such, as it vterly ruined all the great stonie pillars thereof: others of them in that time, burned that fischer towne Mowheole, the rest marched as a gard for defence of these fires. The inhabitants being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings, and verie meanelly weaponed, met with Sir Francis Godolphin on a greene, on the west side of Penfance, who that forenoone comming from his house, for pacifying some controuersies in those western parts, and from the hills espying the fires in that towne, church, and houses, hastened thither: who forthwith sent to all the capitaines of those parts, for their speedie repaire with their companies, and also sent by poast to Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Iohn Hawkins (then at Plymouth with a flecte bound for the Indies) aduertisement of the arrivall of these foure gallies; and of their busings, aduising to looke to themselves, if there were any greater flecte of the enemies at sea, and to send west with all haste, what succours by sea and land they could spare. Then Sir Francis Godolphin aduised that weake assembly, to retire into Penfance, and to prepare it for defence, vntill the comming of the countrie forces that hee sent for. But they finding themselves in number something about a hundred, wherein were about thirtie or fortie shot, though scarce one third of them were seruiceable, insisted to march against the enemies, to repell them from farther spoyle of their houses.—But while they were marching towards them, the Spaniards returned aboard their gallies, and presently remooued them farther into the Bay, where they anchored againe, before and neere a lesser fischer towne, called Newlyn.—There againe with all speede they landed, and imbattelled in the slope of a hill, about foure hundred pikes and shot, sending about two rankes of soldiers, three in a ranke, vp to the top of the hill, to discouer what forces or ambushes of the countrie might lye in view: who espying none but those that were returned with Sir Francis Godolphin, from their forementioned fruitlesse march, gaue notice thereof to their imbattelled company. Wherevpon they forthwith marched towards Penzance.—Vpon their moouing, Sir Francis Godolphin moued also to enter Penzance before them: and assoone as that weake number were entred into the open greene being of three quarters of a mile length, the Gallies ceased not to ply still all that way with their ordinance from their prowes, as busily as they could. Of which shot, though none were hurt, but onely a constable vnhorsed without any harme, sauing the shew on his doublet of the bullets sliding by his back, yet many in fearefull manner, some fell flat to the ground, and others ranne away.—Sir Francis sent after those that were entred Penzance before him, that they should make their stand at the market place, himselfe staying hindmost, to obserue the enemies order, and which way they would make their approach. Which done, he found at the said market place but onely two resolute shot, who stood at his commaund, and some ten or twelue others that followed him, most of them his owne seruants; the rest, surprised with feare, fled, whom, neither with his perswasions, nor threatening with his rapier drawne, hee could recall.—Finding himselfe thus abandoned, and the enemies entred the towne in three parts, he was then forced to depart, the enemies beginning their fire some houses behinde him. The towne thus fired, as also the forementioned little fischer towne Newlyn, they returned againe to their gallies.—By this time, towards the evening, the Cornish forces encreased in number, and amended in heart, encamped themselves on the greene, neere to the towne of Markefew and S. Michael's Mount, for defence thereof, and there spent out the night. The next day the enemy made shewe to land againe on the west side of the Bay; but seeing the people, though few in number, yet resolute to resist, they desisted from their enterprize: and besides, finding themselves annoyed by the shooting of bullets and arrowes into their gallies where they roade at anchor, they were forced to remoue them farther off.—Soone after, viz. on the 25th of Iuly in the morning, came thither Sir Nic. Clifford, Sir H. Power, and certaine other capitaines, who were sent by the generals from Plymouth to the campe: as some of her Maiesties ships were also sent, who being come as farre as the Lizard head, and those capitaines to the camp, matters there goe on in proud and orderly sort, a plot is layd for intercepting the enemy by ambush, if he thrust on shore againe, whereto necessity must soone haue pressed him, for renewing his consumed store of fresh water: but within one houre after the arrivall of these capitaines, the winde, which was vntill then strong at south-east, with mist and rayne, to haue impeached the gallies returne, suddenly changed into the northwest, with very fayre and cleare weather, as if God had a purpose to preserve these his rods for a longer time. The winde no sooner came good, but a way pack the gallies with all the hast they could.—Thus haue you a summary report of the Spaniards glorious enterprize, and the Cornish mens infamous cowardise, which (were there any cause) I could qualify by many reasons, as, the suddenesse of the attempt, the narrowesse of the countrie, the opennesse of the towne, the aduantage of the gallies ordinance on a people vnprepared against such accidents, through our long continued peace, and at that very time, for the most part, eyther in their Tynne-workes, or at sea, who e're the next day made resistance, euen with a handfull, and entred a vowed resolution, to reuenge their losse at the next encounter, if the enemy had landed againe.—So might I likewise say, that all these circumstances meeting in any other quarter of the Realme, would hardly haue produced much better effects. But I will not seeke to thrust my countrymen into any other folkes company, for shifting them out of sight.—Verily such sudden surprizes worke more indignity then dammage, and more dammage then disgrace, and haue so beene euer confuted. Mofcho, a head citie in a populous domination, was burned by the roguing Tartars, anno domini 1572. The Capitoll, a head fortresse, in a populous citie, was taken by slaues and outlawes, anno vrbis, 202. and yet who therefore exalteth the Tartars valiancy, above the Mofchouite, or the Romanes slaues and outlawes, about their masters? Besides, such nap taking assaults, spoylings, and firings, haue in our forefathers daies, betwene vs and Fraunce, beene very common; and yet, who is so witlesse, as to twite eyther of both, for the same?—But least hold can the author, and actor of this Tragedy take, to build any vaunt thereon: for oftentimes small troups of ours, against farre greater forces of theirs, yea (sometimes) after forewarning, and prepaunce, haue wonne, possessed, ransacked, synged, captiued, and carried away the townes, wealth, and inhabitants, not onely of their Indies, but of Portugall and Spaine it selfe. Which Nombre de dios, S. Domingo, Cartagena, the lower towne of the Groigne, Penacha, the suburbs of Lisbon, and Cales will testify, beyond all exception. But our countrymen leauing reason and example, excuse themselves by destiny. In fatis they say (and not in fatuis) it was, that the Cornish people should vndergo this misfortune; for an ancient prophecy, in their owne language, hath long run amongst them, how there should land vpon the rock of Merlin, those that would burn Pauls Church, Penfants, and Newlyn. And indeed, so is the rock called, where the enemy first slept on shore." *Carew*, f. f. 157, 157, 158. See *Stowe's Annals*, p. 771.

was

was resolved to retaliate the blow. And, on board a fleet of one hundred and twenty-six ships of war, was soon embarked more than 7000 land forces. This armament which set sail from Plymouth, was commanded by the Earl of Essex, and the Lord High Admiral Effingham. And it was strengthened by a Dutch Squadron of 24 ships. The design of the expedition, was to destroy the Spanish fleet in the Port of Cadiz, and to make themselves masters of that rich city : and this they fully accomplished.—In 1597, the Spaniards were meditating great designs against England. With their squadrons from Corunna and Ferrol, they purposed to make a descent in Cornwall, and possess themselves of the port of Falmouth. The Spanish Admiral joined his ships, and proceeded with them to the isles of Sylleh, within sight of the Cornish shore. But suddenly a storm arose which dispersed his whole fleet.*—In the year 1599, “the Spaniards vaunts (as *Carew*† expresses himself) caused the Cornish forces to advance at West Stonehouse a kind of fortification, and to plot the making of a bridge or barges over that strait, for inhibiting the enemies access by boats and galleys, into the more inward parts of the Haven. But it may be doubted, whether the bridge would have proved as impossible, as the sponce fell out unnecessary.” In this Spanish war, Falmouth, it seems, was plunged into disgrace, thro’ the rapacity of a female of the family of Arwinick, who robbed two Dutch ships in the harbour, of Spanish money, and murdered the Spanish factors.‡—From the rebellious state of Ireland,

* *Sir William Monson’s Nav. Traacts*, pp. 173, 174. *Burchet’s Nav. Hist.* p. 365. In 1597, happened a curious incident which *Carew* hath recorded. “At Causam Bay, of late years, part of the Cornish forces twice encamped themselves, planted some ordinance, and raised a weak kind of fortification, to contest if not repulse, the landing of the expected enemy : and a strong watch is continually kept there, ever since one thousand five hundred and ninety seven : at which time a Spaniard riding on the Bay, while most of the able people gave their attendance at the county affizes, sent some closely into the village, in the dark of the night, who hanged up barrels of matter fit to take fire, upon certain doors, which by a train should have burned the houses. But one of the inhabitants, espying these unwelcome guests, with the bounce of a caliver chased them a board, and removed the barrels before the trains came to work their effect. The inginer of this practice, (as hath since appeared by some examinations) was a Portuguese, who sometime sailed with Sir John Borowghs, and boasted to have burned his ship : for which two honourable exploits, the King of Spain bestowed on him two hundred ducats.” f. 99.—“The Sylleh Isles are often robbed by the Frenchmen and Spaniards,” says Harrison. Of these Isles, the governor was *Francis Godolphin*, who succeeded his uncle Sir William Godolphin, in the ancient inheritance of the family, and was knighted by Elizabeth at Richmond, on Sunday 20th November, 1580. His knowledge in the laws, his love of justice and equity, and his attachment to her Majesty’s government, raised him to all the posts of honor, which he could hold consistently with a country life : for he preferred retirement to the court, where his great abilities might have been further advanced. He was returned member of Parliament for Cornwall, 31st Eliz. and for Lestwithiel, 35 Eliz. In that reign, he was the first in the commission of the peace and of the Quorum ; as also the first in the Lieutenantancy of the county of Cornwall, and colonel of a regiment of twelve companies armed with 470 pikes, 490 muskets, and 240 calivers. With respect to Sylleh, (*Carew* says) it was her Majesty’s order, “reduced to a more defensible plight, and governed by Sir Francis Godolphin, who with his invention and purse, bettered his plot and allowance, and therein so tempered strength with delight, and both with use, as it served for a sure hold and a commodious dwelling.” *Carew*, f. 85.

† *Carew*, f. 100, b. “In 1599, our west country was apprehensive of the Spaniards ; and therefore made gates and barricadoes, and had 4000 men and some horse under the command of the Earl of Bath.” *MS. Notices of Plymouth*.

‡ “In the Spanish wars (says *Hals*) in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Jane Killigrew, widow of Sir John Killigrew, went from the house of the Killigrews of Arwinick, aboard two Dutch ships of the Hanse Towns, always free traders in times of war, driven into Falmouth harbour by cross winds, laden with merchandizes on account (as was said) of Spaniards, and with a numerous party of *Russians*, slew the two Spanish merchants on board the same, and from them took two hogheads of Spanish pieces of eight, and converted them to her own use. In consequence of which, these offenders were tried and found guilty, at Launceston, of wilful murder, and had sentence of death passed accordingly upon them, and were all executed except the said Lady Killigrew, the principal agent and contriver of this barbarous fact. This woman by the interest of Sir John Arundel of Tolverne, Knight, and his son-in-law, Sir Nicholas Hals, of Pengerick, Knight, obtained of Queen Elizabeth a pardon or reprieve, which was seasonably put into the Sheriff of Cornwall’s hands. At the news whereof, the other condemned wretches aforesaid, at the gallows, lamented nothing more than that they had not the company of “that old Jezebel Killigrew at that place,” and begged Almighty God that some remarkable judgement might befall her and her posterity, and all those who were instrumental in procuring her pardon. And observed hereupon it was that her grandson Sir William Killigrew spent the whole paternal estate of his ancestors ; as did Sir Thomas Arundel, Knight, son

Ireland; the Spaniards judged, that a descent upon that country, might be effected with more auspicious omens than they had hitherto experienced in their projects of invasion. They, accordingly, landed in Ireland in 1602, and took Kinsale. And they were joined by Tiroen, and a great number of Irish under him. But they were routed, and the Spanish leader Alphonso made a prisoner. And D'Aquila, in a conference with SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN* complained of the cowardice and treachery of the Irish.† With the services of Sir William Godolphin in Ireland, I should mention those of SIR ARTHUR CHAMPERNOWNE;‡ *Sir George*

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Cary;

son of Sir John Arundel aforesaid, and John Hals, Esq. son of Sir Nicholas Hals, Knight, in their own times." *Hals's MSS.*—Yet the Killigrews maintained the dignity of their family in the person of *Sir Henry Killigrew*. This gentleman (says *Carew*) "after ambassades and messages, and many other employments of peace and warre, in his Princes service, to the good of his country, hath made choyce of a rettyred estate, and reverently regarded by all sorts, placeth his principall contentment in himselfe, which, to a life so well acted, can no way bee wanting." *Carew*, f. 61.—It seems that a lady of erudition in these times, had no repulsive qualities, as at the present day. From the very circumstance of her learning, she had the power of attracting admirers. Sir Anthony Cook, Schoolmaster to King Edward the sixth had given such a learned education to his five daughters, that he married them all to men of consequence—the first, to the great Lord Burleigh, the second to the Lord Keeper Bacon, the third to Sir Thomas Hobby, who died Ambassador in France, the fourth to Sir Ralph Roulet, and the fifth to *Sir Henry Killigrew*.

* *William Godolphin*, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis, was one of those gentlemen of quality who accompanied Robert Earl of Essex, in his expedition to Ireland against the rebels, in 1599; and for his valor at Arclo, was with William Courtenay, Esq. knighted by that Earl, on his return to Dublin. He set out with great reputation; having, besides a very liberal education, travelled into most parts of Europe, and attained several languages. On the Spanish invasion, in the latter end of the year 1600, he was in such esteem with Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy of Ireland, that he entrusted him with the command of his own brigade of horse, in the decisive battle between the Queen's forces, and the Spaniards and rebels fought 24th December, within a mile of Kinsale. This victory was principally owing to Godolphin; who broke through the whole body of the Spaniards, entirely routing them, and taking their leader prisoner: on which the Irish threw away their arms and fled. In this action, our hero was slightly wounded in the thigh with a halbert. But, in six days after, he was so well recovered from the wound, that when Don John D'Aquila, commander of the Spaniards in the town of Kinsale, offered a parley, desiring the Lord Deputy to send some gentleman of special trust and sufficiency in to the town to confer with him, and receive his proposals, Godolphin was employed in the negotiation, which was brought to a conclusion the 2d of January, 1601, on the Spaniards consenting to quit all places in that kingdom. Sir William afterwards performed various services against the rebels; and 20th March, 1601-2, was specially appointed to confer with the Earl of Tyrone, and received according to the Earl's request, his humble submission to her Majesty. In 1603, he commanded in the province of Leinster; and on the defeat of the rebels, returned to England, soon after the death of Elizabeth.§

† See *Baker's Chronicle*, p. 395. It is remarkable, that the French general Hubert, lately "*complained of the cowardice and treachery of the Irish!*"

‡ "Sir Arthur Champernowne, Knight, was the second son of John Champernowne of Modbury, Esq. by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Edcombe of Mount Edcombe, Knight, and younger brother of Sir Richard Champernon of Modbury, Knight, that married Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice Popham; who, by an high splendid way of living, greatly exhausted the estate: he, dying without issue, left the remainder thereof to Sir Arthur; who, by an happy marriage with Amy, daughter and heir of John Cruickern of Childhay, did, in some good measure, repair it again.—This gentleman was a good soldier, and an eminent commander, in the Irish wars; he served there, under that every way brave, but unfortunate general, the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; whose father, Walter Devereux, (the first Earl of Essex, of this name) was sometime Earl-Marshal of that kingdom; who, blasted with envy, and oppressed with grief, fell into a bloody flux, which soon ended his life; when he had first desired the standers by, to admonish this son, scarce ten years old, to have always before his eyes, the six and thirtieth year of his age, as the utmost term of his life; which neither himself, nor his father before him, could outgo; nor did the son attain unto it. A little before his death, this noble Earl fell into this pious propheticall strain of devotion, not unfit to be here recorded.—*Oh! Lord, save that noble realm of England: but the miseries, that shall shortly fall on it, are many; I know, I know them, this night hath God shewed them unto me. And great is the cause that it should be plagued; for the Gospel of Jesus Christ is bountifully and truly preached unto them, but they are neither Papists nor Protestants; they are of no religion, but full of pride and iniquity: there is nothing but infidelity, atheism, no religion, no religion! they learn, said he, all to policy, and let go religion; but I would to God they would learn to religion, and let go policy.* O Lord! Bless England.—After which he soon exchanged this life for a better. His son Robert, Earl of Essex after him, escaped not also, the dreadful effects of envy, which pursued him likewise into Ireland, where he was Lord Lieutenant; after he had exhausted a great treasure, and wasted a brave army, instead of returning with a noble conquest, he stole home into England, after a suspicious treaty with the enemy, before he was expected, or before he was welcome. But, before he went, this most noble Earl, confirmed the honor of knighthood upon some

§ On the decease of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Knight, he was elected unanimously member of Parliament for Cornwall, to the first Parliament called by James I. See *Carew*, *Stowe*.

Cary;* and *Carew*, Earl of Totnes. The Low country-wars, were to many of the Cornish† a school

some Devonshire gentlemen, that had signalized themselves by their valor and conduct there; among which, Sir Arthur Champernon was one, advanced to this honor by the Lord Lieutenant there, *A. D.* 1599.—Sometime after (most likely on the death of his elder brother,) Sir Arthur returned into England, and retired to his seat at Modbury, where he married, and left a fair estate to his posterity; which now flourishes at Merland, &c.—The present heir married, first, the eldest daughter of Richard Hilleridon, late of Merland, Esq. sans-issue; second, Mary, the daughter of Mr. John Wife of Totnes, Gent. and sole heir to her mother, the daughter and one of the heirs of Lewis Full, of Stoke-Gabriel, Gent.—Sir Arthur was not only skilled in affairs of war, but in many other ingenious arts; particularly in architecture, as may be inferred from that model of a pleasure-house, Mr. *Carew* tells us, he had from him, of great curiosity: where that author was pleased to bestow this character upon him, that he was a perfectly accomplished gentleman.—He died at Modbury aforesaid, about the beginning of the reign of King James the first, and lieth there interred, among his ancestors, without any funeral monument.—Chambernou of Olift-Chambernou, gave, Gules a Saltire Verrey between twelve Crofs-Croffets." *Prince*, p. 193.

* "*Sir George Cary*, Knight, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, was born at Cockinton Court-House; an antient, but pleasant seat, near adjoining to Torbay, which lieth from it a mile, to the south, as doth Totnes, five miles from, to the west.—He was the eldest of six sons, of Thomas Cary of that place, Esq. who was second son of Robert Cary, of the same, by Jane his first wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Baron Carew, on whom his father settled Cockinton, in whose issue it descended home to the present age. John Cary, the eldest son of Robert aforesaid, married Anne, daughter and heir of Edmund Devick or Deryock, of Keckbear, in the parish of Okehampton, Esq. and settled there. His posterity continued in that place several descents; of which race, Anthony (if it be not mistaken for Lancelot) Cary, Esq. gave a bountiful gift to the town of Okehampton, viz. the sum of sixty pounds, to continue in stock, to be employed for the better education of poor children, in trades and occupations. This family is extinct.—By Agnes, his second wife, Robert Cary, of Cockinton aforesaid, (she was the daughter of Sir William Hodie of Pilsden, in Dorsetshire, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer) had issue William Cary of Ladford, in the parish of Shebear, near the Turridge. This family, likewise, is gone.—By his third wife, Margery, daughter and heir of Foukroy of Dartmouth, the said Robert had issue Robert, unto whom he gave Clovelly, in the north-west part of this county: whose posterity continues there this day in great repute.—Sir George Cary aforesaid, upon what motive or encouragement I do not find, went into Ireland, where he grew in great esteem with the government, and was preferred treasurer of wars, an high and honorable post in that kingdom; whose salary was 688l. 15s. per annum; besides which, he had the command of a band of foot, or horse, or both, which amounted to many scores more: here we find him in this station, *An.* 1599, at what time, he was also one of the Lords of her Majesty Q. Elizabeth's Privy Council, for that kingdom. In this office and trust, doth Sir George Cary continue several years, even to the death of that glorious Princess of happy memory. And then the Lord Mountjoy, Sir Charles Blount, (a very learned, wife, and noble gentleman, afterwards created Earl of Devon) at that time Lord Deputy there, being willing to go for England, to congratulate King James the first, upon his coming to this crown, and to be nearer the beams of that new risen sun, in our hemisphere, in his instructions to Sir Henry Davers, whom he sent express to the said King, recommended to his Majesty Sir George Cary, treasurer at wars, as the fittest person to succeed him in that high and honorable place; urging this also as a reason, that Sir George Cary had already been Lord Justice of that kingdom: of whom this is farther added, 'that howsoever he be no soldier, yet is well acquainted with the business of the war, wherein he had been ever very industrious to advance the service: which indeed is a very honorable character.'—The Lord Deputy Mountjoy, therefore, having, for the present, pretty well settled the Province of Munster, and, for the greater quiet of that kingdom, published an act of oblivion, for all grievances, his lordship received letters from the King, signifying, that he was chosen one of his Majesty's Privy Council in England; and was licensed to come over; and had authority to leave Sir George Cary, the King's Deputy there, during his absence; which was accordingly done.—Sir George Cary took up this honorable sword, in a stormy tempestuous time, when that kingdom was strangely actuated with the spirit of rebellion; which occasioned him much trouble, during that little space he had held it. And the public treasure of the kingdom being then reduced to a very low ebb, he was forced to make payments of brass and leather money, which brought great clamors and reproaches, upon him, even from his own friends and countrymen; so hard a matter is it for one to please a multitude: and such unjust task-masters are they, to exact brick without straw. Sir George did not continue in this government much more than a year; and then Sir Arthur Chichester, another of our noble countrymen, with better fortune, succeeded him therein.—Not long after this, Sir George Cary returned into England, and retired to his seat at Cockinton; where, being grown somewhat aged, he resolved to live the residue of his days to God and himself. And knowing how pleasing a sacrifice to God, charity and good deeds are, he purposed to do something for the poor; and accordingly he set about the building of seven alms-houses for their use and comfort; i. e. so many several apartments, all under one roof, for seven poor people of that parish; every one having a ground-room, and a chamber over; with a little distinct herb garden enclosed with a stone-wall: to each of which also, he allowed 1s. per week, with a new frize gown, and a new shirt or shift yearly, at Christmas; as may more fully appear from the deed, whereof here follows an abstract.—

'Sir George Cary of Cockinton, Knight, by his deed under hand and seal, bearing date 11th day of September, in the 6th year of the reign of K. James I. did grant to several feeoffees in trust, an annuity of 30l. per ann. issuing out of his manors of Cockinton and Chilson, by quarterly payments for ever; for and towards the reparation of seven alms-houses at Cockinton, there newly erected by the said Sir George Cary: and for and towards the relief and maintenance of seven poor people, then, and at all times afterwards inhabiting therein, every poor man and woman to be paid one shilling every week; and at Christmas, yearly, a new frize gown, and a new shirt or smock: and the overplus of the 30l. per an. if any, shall be employed to the use of such of them as shall be sick; and for such other necessary occasions, as in the discretion of the feeoffees shall be thought fit.' And the deed further declares; 'That the owners of Cockinton house shall for ever thereafter, nomi-

nate

nate such poor people as shall be placed into the said alms-houses; so as such nomination be made within twenty eight days after any of the houses be void, by death, or otherwise; and so as the choice be of the poorest sort of the inhabitants of the parish of Cockinton: and if there should be any neglect or default therein, by the space of the twenty eight days fully expired, that then the Bishop of Exeter for the time being, is to elect and nominate any such poor person as he shall think fit. Thus the deed.

These houses are commodiously situated, near the church, and near Cockinton house aforesaid; which is a generous piece of charity, if the will of the founder be so faithfully executed, as it was piously intended; as I question not for the future but it will, it being the best way that I know, to obtain God's blessing upon the whole estate, out of which this annuity issues, and the possessors of it.—Sir George Cary, some eight years after this, yielded to fate; and lieth interred in a vault in Cockinton church, being buried there, *A. 1615, Feb. 19.* Altho' he was twice married, he had no issue that survived him: first, he married Wilmot, daughter and heir of John Gifford of Yeo, the divorced wife of John Bury of Colaton, near Chisely in this county; by whom he had issue one son, Sir George Cary, Knight, a brave soldier, married, but slain in the wars of Ireland, without issue, before his father's death; and one daughter, married to Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Mount-Edgcombe sans-issue. Secondly, he married Lucy, daughter to Robert Lord Rich, Earl of Warwick; but having no issue by her, he adopted George, (third son of his second brother, Robert, so one; fifth son of his fourth brother, John Cary, so another tells us) whom he made his heir. An elder brother to which George, was Sir Edward Cary, sometimes of Stanton, near adjoining, knighted in the Irish wars; whose grandson, Edward Cary, Esq. now flourishes at Tor-Abby in great esteem, who was the eldest son of Sir George Cary of that place, Knight." *Prince*, pp. 196, 197.

I am obliged to Mr. Cornish of Totnes, for copies of two letters which were written by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir George Cary, at this conjuncture. "The originals were sent to me (says Mr. Cornish) from Tor-Abbey. I have as many as will make a handsome volume: you will be the best judge by the materials in your possession, whether they will enrich your work, or if fairly relevant. I assure you they cost me no little trouble in decyphering." Historians have told us, that Essex returned in great terror and precipitation: but I believe the letter that caused that sudden return, has never yet met the public eye.

Copy of a letter written by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir George Cary, Treasurer of War in Ireland, dated the 7th of March, 1598.

"Trustie and well beloved, wee greets you well.

"Whereas we have made choice of our cousin the Earle of Essex, our Marshall of England, to be Lieutenant of our Kingdom of Ireland, and have appointed unto him (besides in allowance of ten pounds by the daie contain'd in our establishment, sign'd with our hand, and delivered to you) all the ordinary entertainment heretofore allow'd by us to our deputies of that realme, which are contain'd in an other establishment sign'd by our Privy Counsel, and is also deliver'd to you. We do therefore, will and require you to make payment to the said Earle, or his assigns of his said entertainment due to himself, and to his company of fifty horse, and fifty foot, with the officers, after the rate in the said establishment contain'd, from the day of the date hereof, until our pleasure shall be otherwise made known to you; and thereof to deliver unto him by way of imprest, (if he shall demand it) as much as his said entertainment for himself, and his said fifty horse and fifty foot, with their officers, doth amount unto for the space of two months; the same to be afterwards defalked upon his entertainments; and further, whereas heretofore our deputies of that our realme have had an allowance from us, of one thousand pounds yearly, out of a composition made with our subjects inhabiting our pale there in line of Cheshire, being two thousand and one hundred pounds by the year; we do likewise will and require you from the time of the said Earle's receiving of the sword, there to make payment unto him, of the like sum of one thousand pounds yearly, out of that composition, or proportionally according to the time he shall remain there; and our pleasure is that our justice of that our realme now being, and our Lieutenant of our armie there shall have the full entertainment ordinarily allowed to our deputy of that our realme, by equal parts in such manner as now they have, untill the day of their delivery up of the sword, all imprests first deducted which in that realme they have before our arrival receiv'd.—And further, whereas we have appointed an allowance of twenty shillings by the day, to our late treasurer Henry Wallop, Knight, during the time of his stay there, we do require you that upon warrant from our Lieutenant, you make payment thereof unto him; and this our letter shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our signett at our Mannor of Richmond, the 7th day of March, in the one and fortieth year of our reign."

"To our trustie and well beloved Sir George Cary, Knight, our treasurer at warres in our realme of Ireland."

Copy of a letter from Queen Elizabeth, to the Earle of Essex, 14th September, 1599.

"Right trustie and right welbelovéd cousin and counsellor, and trusty and welbelovéd we greet you well; having sufficiently declared unto before this time, how little the manner of your proceedings hath answered either our direction, or the world's expectation, and finding now by your letters, by Cuff, a course more strange, and if stranger may be, we are doubtfull what to prescribe you at any time, or what to build upon your writing to us in any thing, for we have clearly discern'd of late that you have ever (to this hour) possess'd us with expectations, that you would proceed as we directed you, but your actions alway shew the contrary, though varied in such sort as you were sure we have no time to countermand them.—Before your departure no manner of counsel was held found, which perswaded not presently the main prosecutions in Ulster, all was nothing without that, and nothing was too much for that; this drew on the sudden transportation of so many thousands to be carried out with you as when you arrived, we were charged with more than the list on which we resolv'd, the number of three hundred horse also, (above the thousand which was assented to) which were only to be in pay during the service in Ulster, hath been also put in charge ever since the first journey, the pretence of which voyage, as appear'd by your letters, was to do some present service in the interim, whilst the season grew more commodious for the main prosecution, for which purpose you did importune with earnestness, that all manner of provisions might be hasten'd to Dublin, against your return. Of this resolution to defer your going into Ulster, you may well think that we woud have made stay, if you had given us more timely warning, or if we could have imagined by the contents of your own writings, that you woud have spent pine weeks abroad. At your return when a third part of July was pass'd, and that you had understood our dislike of your former courses, and made your excuse of undertaking it only in respect of your conformity to the counsel's opinions, with great protestations of hast into the north; then we receiv'd another letter of new reasons to suspend that journey yet a while, and to draw the army into

The fruit whereof was no other at your home coming, but more relations of further miseries of our army

army and greater difficultys to perform the Ulster war. Then follow'd from you and the counsell a new demand of two thousand men, to which if we woud assent you woud speedily undertake what we had so often commanded; when that was granted, and your going outward promised by diverse letters, we receive by this bearer now fresh advice, that all you can do is to go to the frontier, and that you have provided only for twenty days victual, in which kind of proceeding we must deal plainly with you, and that counsell that it were more proper for them to leave troubling themselves with influencing us, by what rules our power and their obedience are limited, and to bethink them (if the courtes have been only derived from their counsell) how to answer this part of theirs, to traine us into a new expence, for one end; and to employ it uppon another, to which we never woud have assented; if we could have suspected it, should have been undertaken before we heard it was in action; and therefore, we do wonder how it can be answered, seeing your attempt is not in the capital traitors country, that you have increased. But it is true as we have often said, that we are drawn on to expence by little and little, and by protestations of great resolutions in generalities, till they come to particular operations; of all which courtes, whosoever shall examine any of the arguments used for excuse, shall find that your own proceedings beget the difficultys, and that no just cause do breed the alteration. If lack of numbers, if sickness of the army be the reasons, why was not the action undertaken when the army was in better state; if winter approach, why were the summer months of July and August lost; if the spring was too soon and the summer that followed otherwise spent: if the harvest that succeeded were so neglected, as nothing hath been done; and if it be true that in the winter nothing must be done: then surely must we conclude, that none of the four quarters of the year will be in season for you and that counsell to agree of Tyrone's prosecution, for which all our charge was intended.—Further we require you to consider, whether we have not great cause to think, that the purpose is not to end the war, when yourself have so often told us, that all the petty undertaking in Leinster, Monster, and Connaught, are but loss of time, consumption of treasure, and waste of our people, untill Tyrone himself be first beaten, on whom all the rest depend. Do not you see that he maketh the war with us, in all parts by his ministers seconding all places where any attempt be offered? Who doth not see that if this course be continued, the wars are likely to spend us and our kingdom beyond all moderation; as well as the report of the success in all places hath blemish'd our honour, and encouraged others in no small proportion. We know that we cannot so much fail in judgment, as not to understand, that all the world saith, how time is dally'd, though you think that the allowance of that counsell, (whose subscriptions are your echoes) shall serve and satisfie us. How woud you have derided any man else, that should have followed your steps. How often have you told us, that others which preceded you, had no intent to end the war; how often resolved us, that untill Longfole and Ballishannon were planted, there woud be no hope of doing service uppon the capital rebels. We must therefore let you know, that as it cannot be ignorance, so can it not be want of means, for you had your asking; you had choice of times, you had power and authority, more ample than ever any had or ever shall have; it may well be judged with how little contentment we search out these and other errors, for who doth willingly seeke for that which they are so loth to find; but how should that be hidden that is so palpable. And therefore, to leave that which is past, and that you may prepare to remedy matters of weight hereafter, rather than to fill your papers with many impertinent arguments, being in your general letters, favouring still of many points of humour that concerne only the private of you (our lieutenant) We do tell you plainly, that are of that counsell, that we wonder at your indiscretion, to subscribe to letters which concerne our public service, when they are mixed with many private, and directed to our counsell table; which is not wont to handle things of so small importance. To conclude, that you will say though the army be in list nineteen thousand, that you have them not; we answer then to you our treasurer, that we are ill serv'd, and that there need not so frequent demands of full pay; if you will say that the muster master is to blame, we much muse then, why he is not punished; tho' say we might to you our general, (if we woud ex ore proprio indicare) that all defect by musters, (yea in never so remote garrisons) have been affirm'd to us, to deserve to be imputed to the want of care in the general. For the small proportion you say you carry with you, of three thousand five hundred foot, when lately we augmented you two thousand more; it is to us past comprehension, except it be that you have left too great numbers in unnecessary garrisons, which do increase our charge, and diminish our army, which we commande you to reforme, especially since by your continual report of the state of every province, you describe them all to be in worst condition, than ever they were before you set foot in that kingdom; so that whoever shall write the story of this year's action, must say, that we were at great charge to hazard our kingdom; and you have taken great pains to prepare for many purposes, which perish without undertaking.—And therefore, because we see now by your own words, that the hope is spent of this year's service, uppon Tyrone and Odonnell, we do command you and our counsell jointly, to fall into present deliberation, and thereupon to send us over in writing, a true declaration of the estate to which you have brought our kingdom, and what be the effects which this journey hath produced, and why these garrisons which you will plant (as far within the land in the Brenny and Monaghan, as others whereof we have written) shall not have the same difficultys. Secondly, we look to hear from you and them jointly, how you think fit that the remaine of this year shall be employ'd, in what kind of war, and when and with what numbers; which being done and sent us hither in writing, with all expedition, you shall then understand our pleasure, in all things fit for our service; untill which time we command you to be very carefull to meete with all inconveniencies that may arise in that kingdom, where the evil effected will grow so insolent uppon our ill success, and the good subjects grow desperate, when they see the best of our preserving them.—We have seen a writing in form of a cartell, full of challenges that are impertinent and of comparisons that are needles, such as hath not been before this time presented to a state, except it be done now with a hope to terrifie all men from censuring your proceedings. Had it not been enough to have sent us the testimony of the counsell, but that you must call so many of those that are of slender experience, and none of our counsell to such a form of subscription. Surely, however you may have warranted them, we doubt not but to let them know what belongs to us, to you, and to themselves; and thus, expeding your answer, we end. At our Manor of Nonesuch, the 14th of September, in the 41st year of our reign, 1599."

"To our right trusty, and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, the Earle of Essex, our lieutenant and governor general of our kingdom of Ireland, and to the rest of our counsell there."

§ "George Carew, Baron of Clopton, and Earl of Totnes, was born in this county; but whether at Upton-Hillion, near Crediton, or at Exeter, in the house there, belonging to the Arch-deaconry of Totnes, or where else, I am not able to determine."

termina. He was second son of George Carew, D. D. who was third son of Sir Edmund Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, Knight, by Katharine his wife, daughter of Sir William Huddesfeld. Which Sir Edmund was a brave soldier, and knighted for the gallant service he did unto King Henry 7. at Bosworth-field. He had four sons, all famous men; as first, Sir William, who by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, had issue George Carew, drown'd at sea in the Mary Rose, A. 87 K. Henry 8. Sir Philip, a Knight of Malta, and Sir Peter, an eminent soldier in the Irish wars; who all died without issue whereby Mohuns-Ottery fell to their sister and heir; whose daughter and heir brought it to Southcot.—Second, Sir Edmund had issue Thomas Carew of Bicklegh. Third, George Carew, D. D. and fourth, Sir Gawen Carew of Wood in this county, Kt. a great courtier, belonging to Queen Elizabeth.—George (however the genius of the family inclin'd the others generally to arms) addict'd himself to the arts; and became a member of the University of Oxford, spending some time in the house then called King Henry the eighth's hall, since swallowed up of Christ-Church. How long he continued is uncertain; but certain it is, that having been resident here a while, he betroth'd in marriage a noble young gentlewoman, of excellent virtues, who being a little after snatch'd away from him by immature death, he took the stroke so tenderly, that he resolv'd to leave his country, and travel beyond sea. After some time, returning into England, he took holy orders; with this especial aim, that he might be no more obnoxious to love, and the contingencies of matrimony. However, at length he chang'd his resolution. and married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Harvy, Kt. by whom he had two famous sons, Sir Peter, an excellent soldier, and Sir George, Earl of Totnes; and one daughter, married to Walter Dourish of Dourish in the parish of Sanford, Esq. from whom, in a direct line, is descended the present heir of that ancient name and family.—Before I proceed to the Earl, I shall crave leave to speak something farther of his father, Dr. George Carew. He was, first, Arch-deacon of Totnes; then Dean of Bristol; next, Chantor of the church of Salisbury; after that, Chaplain and Dean of the chapel to Q. Eliz. then Dean of Christ-Church in Oxford, Anno. 1559; afterward Dean of Exeter; and lastly, Dean of Windfor. From all which preferments, growing rich, he purchased a good estate, rebuild'd the house of Upton-Hillion aforesaid; which he left unto his son, Sir Peter (having bought the site and demesns himself); who dying without issue, left it to his brother, the Earl of Totnes; who sold it to the ancestor of Sir Walter Young, Baronet, whose now it is. But to go on.—George Carew, the younger son of the Dean, for his better education, went to Oxford, where he became gentleman-commoner of Broad-Gates-Hall, now Pembroke-College, An. 1572, and of his age fifteen. At the same time, two of his name are said to have studied in University College; which hath given occasion to some, to challenge this person for theirs. However, this gentleman being more delighted in martial affairs, than in the solitary shades of a study, left the University, without taking any degree, and betook himself to travel.—The first place, we find, he went into was Ireland, at that time the scene of noble actions; where he had soon a command given him in the wars, which he diligently pursued against that noted rebel, the Earl of Desmond, a seditious man; who occasioned great disturbance to the English government in that kingdom.—This gentleman having behaved himself very well in Ireland, his merits, at length, were made known to Q. Elizabeth of gracious memory; upon which she made him one of her council there, and master of the ordnance in that kingdom. In which last employment, he behaved himself with great renown in various expeditions; as he did likewise, some years after, in his voyage to Cadiz in Spain.—Sometime after this, he returned to England; and coming to Oxford, he was, in company with other persons of quality, as Ferdinando Earl of Derby, Sir John Spencer, &c. in the year of our Lord 1589, in the month of September, created master of arts.—Sometime after this, he went back into Ireland again; and when that unhappy kingdom was, in a manner, over-run with a domestic rebellion, and a Spanish army, Sir George Carew was made Lord President of Munster for three years; at what time, joyning his forces with those of the Earl of Thomond, he took divers castles and strong holds, in those parts; as Logher, Crome, Glanc, Carigroile, Ruthmore, &c.; and at length brought the titular Earl of Desmond, one of the most active rebels there, to his trial. How greatly this carriage and conduct of his, pleased his gracious mistress Q. Elizabeth, may appear from that letter sent him by her Majesty, An. 1601, written with her own hand. A copy whereof here follows:

My faithful George,

If ever more services of worth, were performed in shorter space, than you have done, we are deceived among many eyewitnesses: we have received the fruit thereof; and bid you faithfully credit, that whatsoever wit, courage, or care may do, we truly find, they have all been thorowly acted in all your charge. And for the same, believe, that it shall neither be unre-membred, nor unrewarded: and, in the mean while, believe, my help, nor prayers, shall never fail you.

Your sovereign, that best regards you,

E. R.

After K. James I. of blessed memory, came to the crown of England, Sir George Carew was called home; and in the first year of his reign, was constituted governor of the isle of Guernsey and Castle-Cornet. In the third year of that King, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of, the Lord Carew of Clopton: he having married Joice, daughter and co-heir to William Clopton of Clopton, in the county of Warwick, Esq. Afterwards, he became vice-chamberlain and treasurer to Q. Anne, consort-royal to K. Jam. I. then master of the ordnance throughout England, and of the privy-council to that prince.—Upon the death of K. James, when Charles the first succeeded in the English Throne, he was, by that gracious King, on the 5th of Febr. in the first year of his reign, created Earl of Totnes, in his own country; the same place whereof, before, his father had been the arch-deacon. At what time he was under this most honorable character, that he was a faithful subject, a valiant and prudent commander, an honest counsellor, a gentle scholar, a lover of antiquities, and a great patron of learning. For amidst his busy employments there (what is not a little observable) as an argument of his affection to that kind of study, he wrote an historical account of all the memorable passages which hapned in Ireland, during the term of those three years he continued there, under this title:—*Patata Hibernia: or, The History of the late Wars in Ireland*. London Print. Folio, 1633, with his effigies before, and these verses under it:

‘Talis erat vultu: sed lingua, mente, manu;

‘Qualis erat, qui vult dicere, scripta legat.

‘Consulat aut, samam, qui lingua mente, manu;

‘Vincere hunc, fama judice, rarus erat.

which

Which may thus be rendred into English :

Such was his face ; but's tongue, his mind, his hand,
Who best would know, from's works must understand.
Him who excels, in tongue, in hand, in mind,
Though fame herself be judg, 'tis rare to find.

Of which history, contain'g those three years transactions in Munster, that he was there, the said Earl's own exploits are not the least part.—This work, while he lived, was first, reserved for his own private satisfaction. Secondly, preserved for the furtherance of a general history of the kingdom of Ireland, when some industrious writer should undertake a compleat description of those affairs. And lastly, out of his own retired modesty, it was by him held back from the stage of publication, lest himself, being a principal actor in many of the particulars, he might be thought to give utterance to his private merit and services ; however justly memorable.—After the Earl's death, this book came into the hands of his faithful and trusty servant, if not his natural son, called Thomas Stafford, for his good services in Ireland also knighted, by whom, being first offered to the view and censure of divers learned and judicious persons, it was at length published.—Besides his *Pacata Hibernia*, this noble Earl hath, in four large volumes, collected several chronologies, charters, letters, muniments, and other materials belonging to Ireland ; which, as choice rarities, are at this day reserved in the Bodleian Library.—He also made several collections, notes, and extracts for writing the history of the reign of K. Hen. 5. which were remitted into the history of Great Britain, published by John Speed ; of which author, and his work, one hath given this remarkable character : for stile and industry (saith he) it is such, that for one who (as Martial speaks) had neither a Græcum *χρησ*, nor an Ave Latinum, it is without many fellows in Europe.—This noble Earl ended his days at the Savoy, in the Strand, near London, on the 27th of March, 1629, being then of the age of seventy three years, and near ten months. Soon after his death, his body was conveyed to Stratford, upon Avon, in Warwickshire, in which stood Clopton-Houfe, the seat of his lady's family ; and was interred at the upper end of an isle, on the north-side of that parish church, among the ancestors, and near the place where she herself was afterwards laid.—Over whose grave, and to whose memory, a very stately monument was soon after erected, by the care and kindness of Joice his lady ; adorned by Vrfula, the wife of Henry Nevil, of Holt in Leicestershire, Esq. this lady's sister's daughter ; as may be seen from this inscription :

*Georgio Totonefia Comiti &
Comitissa Joesa Gul. Clopton
Arm. Coharredi, Materterefum
Optime Merenti.*

P.

*Vrfula uxor Henr. Nevil de
Holt Leicest. Arm.*

A very lively draught of this noble monument, may be seen in Sir William Dugdal's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* ; where the Earl and his Countess are represented, lying side by side, in their robes and coronets, under a noble arch, adorned with their coats of arms, in the midst whereof is a fair marble table, containing this large epitaph.

D. O. M.

Et

Memorie Sacrum.

Qui in spem immortalitatis, mortales hic deposuit exuvias Georgivs Carew, antiquissima nobilissimaq; Ortus Prospacia eadem scilicet Mascula stirpe qua illustrissima Giraldinorum in Hibernia & Windeforiensium in Anglia familie à Carew-Castro in agro Pentbrochiensi Cognomen sortitus est. Ab in eunte Ætate Bellicis Studis Innutritus, Ordines in Hibernia adhuc Juvenis contra Rebellem Desmonie Comitem primum duxit. Postea Elizabethæ felicissimæ Memoriz Reginz in eodem Regno Consiliarius, & Tormentorum Bellicorum Præfectus fuit. Quo etiam munere in variis Expeditionibus, in illa præsertim longe celeberrima qua Cades Hispaniæ expugnata sunt Anno MDXCVI. feliciter perfunctus est. Demum cum Hibernia univërfa domesticæ Rebellionis & Hispanicæ Invasionis incendio flagraret, Momonie Præfectus per integrum Triennium, contra Hostes, tam internos quam externos multa fortiter, fideliterq; gessit. Tandem in Angliam revocatus a Jacobo Magnæ Britanniz Rege, ad Baronis de Clopton dignitatem evectus, Annæ Reginz Procamerarius & Thesaurarius, Tormentorum Bellicorum per totam Angliam Præfectus, Garnseis Insulæ Gubernator constitutus, & in Secretioris Consilii Senatuum Cooptatus est. Jacobo deinde ad Cœlestem Patriam evocato, Carolo filio usque adeo Charus fuit, ut inter alia non vulgaria Benevoli affectus indicia, ab eo Comitissæ de Totnes honore Solenni investitura exornatus fuerit.—Tantus vir, Natalium Splendore illustris, Belli & Pacis artibus Ornatissimus, magnos Honores propria virtute consecutus, cum ad plenam & adultam Senectutem pervenisset, Pie, Placideq; Animam Deo Creatori reddidit Londini in ædibus Sabaudie.

Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis juxta Anglicam Computationem MDCCXIX die Martii xxvii.

Vixit Annos LXXIII Menses fere x.

Joesa Clopton, cujus Effigies hic cernitur, antiqua Cloptonorum Familia, filia primogenita & Hæres ex Semisse, Gußelmi Clopton de Clopton Armigeri, Conjux Mæstissima viri charissimi & optime Meriti cum quo vixit Annos xlix, Memoriz pariter ac sum, in spem felicissimæ Resurrectionis, Monumentum hoc, quo Supremo Munere, non sine Lachrymis Consecravit. Illa vixit Annos Lxxviii & xliii die Januarii obiit Anno Dom. M.DC.XXX.VI.

Of which noble Earl, I shall only add that honorable character, given of him by Dr. Fuller, in his *England's Worthies*, that for state-affairs, George Carew, privy counsellor of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was as able a man, as the age, he lived in, produced.—This Earl had an elder brother, whose name was Sir Peter Carew, a very noble knight, as Camden calls him, and of approved virtue. He was also, an excellent soldier, and did great service to the crown of England, in the kingdom of Ireland ; where he died, and was buried at Waterford, Dec. 15, 1575.—Notwithstanding which, there is a noble memorial erected to him, and Sir Gawen Carew his uncle ; and another to Sir Peter Carew of Mohuns-Ottery, Kt.

(a)

school of honour. "Master *William Lower* (says *Carew*) late captain of Sir Francis Vere's company in Netherland, hath opened the war-schoole with a great many Cornish young gentlemen, that under his conduct fought to conforme themselves to his patterne, everie way accomplished with all the due parts of honour."* Thomas Bonython of Bonython, Esq. was, also, a captain in the Low-country-wars. *John Carew* of Penwarne, in Mevagissy, Esq. (son to Peter Carew) signalized himself in the Low-country-wars, and at the famous siege of Ostend, in 1601; where his right hand was shot off by a cannon ball, in lieu of which he had a wooden hand with springs: this is still preserved at Heligan.† Though, in the reign of Elizabeth, Cornwall will admit of few additional

(a great soldier likewise) at the upper end of the north ambulatory, in St. Peter's church, at Exeter, in, or near, the Lady Mary's Chappel; on one of which are found these words:

Viro
Nobilissimo D. Petro Carew
Equiti Aurato,
Est hoc Structum Monumentum:
Qui Obiit Rosa in Laginia Hibernia 27
Novem. Sepultus autem Waterfordia
15 Decem. 1575.

Terra Cadaver habet ———" Prince, pp. 196, 199.

† In enumerating a few of those gentlemen who served her majesty abroad, I am reminded of Sir Thomas Baskerville, who from the connexion of the Polwheles with his family, may here, perhaps, not improperly be introduced; especially as the following lines to his memory, occur in a MS. volume of poems by John Polwhele; of which poems further notice will be taken in the philological department of the work.—"In memory of the right worthy and valiant gentleman Sir Thomas Baskerville, Knight, chief commander of her Majesties forces in Picardy, in the service of the French King; who deceased there 4th June, 1597.

These are the glories of a worthy praise,
Which, noble Baskerville! here now we read;
In honour of thy life and latter daies,
To number thee amongst the blessed dead.
A pure regarde to the immortall parte,
A spotles minde, a hodie prone to paine;
A givinge hande, and an undaunted hearte,
And all these vertues voyde of all disdaine.
And all these vertues, yet not soe unknowne,
But Netherlands, but Indies, Spaine, and France
Can witnesse that these honours were thine owne,
Which they reserve thy meritt to advance;
That valour should not perish voyde of fame,
Nor noble deeds but leave a noble name.

This monument is behinde the high altar in the cathedrall church of St. Paul, in London. He was my wives neere kinsman, descended from Earlsy Castle, in Herefordshire. John Polwhele."—This much for my poetical ancestor. I shall only remark, that in a book entitled, "the State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government," by Dr. William King, Bishop of Derry," I found at p. 330, *Baskerville Polwhele*, Pursuivant in Chancery. [See O.S. Edit. being the third with additions.] At p. 386, occurs *Barth. Polwheele*, member for the borough of Caryesfort, in Ireland. This name is introduced among those of the knights, citizens, and burgesses returned to the Parliament, beginning the 7th of May, 1689.

* *Carew*, f. 62, b.

† "In S. Ewe the seat of his great grandson John Tremayne, Esq. of which accident and of Carew's unbroken cottage, Camden, in his *Annals of Elizabeth*, has made this honourable mention. "Nec tacendus Joannes Carew ab Antonio Cornubiensis Adolescentulus, qui inter erumpendum, brachium majoris tormenti impetu avulsam et longius projectum, sociis condolentibus, infracto animo, sine omni doloris sensu in oppidum altera manu retulit, et chirurgus monstrans, Ecce, inquit, brachium quod hodie universo corpori infervivit." To which let me add, what his grandson, the late Lewis Tremayne has often told me, that he gave it to his landlady to bury it with these words: "Here, landlady, this is the hand that cut the pudding to-day." For tho' Camden calls it an arm, it was the hand only taken off about the wrist." *Tonkin's MS.*—"William Mohun, Esq. of Trencreek, was a captain under Sir Walter Raleigh, in several expeditions; particularly his last unfortunate one to Guinea." *Tonkin's MS.*—"Captaine George Wray by a rare temperate of vertues, breathed courage into his soldiers, purchased love amongst his acquaintance, and bred dismay in his enemies." And "Captaine Hender was the absolute man of war for precise observing marchall rules which his dayes afforded, besides his commendable sufficiency of head and hand for invention and execution." *Carew*, f. 62. b.—"John Drake of Ash, by Amey his wife, daughter of Roger

additional observations; yet the attention of the Queen was by no means engrossed by war or commerce. To the religious establishment—to Protestantism as opposed to Popery, Elizabeth was ostensibly a zealous friend: but she was a mere state-religionist. §

Before

Roger Grenville of Stowe, (ancestor of the Right Hon. John Earl of Bath, says *Prince*) had issue Sir Bernard Drake," who distinguished himself as a soldier in Elizabeth's reign. See *Prince* pp. 244, 245, 246.

§ Among the Priests and Jesuits who are exhibited in the black catalogue of criminals by Protestants, and in the bright lists of Saints and Martyrs by papists, *Granger* mentions *Cuthbert Mayne*. He was executed at Launceston, in 1579. Of this person, is preserved an engraved portrait, 4to. Mezz. *Granger*, vol. 1. p. 226.—But Mayne was not the only Cornishman who felt the severity of Elizabeth's law against Papists; though he was the first of all her subjects, against whom it was put in execution. FRANCIS TREGIAN, a gentleman who had harboured Cuthbert, was condemned to the loss of his estates, and to perpetual imprisonment. Of this circumstance *Tonkin* has given us a very full account. "Mr. Carew (says *Tonkin*) tho' it happened in his time, doth not mention the great misfortune which befell *Francis Tregian*, Esq. tho' it ended in the total ruine of this wealthy and flourishing family. In giving an account of which, I will be as brief as the thing will bear. Mr. Camden has touched on it, in his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* (A. D. 1577, Reg. 19): "Hactenus serena tranquillitas Pontificiis in Angliâ affulsit, qui, quâdam misericordii conniventia sua sacra inter privatos parietes, licetilla legibus interdicta pecuniaria multa inflicta, quodam modo impunè celebrârant; nec regina vim conscientie afferendam censuit. Verum postquam illud fulmen excommunicationis Romæ in reginam fuisset ejaculatum, in nubes et tempestates serenitas illa paulatim abiit, legemque elicit anno 1571, contra eos, qui ejusmodi Bullas, Agnos Dei, et Grana Benedicte, Papalis obsequii testem, in regnum intulerint, aut aliquem Romanæ ecclesiæ reconciliarint, ut diximus. Primus hæc lege tenebatur Cuthbertus Mainus sacerdos qui, Pontificiæ contra Principem potentie assertor pervicax, without any overt-act, as far as appears here, against the new law, by bringing in his Bulls, &c. or by reconciling any to the church of Rome, ("ad Fanum Stephani (Launceston vulgò vocant) in Cornwalliâ supplicio affectus, et Trugionus nobilis qui cum hospitio acceperat," only had entertained him in his house), "fortunis everfus, perpetuoque carceri adjudicatus." And that you may see what a noble fortune he lost, it being his hard hap to be the first, as Cuthbert Maine to suffer death, so he to lose his estate and liberty, by this severe law; and being, besides, myself descended from this gentleman's sister, Jane Tregian married to Thomas Tonkin of Trevaunance; I shall here set down an abstract of an exemplification of the inquisition taken at Launceston 5 Car. 1, on the lands, &c. of the said Mr. Tregian; of which I shall give only the substance here, [referring myself for a fuller account to my fol. book, vol. 2, p. exemplif. penes me] "Inspezimus etiam," &c. Inquisitio indentat. capt. apud Launceston in Com. prædict. on Monday the 1st of March, An. 5. Car. before William Wray, Knight; Walter Langdon, Knight, James Bagg, Knight, Nicholas Burlace, Esq. Peter Hufley, Esq. and William Stowell, Gent. commissioners, &c.; on the oaths of Sampson Manington, Esq. Robert Dodson, Esq. Nicholas Leach, Esq. Christopher Pollard, Gent. Humfr. Lower, Gent. Richard Lanyon, Gent. Francis Rawle, Gent. Timothy Browning, Gent. John French, Gent. Oliver White, Gent. James Hoskins, Gent. Richard Bettison, Gent. Degory Prowse, Gent. John Rawlyn, Gent. and Roger Edgcombe, Gent. That the said Francis Trugeon, in the said commission named was indicted, convicted, and attainted of Præmunire as in the said commission is contained, on the said 20th of April, 19 Elizabeth; and also on Monday aforesaid, in the said 4th week in Lent, An. 21 Elizabeth, was seized of

The Manor of Digembris alias Degembris in Poch. de Newlyn, et alibi, quæ valent per ann. in omnibus	£. s. d.
exitibus ultra reprimas,	21 4 8
The Manor of Trewitby cum Ptiis in Poch. de Probus, &c.	15 2 0
The Manor of Tregyn alias Tregon, cum Ptiis in Poch. de St. Ewe,	4 0 0
The Manor of Tremolla alias Tremollet, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Northill, Linkinhorne et Liskeard, &c.	5 12 8
The Manor of Bodmin alias Bodnian, et Heyland, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Bodman et Loftwithiel, &c.	13 0 0
The Manor of Landegey and Lanner, cum Ptiis in Poch. de St. Key, et alibi, quæ valent, &c.	36 10 8
The Manor of Carvolge alias Carvaghe, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Morva et St. Jes, et alibi,	4 14 6
The Manor of Tollays alias Tollgus, cum Ptiis in Poch. Redruth et St. Just, et alibi,	23 10 0
The Manor of Truro et Tregewe, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Kenwyn et Truro, et alibi quæ valent,	22 15 4
The Manor of Bedocke alias Befacke, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Lazacke, et alibi, &c.	11 8 1
The Manor of Wolvedon alais Gowlden, cum Ptiis in Poch. de Probus et Tregony, et alibi, &c.	242 13 10
	400 11 9
<hr/>	
The Manor of Treleigh cum Ptiis in Poch. de Redruth, &c.	4 4 0
The Manor of East Drays cum Ptiis in Poch. de St. Nyoth and St. Cleere, four parts in five, quæ valent,	10 0 0
The Manor of Kalenso cum Ptiis in Poch. de Hilary et Sythney, four parts in five, quæ valent, &c.	10 11 6
The Manor of Elerkey and Lanyhorne alias Rewyn Lanyhorne in Poch. de Ruan et St. Verryan, one half, quæ valent,	17 17 8
The Manor of Penpoll alias Penpole, cum Ptiis in Poch. de St. Germyns et Quethiocke, one half, quæ valent, &c.	32 14 8
The Manor of Bunerlake, cum Ptiis in Poch. de St. Ive, one half, quæ valent, &c.	4 10 6
A Burgage in Leskeard, &c. cum Ptiis,	1 0 0
Severall Tenements in Rogervei et Leftreiake in Germow et Brake,	0 10 4
A Tenement in Trewerrys alias Tregwerys in Poch. de Probus,	0 2 0

A Tenement in Villā de Grampont, et valet, &c.	0	6	0
The Manor of Rosemodens alias Rosemodros, cum Ptiis, in Poob. de Buryan St. Hillarie Pawle et Gwynniet, four parts in five, quæ valent, &c.	15	0	0
	96	18	3
The other side	400	11	9
In all	497	9	0

The said jurors farther say, that the said Francis Tregian was not possessed of any other lands and tenements, "prædicto die Aprilis, 19. Elizab. aut die quæ in quartâ septimanâ Quadragesimæ, 21 Eliz. seu unquam postea tenuit," as far as could any way appear to them at the taking of this inquisition. "Et Jurator. predict. ulterius dicunt quod Georgius Cary Miles, Marefchallus &c. &c. nuper Regina Elizab." by letters patent of the great seal of the said Queen, to the said Sir George Cary, Knight, and his heirs male, of all the aforesaid Manors, &c. bearing date at Westminster, 27th June, An. 21, Eliz. did enter into all the said premises, and did possess the same till the 5th November An. 36, Eliz.; and that the said premises "valent per Ann. in omnibus Exitibus ultra reprimas £.340. (I don't know how to reconcile this with the former sum) and that the said Sir George Cary on the said 5th November, 36 Eliz. did sell the said Manor of Rosemodros to one Ezekiel Groffe of Trelodevus, in the parish of Burienne, Gent. to have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, for the summe of £.700 leg. mon. Angl." and that from thence to the 7th Sept. or thereabouts, in the 1. Jacob. the said Sir George Cary was possessed of all the other aforesaid Manors, &c. which were worth yearly, viz. £.325. (when the said Sir George, being then Lord Hunfdon, died); and that then the most noble Lady Hunfdon, widow, [who had these estates in jointure, it seems.] after the death of the said George Cary her husband, did possess the same to the 29th June in the 5. Jacob. when she did sell and convey all the said Manors, &c. (except the Manor of Rosemodros aforesaid) to Francis Trugeon, Jun. Esq. the son of the aforesaid Francis Trugeon, Esq. (who was, I suppose lately dead) [but who, from the epithet of Junior to his son, appears to be actually alive.] for the summe of £.6500 leg. mon. Angl.; and the said Francis Trugeon was not only to possess and enjoy the aforesaid Manors, &c. in the county of Cornwall aforesaid, but also all those in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and elsewhere in the kingdom of England, which had been the lands, &c. of the said Francis Trugeon, the father. [By which it appears, that *these in this inquisition were not the whole estate* of the said Francis, but only *those which he had in this county*, beyond which these jurors could not go]; [and that Francis the father had never been deprived of those out of this county] and the said Francis Trugeon the son, did accordingly enter on, and enjoy the same, to or about (from the said 29th June, 5 Jacob) the month of January in the said 5 Jacob. when the said Francis Trugeon was convicted of recusancy, secundum formam Statuti in de editi, &c. and then, by reason of such conviction, two parts of the premises aforesaid, were seized into the hands of the late King James; and the said King, by his letters patent bearing date in or about the month of February, in the 6th of his reign, and under his great seal of England, did grant the said two parts to George Bland, Esq. for the term of 41 years at a yearly rent, as by the said letters patent doth more fully appear; and the said Francis Trugeon being thus seized afterwards, to wit, in St. Hilary Terme in the 7th of the said King James, a fine was levied in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, between Humphrey Victor Querent, and the said Francis Trugeon, the son, Esq. — of the Manors of Wolvedon, Treworgye, Degembria, Befacke, Trurrow, Tolgoofe, Kalenfa, Carvath, Bodmyn, Tregyn, Landygey, East-Dreanes, and Tremoloth, and of the half of the Manors of Penpoll, Bunardake, Elerkey et Rewean Lanyhorne, "com Ptiis in cum. Cornubie existen." parcell of those which had been so forfeited by the said Francis Tregian, the father, in the said Queen Elizabeth's reign. And the jurat aforesaid farther say, that the said Francis Tregian the son did possess the same, and receive the rents, &c. (the said two parts, by the said King James demised as aforesaid, excepted) from the said 29th June, 5. Jacob. to Trinity Term, in the 8th of the said King James. And the jurat aforesaid farther say, that the said Francis Tregian the son, did receive after the said 29th June, 5 Jacob. for the fines lands and tenements by him demised; and granted within his manor of Penpoll aforesaid, the summe of £.1700, leg. mon. Angl.; and that the said Dame Elisabeth Cary, during her widowhood, "seu dum fuit sola," did receive of William Williams for the fine of a Messuage and Tenement in the Manor of Treworgye, the summe of £.30, leg. mon. Angl.; and that the aforesaid Ezekiel Groffe of Camborne, Gent. at the time of the taking of this inquisition, was possessed of the Manors of Kalenfo, Carvath, et Tolgoofe, beside the aforesaid Manor of Rosemodros; and that John Cooke of St. Alyn, Gent. was possessed of the Manor of Trurrow; and that William Coryton, Esq. was possessed of parcel of the half of the Manor of Penpoll; and that John Moyle, Esq. was possessed of a Tenement, called Out Crew, parcell of the said Manor of Penpoll; and that, as for the rest of the said Manors, &c. abovementioned, who were then possessed of the same, the jurator. aforesaid, knew not, &c. Inspecimus a certificate of the said commission and inquisition, &c.; delivered into "Cancellariam nostram 30th Mart. 5. Car." We therefore, at the request of our well-beloved subject John Arundell, Esq. have caused the same to be exemplified by these presents: Teste meipso apud Westmon. decimo nono die Julii An. Regni nostri nono.

CESAR.

Examinatur Pnos { Ro. Roche, }
et { et } Clericos.
Jochem Page }

Note, here, that you are not to judge of the real value of Tregian's estate by this return, which is only of the conventional rents; except it be in the Manor of Gowliden, where the demesne is valued as well as the rents; and probably all the demesne that he had, including Tregian, Trewithgy, &c.; some of which were then in demesne, by reason that they are not named in the value of the several Manors. And this must be farther observed, that these jurors returned only the ancient rents, &c. as was ever usual in such cases. I have heard several intelligent people say, that the estate of this family in this county only, was worth at the least £.3000 per ann. besides a great summe they were possessed of in ready money: which enabled them

M

affectus

Before JAMES was universally acknowledged as our rightful Sovereign, one of the representatives of a house deservedly respected beyond most others in Cornwall or Devon, I mean Sir Robert Basset, was no mean competitor for the crown, tho' in his ambitious aims he was unfortunate. At Heanton-Court, lived Sir Robert Basset. Descended by his grandmother from the Plantagenet, and conscious of his royal blood, he made some pretensions to the crown of England, in the beginning of the reign of James I. but not able to make them good, he was forced to fly into France to save his head. To compound for which, together with his high and generous way of living, he greatly exhausted his estate; selling off with White-Chapel, (the ancient house) no less than thirty manors of land.* It is conjectured, tho' I do not know with what degree of probability, that the connexion of Sir W. Raleigh with Basset, was one cause of Sir Walter's† disgrace and death. Mr. Oldys, speaking of James's dislike

to make such a noble house here, of which the ruins are still magnificent; among which, under an old tower, they still show the place, where Cuthbert Mayne the Priest was found concealed.¶ As for Francis Tregian the father, Esq. he was (saith Norden's Description of Cornwall, p. 58) "nere twenty years imprisoned; but he is now at libertie," [released at last by Elizabeth herself about 1597], and liveth with sufficient glorie nere London; having no use of his lande, which was in the hands of the late Lord Hunston, Lord Chamberlaine to her late Majesty. [This shows Norden to have written after Sept. 1603, when Lord Hunston appears above to have died; and Tregian the elder, to be then alive.] "The gentleman's reliefe is thought to grow by the bounty of such as affecte his parte." [It grew, as appears above, from the estates which he was still allowed to retain in Devon, Somerset, and elsewhere in the kingdom of England; which enabled him, by his son, to redeem his Cornish estates from Lady Hunston, at the expence of £.6500, on the 29th June, in the 5th of King James or 1608; and which equally enabled him when Norden wrote, just before in all probability, to "live with sufficient glory nere London."]—Francis Tregian the son, finding that he could not stem the tide; but that either thro' malice, or eagernes of those that were gaping after his estates, (or rather through the growing spirit of persecution against the Papists, from the gunpowder plot of November 5, 1605,) he was once more (in January 1608) outed of the best part of it; he made the best of a bad market, raised what he could by compounding, (as I believe) with the crown, (for this affair is left in the dark,) and shipped himself off for Spain, (after Trinity term in the 8th of King James, or 1611, when he appears above to have discontinued to possess his third share; having from the 29th of June, 1608, when he redeemed the estates, to Trinity term 1611, when he sold them, received £.1700 for fines in his Manor of Penpoll only) where, as 'tis said, he was very well received on account of his, and his father's sufferings for his religion, and made a grandee of that kingdom. Where his posterity still flourish, by the title of Marquesses of St. Angelo: but whether this be true or not, I cannot affirm; having it only by tradition; [a tradition that still remains in general to this day.] However, we hear no more of him in this county. Tonkin's MSS. [Whitaker's]

* Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. 1. col. 366. *Prince*, pp. 113, 114.

† "In order to extenuate the conduct of King James I. in the case of Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Hume seems to have been much inclined to blacken the character of that celebrated person.‡ And his principal authority for much of what he says upon this subject, is King James's "Declaration of the demeanour and carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, as well in his voyage, as in, and thence his return; and of the true motives and inducements which occasioned his majesty to proceed in doing justice upon him, as hath been done." But notwithstanding what our historian hath urged to make this royal publication§ appear of "undoubted credit," it is certain, that an artful defence, of an odious and unpopular measure,

¶ Tradition still reports, but only with a voice reflected faintly back from some old persons now shrouded in their graves, that the Sheriff, sent to examine the house for Mr. Mayne, designedly made a very slight examination, and then sat down to drink with Mr. Tregian; that, in this exercise of hospitality and mirth, Mr. Tregian was so far thrown off his guard, as to joke the Sheriff upon his examination, even to alledge he had not examined one room, and at last, to show him the privy as a room unexamined; that the Sheriff fired upon this very unseasonable jest, declared he knew where the Priest was, and went immediately to Mr. Mayne's lurking-place, the confessional at the further end of the chaplain's room.

‡ Hist. vol. vi. p. 31, 34, 35, 36, 37. edit. 1763.

§ In the preamble to this declaration it is said, "although Kings be not bound to give account of their actions to any but God alone; yet such are his majesty's proceedings, as he hath always been willing to bring them before sun and moon, and carefully to satisfy all his good people with his intentions and courses, giving as well to future times, as to the present, true and undisguised declarations of them." Harleian Miscellany, vol. iii. p. 28. It appears, that Sir Walter Raleigh was apprehensive that somewhat would be published after his death to traduce his memory: for when he was upon the scaffold, he particularly requested lord Arundel, "to desire the King, that no scandalous writing to defame him, might be published at his death."—Mr. Hume speaks of the King's declaration rather ambiguously, and in a manner that might lead his readers to suppose, that this was subscribed by six privy-counsellors: but the fact is, it was not subscribed by any privy counsellor. Reference is made in the declaration to examinations taken in the presence of six privy-counsellors, which examinations were subscribed by them, and made use of in drawing up the declaration. But the declaration itself was not subscribed by any of them. See the edition of this, in 4to. printed by Norton and Bill, in 1618.

dislike to Raleigh, says: * "There were not wanting still other particulars, which might render Raleigh obnoxious to a man of the King's jealous disposition:" for (according to Sanderſon§) 'he had, at the time of his Majesty's acceſſion to the throne, the daughter and heir of Baſſet to his ward, who was to be married to his ſon Walter, her eſtate worth three thouſand pounds per annum; but ſhe was (after his condemnation, we ſuppoſe,) taken from him, and married to Mr. Henry Howard, who died ſuddenly at table; and ſhe was afterwards married to the Earl of Newcaſtle, who profeſſed he would never have wedded her, if young Walter Raleigh had been alive; conceiving her before God to be his wife, for they were married as much as children could be.' Now theſe Baſſets [continues Oldys] were thoſe of Umberlegh and Heanton-court, in Devonſhire; who, being deſcended from the Plantagenets, laid ſome claim at this very time of the King's entrance to the crown of England." The ward of Sir W. Raleigh was Elizabeth Baſſet, daughter and heiress of William Baſſet of Blore, of Staffordſhire. And Oldys ſhould have ſaid, that the Baſſets of Umberlegh and Heanton were from the ſame ſtem as thoſe of Blore. Among other perſonages of Cornwall and Devon, whoſe characters ſhung a luſtre on the times, were Sir Jonathan Trelawney,† Carew of Clopton, (already noticed)‡ Sir Arthur Chicheſter,¶ Sir Thomas Ridgeway,** Lord

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Robarts,

ſure, is not very implicitly to be relied on. Indeed, King James himſelf has, in ſome degree, borne teſtimony to the merit of Sir Walter Raleigh, though to his own diſhonour: for ſoon after Sir Walter's execution, the King beginning to ſee that he ſhould probably be deluded by the Spaniſh miniſtry, made one of his miniſters write to his agent in Spain, to let that court know they would be looked upon as the moſt unworthy people in the world, if they did not now act with ſincerity, ſince his majeſty had given ſo many teſtimonies of his; and now of late, "by cauſing Sir Walter Raleigh to be put to death, chiefly for the giving them ſatiſfaction. Farther, to let them ſee how, in many actions of late, his majeſty had ſtrained upon the affections of his people, and eſpecially in this laſt concerning Sir Walter Raleigh, who died with a great deal of courage and conſtancy. Laſtly, that he ſhould let them know how able a man Sir Walter Raleigh was, to have done his majeſty ſervice. Yet, to give them content, he hath not ſpared him, when, by preſerving him, he might have given great ſatiſfaction to his ſubjects, and had at command, upon all occaſions, as uſeful a man as ſerved any Prince in Chriſtendom.]"

* P. cxlix. of the Life prefixed to his *Hiſtory of the World*, edit. 1736.

§ Reigns of Mary Queen of Scots and her ſon James I. 420, 1656, p. 12.

† "Sir Jonathan Trelawney was a perſon of great honor and intereſt, a knight well ſpoken, ſtaid in his carriage, and of thrifty providence. (*Carew*, p. 63.) The Houſe of Commons, to ſhew their reſpect for him attended his funeral at St. Clement's Danes, where he was interred, as appears by what follows from their journal.

"Die Ven. 23 June 1604.

"It was informed, that Sir Jonathan Trelawney, one of the Knights of the ſhire for Cornwall, died yeſterday, being ſuddenly ſuffocated with a flux of blood, which came by breaking a vein with vehement coughing, and was ſaid to be found ſick and dead in a quarter of an hour; and thereupon moved by Sir John Hollis, that the Members of the Houſe do attend his burial to-morrow in the afternoon, which was ſo ordered."

‡ "George Carew was knighted not by Queen Elizabeth, (as *Wood* ſays vol. 1. p. 452) but by King James, who in January 1605, ſent him ordinary Embaſſador into France, where he behaved himſelf to the credit of the Engliſh nation." This is *Tonkin's* Statement. See his MSS. "Ann. 1605. In the hall at Greenwich, richly hung with arras, James created (among others) Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Sir George Carew (vice-chamberlain to the Queen) Lord Carew of Clopton, Mr. Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour." *Echard*.

¶ "Sir Arthur Chicheſter, Knt. baron of Belfaſt, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, was born at Raleigh, near Barnſtable. He was the ſecond ſon of Sir John Chicheſter, of that place, Kt. by Gertrude his wife, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, Kt. They were wonderfully bleſſed in a noble iſſue, male and female: having five ſons; four whereof, were knights; of which, two alſo were lords, viz. a baron, and a viſcount; and eight daughters, all married to the chiefſt families in theſe parts: as firſt, Elizabeth to Hugh Forteſcue of Phillegh, Eſq. ſecondly, Dorothy to Sir Hugh Pollard of Kings-Nimpton, Kt. thirdly, Elenor to Sir Arthur Baſſet of Umberlegh, Kt. fourthly, Mary to Richard Bluet of Holcomb-Rogus, Eſq. fifthly, Cicilia to Thomas Harch of Aller, Eſq. ſixthly, Suſanna to John Forteſcue of Buckland-Phillegh Eſq. ſeventhly, Bridget to Sir Edmund Prideaux of Farway, Bart. all in Devon; and eighthly, Vriith to — Trevillian of Nettlecombe in Somerſet, Eſq.—The grandfather of this Sir John Chicheſter, had two wives ſucceſſively; firſt Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh Beaumont of Youlſton, Eſq. from whom proceeds the preſent honorable family, that now inhabits there.

|| Life of Sir Walter Raleigh by Mr. Oldys, prefixed to his *Hiſtory of the World*, edit. 1736. p. 222, and *Britiſh Biography*, vol. iv. p. 71.

there. Secondly, Joan, daughter of Robert Brett of Whitstaunton in Somerset, and of Pillood near Barnstaple, in Devon, Esq. by whom he had issue, first, John of Widworthy in the east, and secondly, Amias, of Arlington in the north parts of this county; whose posterities, in both places, flourish in worshipfull degrees this day.—As to the knightly family of this name, which resides at Hall in Bishop's-Taunton, whereof Francis Chichester, Esq. bachelor of laws is the now Lord, that issued out of Raleigh house, four generations before these last mentioned. The first that settled there was Richard, third son of Richard Chichester, of Raleigh, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Wotton, or Watton, of Widworthy; with whom that inheritance came into this family. Which Richard, was the grandson of John Chichester, and Thomasin Raleigh his wife, the first of this name, that possess'd Raleigh. Richard Chichester aforesaid, married Thomasin daughter and heir of Simon Hall of Hall, by whom he had this fair inheritance. Whose posterity, match'd into many eminent houses, as Gough of Aldercomb in Cornwall, Ackland of Ackland, Marwood of Westcot, Bassett of Vmberlegh, Strode of Newnham, Pollard, Carew, &c. and yet prospers well in this place.—Having premised these things, for our better understanding of the fair spreading of this noble family, I shall now proceed unto him, whom we ought chiefly to commemorate, Arthur Lord Chichester of Belfast, in the kingdom of Ireland; whom, to pass over in silence, were to drop one of the chiefest ornaments of our country.—This gentleman spent some part of his youth in the University, which being a too sedentary sort of life for his active genius, he went into the wars; and at every place where his sovereign's service required, there he was, by sea and land, in England and in France; in the last of which, for some notable exploit done by him, in the presence of the French King, Hen. 4. he was by that puissant Prince, honored with knighthood.—While he followed feats of war in France, his next brother, being also of a martial spirit, sought glory and renown in Ireland; whose valor and puissance there, were rewarded with knighthood. So that he came to be distinguished from his elder brother, who was of the same name and degree, (but rarely found at once in the same family) by the title of Sir John Chichester the younger. He being at length traiterously murdered there, Sir Arthur, not so much to revenge his brother's death, as to recover that kingdom, then in a desperate condition, put himself into that service. In which employment, he manifested to the world, valor and wisdom, so fairly and evenly tempered, that his generous actions expressed an extraordinary sufficiency. For he was effectually assistant, first to plough and break up that barbarous nation by conquest, and then to sow it with seeds of civility; when by K. James 1. he was made Lord Deputy of that kingdom, A.D. 1504. He managed his affairs with such prudence and resolution, that all the swarms of brooding rebels were in a little time, either vanquish'd and executed, or, upon submission, pardoned, and received to mercy. For which his great services, he was, by K. James aforesaid, honored with the title of Baron of Belfast in the kingdom of Ireland: unto whom one applies these verses, written, he says, by a learned poet, on Joseph in Egypt, only with the transmutation of the names:

With all these honors, and with wealth conferr'd,
With great applause, Chichester is preferr'd,
To rule all Ireland; which with great dexterity,
Wisdom and worth, care, courage and sincerity,
He executes —

'Tis true, good laws and provisions had been made by his predecessors, to the same purpose before; but alas, they were like good lessons set for a lute out of tune, useless, until the lute was fitted for them. And therefore, in order to the civilizing of the Irish, in the first year of his government, he established two circuits, after the manner of the English nation, for justices of assize, the one in Connaught, and the other in Munster. And whereas the circuits in former times, only encompassed the English pale, as the Cynosura doth the pole, henceforward, like good planets in their several spheres, they carried the influence of justice round about the kingdom. Inasmuch, in a short time Ireland was so cleared of thieves and capital offenders, that so many malefactors have not been found in the two and thirty shires of Ireland, as in six English shires in the western circuit.—This noble Lord, during his Lieutenantancy in Ireland, reduced also the mountains and glens on the south of Dublin (formerly Thorns in the English Pale) into the county of Wicklow: and in conformity to the English fashion, many Irish began now to cut their mantles into cloaks. And so observant was the eye of this excellent governor, over the actions of suspected persons, that the Earl of Tyrone was heard to complain, that he could not drink a full carouse of sack, but the state in a few hours after was advertised thereof.—After that this noble person had continued there many years together, no less than eleven, as a certain author tells us, in this principality, the stile thereof being *Prorex Hiberniæ*, K. James his master, called him home; out of no displeasure or disaffection, but rather, as knowing his great abilities, to employ him elsewhere: for soon after his return, he sent him his ambassador to the Emperor and the German Princes. In his journey thither, or from thence (which is not very material) he touch'd at Mainchine, as my author calls it; or, as I suppose, *Manheim*, a city of the Lower-Palatinate; a place much indebted to the prudence of my Lord Chichester, for the seasonable victualling of it. While he was there, his Lordship, with the rest of the city, was besieged by Count Tilly, the Emperor's general; upon this, my Lord sent the Count word, that it was against the law of nations to besiege an ambassador. Tilly return'd, he took no notice that he was an ambassador. Upon which, my Lord Chichester replied to the messenger, had my master sent me with as many hundred men, as he hath sent me on fruitless messages, your general should have known, that I had been a soldier as well as an ambassador.—At his return into England, K. James entertain'd him with great commendation, for having so well discharged his trust; so that he died in favor with God and Man, in as great honor as any Englishman of our age, about the year of our Lord God 1620.—From which account, given by the historians, a late writer hath made these observations on him: That my Lord Chichester was stout in his nature, above any disorder upon emergencies; resolv'd in his temper, above any impressions from other Princes; and high in his proposals, beyond the expectation of his own. There is a memorable observation of Philip K. of Spain, called *El Prudente*, the Prudent; that when he had design'd one for ambassador, the man came faintly and coldly to him, to propose something for his accommodation, of whom he said, how can I expect that this man can promote and effectuate my business, when he is so faint and fearful in the solicitation of his own?—Yet was not my Lord Chichester more resolute in Germany than wary in Ireland; where his opinion was, that time must open and facilitate things for reformation of religion, by the Protestant plantations, by the care of good bishops and divines, by the amplification of the college, the education of wards,

wards, an insensible seizure of Popish Liberties, &c. In a word, this brave gentleman had an equal mind, that kept up it self between the discourses of reason, and the examples of history, in the enjoyment of a good fortune, and in conflict with bad.—Where this noblest Lord lieth interr'd, we are expressly told, that dying about the time that K. James the first did, he was buried at Belfast in Ireland, to the great grief of his country; because it was in such a time, as most required his assistance, courage, and wisdom; which are often at odds, and seldom meet; yet in him shook hands as friends, and challenged an equal share in his perfections. Alex. Spicer, his chaplain, and, I think, a native of Exeter, wrote elegies on his death. Whether his brother and heir, the Lord Edward Chichester, might afterwards bring over, and lay his remains in the sepulchre belonging to his house at Eggesford, I know not; only this is certain, that in a little oratory adjoining to the very little church of Eggesford, on the north side of the chancel, I saw this memorial of him; to wit,—A head cut out in coarse marble, where his face is represented to the life, yielding a look stern and terrible, like a soldier.—They who are skill'd in sculpture, aver it to be an excellent piece of art.—This right noble Lord, although once married, unto Letice, daughter of Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, left no issue behind him; he made therefore, his youngest brother his heir, viz. Sir Edward Chichester, Kt. who succeeded him in his estate and in his honor; being created Baron of Belfast aforesaid, A. 1624; but exceeded him in his title, being made Viscount of Carrickfergus in the same kingdom; as his son Arthur did them both, who was advanced to the Earldom of Donnegal, which continues in his posterity unto this day, and may it still continue.—This right honorable Lord, Edward Viscount Chichester, was also a very worthy and eminent person; well accomplish'd, as well for war as peace. He was very servicable in the wars of Ireland, and gave good proofs of his valor there; for which he was knighted, and made governor of Carrickfergus aforesaid. And he gave no less demonstration of his wisdom and sagacity; on which account, he became one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council for that kingdom." *Prince*, pp. 199, 200.

** "Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Kt. and Bar. and Earl of London-Derry, in the kingdom of Ireland, was born, either at Torwood in the parish of Tor-Mohun, on the east side of the famous Bay of Tor, where it hath a delightful prospect thereof; or else at Tor Abby, standing in the mouth of the said Bay; a very pleasant and gentle seat also, where several windows of the house yield a sweet and lovely view of the whole Bay, from which it stands about a quarter of a mile. This Abby, after the dissolution, became the possession of this noble Earl's ancestor; who re-edified those almost decayed cells to a new and better form. He was the son of Thomas Ridgeway of Torwood and Tor-Abby, Esq. by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Southcot, Esq. who was co-heir to her mother, Grace, the daughter of Barnhouse of Marth near Crediton. The other co-heir of Barnhouse became the wife of Sir Anthony Rows of Halton in Cornwall, and of Edmerston in Modbury in Devon, Kt. a gentle family of antient residence in this shire; which Thomas was the son and heir of John Ridgeway of Torwood, Esq. by Elizabeth Wentford his wife; a gentlewoman deserving singular commendation. Higher than this I cannot carry the pedigree of this noble family in a direct line, altho' the flourishing thereof in these parts is of a much antienter date.—The first of the name I have met with, was Matthæus Ridgeway alias Peacock; he was a feoffee in trust to John Shillingford, for his lands in Farrendon-Shillingford (in the parish of Farrendon near Exeter) and elsewhere, A. 38 Hen. 6. which was the year of our Lord 1460.—The next I find was Stephen Ridgeway, one of the stewards of the city of Exeter, A. 6 K. Edw. 4. 1466. some years after which, he was advanced to the highest trust and command in that city, being chosen mayor thereof in the fourth year of the reign of King Hen. 7. 1489, now above two hundred years ago. Which gentleman was a benefactor to Grendon's Alms-House, commonly called the Ten Cells, being so many partitions for ten poor women, lying in Preston-street within the said city.—I presume this name, as most antient ones were, was originally local, and at first taken up from that place of their habitation; tho' from what particular place it might be I can't say, for I find two places in this county so-called; the one is Ridgeway, near Plymouth, and the other is Ridgway in the parish of Owlcombe near Honiton. Whether of them had inhabitants so named I do not find; tho' 'tis not improbable but that they had. But omitting a farther prosecution hereof for the present, I proceed.—This noble gentleman, of whom we are speaking, Thomas Lord Ridgeway Earl of London-Derry, was a person of extraordinary eminence both in peace and war. The first trust I find he had, was that of the posse comitatûs of Devon, committed to him by Q. Elizabeth of pious memory, in the 32d and 42d years of her reign, if there be no mistake in the catalogue found in Sir William Pole's and Mr. Risdon's manuscript of Devon. And all, as well print as manuscript, agree, that he was high sheriff of this county A. 42d of her reign 1600, in which year he was honoured by that gracious Princess with the degree of knighthood.—Nor was he in less grace or favour with K. James the first of blessed memory, her royal successor, who well understanding his excellent parts, his great and comprehensive judgment, his apt and dexterous address, his resolution and conduct in business, employ'd him in his most weighty emergent affairs in Ireland, and advanced him to some of the highest places of trust and command in that kingdom; which as they were arguments of that great confidence the King reposed in him, so were they also of his own great sufficiencies; he was one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council there, deputy-treasurer of that kingdom, commander-general and treasurer of wars therein, for several years together. So we have him reckon'd among the officers-general that were there in the year 1613; at what time my Lord Chichester Baron of Belfast (another great ornament to this country) was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had been so for many years beyond all example of former times; as, says my author, the very next person unto whom, in that list of officers-general, is reckon'd Sir Thomas Ridgeway, treasurer at wars. All which high and weighty places he fill'd with honour and fidelity.—About this time it was that the province of Ulster, in the north-parts of that kingdom, by the frequent mutinies and rebellions of the old native Irish, became uneasy to the English government; for a total suppression whereof, and the better planting therein a colony of the English nation, K. James the first was pleas'd to propose great encouragements to such as would transport themselves and families thither; as accordingly many did out of divers parts of England. For the better carrying on of which plantation (*De Plantatione ægni nostri Hiberniæ ac possimum Ultoniæ quam nostris jam Auspiciis atq; Armis feliciter sub obsequii jugum redactam, &c.* Ex Patent. Baron. apud Sylv. Morg. Lib. 5. C. 2. p. 12.) Peace being now happily settled in that province, that wise King thought it fit to institute a new title of honour, in the 9th year of his reign over England 1611, call'd Baronet, or Little Baron, (it being made the next in degree to a Baron of the realm) which honour is hereditary, and descends from the

Roberts, Sir John Eliot,† Sir William Noye.* It was at the close of this reign, that Sir William stood forward as the champion of civil liberty. But his extensive knowledge of the laws of his country, that enabled him to supply Parliament with precedents, on which to ground their

the father to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, as that of a Baron doth; for which, each one was obliged to pay in the Exchequer, so much money as would, for three years at 8d. per Diem, pay thirty foot folders, to serve in the province of Ulster, in that kingdom; which sum amounts to 1095l. and with the fees it commonly ariseth to 1200l. for which reason they have given them the arms of Ulster, viz. A sinister hand gules in a canton of their shield; or in an escutcheon of pretence; by which hand is signify'd administration of justice, as a certain author tells us.—Into which number our Sir Thomas Ridgeway was very early admitted, viz. Novemb. 25, 1612, he being then the second of that degree in the county of Devon.—After this, he having deserved very well of the crown, not only by his eminent services in the support thereof, but his signal industry and charges in promoting the plantations thereabout; his Majesty K. James the first was pleased as a peculiar mark of his royal favour, to advance him to the high degree of a Peer of that realm, and bestowed upon him the title of, Earl of London-Derry; the best built city in the north of Ireland, lying in the province of Ulster, near Lough-Foyl; so call'd from a colony of Londoners, near about this time planted therein. It is seated in a Penintula of about forty acres of ground, on one side environ'd with a river, and on the other impassible with a deep and moorish foyl, strongly situated by nature, and stronger by art: of late become wonderfully famous for the admirable defence it made in the siege laid against it, A. 1689, the reverend Mr. Geo. Walker rector of Donaghmoor being governour thereof, against 20,000 Irish, for an hundred and five days together; whom neither the number nor rage of the enemies without, nor those more cruel ones within, famine, sickness, and the fatigues of war, could ever make to think of surrendering, when they only reckon'd upon two days life; but being within that space relieved by sea, the Irish withdrew the siege. Into which province this noble Lord carried several persons out of Devon, as his servants and attendants, whose posterity, or some of them, arrived to great wealth and honour there, in which they still flourish." *Prince*, pp. 548, 549.

* 22d James, Sir Richard Roberts was created Lord Roberts of Truro.

† "Sir John Eliot, Knight, was born at Port Eliot in St. Germans, and baptised April 20, 1592. Being the only son of Richard Eliot of that place, Esq. by Bridget Carfwell his wife, he became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College in Michaelmas Term 1607 at fifteen years of age; left the University without a degree after he had continued there about three years, went to one of the Inns of Court and was made a Barrister. In 1618, May the 10th, he received the honour of knighthood from King James at Whitehall; and ever after to the time of his death, was returned a member of Parliament. But shewing himself there, an active man for the public, a zealous assertor of the ancient liberty, (as he thought) of the subject, and an enemy to favourites and their encroachments; he was several times committed to custody, particularly to the Tower with Sir D. Digges in 1626, for his speech by way of epilogue on the Duke of Buckingham's impeachment, as Sir Dudley was, for the prologue. And being soon after released, Sir John made a speech to clear himself as to the particulars laid to his charge. In the same year, he was imprisoned in the Gatehouse at Westminster, for refusing to part with money on the loan; and therefore in a petition to the King (his counsel refusing to assist him otherwise) he set forth the illegality of the said loan, or of any tax without a Parliament; alleging farther, that his conscience could not submit to it, and praying for his liberty; which tho' he could not then obtain, he was however, released soon after (perhaps upon his submission) and chosen a member of the next Parliament which met March 17, 1627. In which, June 12th, making a speech, intended against the Duke of Bucks, he was enjoined silence by the speaker. On which, warm debates following, the house adjourned by the King's command, till the next morning. Soon after the dissolution of this Parliament, Sir John was sent to the Tower, where he died Nov. 27, 1632, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, and was buried in the chapel belonging thereto. His family had from the Parliament which met in 1640, 15 Charles I. 5000l. given to them for his sufferings, 3 Charles I. 1627, for opposing the illegalities of that time; which vote passed in 1646. See *Wood Ath. Ox.* col. 464. Echard, in his History of England, has left a severe reflection on this knight's character, for stabbing Mr. Moyle of Bake; and the matter of fact is too true. I have myself seen his submission to Mr. Moyle under his own hand, attested by some of the principal gentlemen of the county: and the original is now to be seen at Bake, in the present Mr. Moyle's custody. All that can be said in his excuse (if an assassination can bear any) is that Mr. Moyle had highly injured him. And the late Walter Moyle, Esq. would often say, that his ancestor in some measure deserved it, for his ill representations of Sir John to his father: and there has been ever since a good understanding between the two families. Sir J. Eliot, besides his printed speeches and debates (which may be seen in Rushworth's Collections, vol. 1.) has left many things in MS. as the report of the committee on the Stannaries, of which he was chairman, verbatim, &c. being chiefly invectives against the Duke of Buckingham, to whom he bore a most inveterate enmity; all which I have seen at Port Eliot." *Tonkin's MS.* p. 156.—It may scarcely be worth noticing, that Sir Thomas Edmunds, Knight, and treasurer of the household to King James the first, was the fifth son of Thomas Edmunds, head-customer of the Port of Plymouth, and of the Port of Fowey, in 1562. *Sir William Pole's* famous Statesmen of Devon *MS. Westcot's pedigrees*, MS.—Pennant mentions at St. Mary's Overie's (St. Saviour's) Southwark, an epitaph on John Trehearne, porter to James I. who is there told of the reversion he is to have in Heaven:

In thy King's Court good place to thee is given,

Whence thou shalt go to the King's Court of Heaven.

Some account, pp. 50, 51, of London. Edit. 1793. Trehearne is Cornish to the very bone.—About the latter end of the reign of James, Owen Phippen to whose memory a monument is erected in Truro church, displayed that spirit of adventure which was so fashionable in the voyages of this and the preceding reign.

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their claims, was afterwards directed to the support of the prerogative.† The paths of legal science

† William Noye (according to *Hals*;) was born at Pendre, in the parish of Berian; and was prevented only by death from building a "noble house here, having brought vast quantities of suitable materials to this place, in order thereto." *Hals*'s MSS. in Burian. But it appears, that, at one time, he made Carnanton in (Pider) Mawgan, his residence. *Carnanton* (*says Hals*) "was lately the dwelling of William Noye of Pendre, Esq. farmour thereof; who was first bred a student at law, in Ljacoins Inn; afterwards having taken his degrees therein, he was chosen Member of Parliament for the towne of St. Ives or Mitchel, in Cornwall, in which capacitie he stood for som Parliaments, in the begininge of the reiene of Kinge Charles I. and was specially famous for beinge one of the boldest, and stoutest champions of the subjects liberty in Parliament, that the western parts of England afforded; which beinge observed by count party, Kinge Charles was advized by his cabinet councill, that it wold be a prudent course to divert the force and power of Noye's skill, logick, and rhetorique, an other waye; by giuinge him som court preferment. Whereupon Kinge Charles made him his Attorney Generall 1631, by which expedient he was soone metamorphized, from an assertor of the subject's liberty and property, to a most zealous and violent promoter beyond the laws of the despotick and arbitrary prerogative or monarchy of his Prince; soe that like the Image of Janus at Rome, he looked forward and backward; and by means thereof greatly enriched himselfe.—Amongst other things he is reflected vpon by our chronologers, for beinge the principal contriuer of the ship money tax, layd by Kinge Charles, vpon his subjects for settinge forth a nauye, or fleet of shippes at sea, without the consent of Lords or Commons in Parliament; which moneys were raysed by writt to the sheriffs of all countys and commissioners, and for a longe tyme brought into the exchequer twenty thousand pound per menssem, to the greate distast of the Parliament, the laisty and clergie, who declard against it as an vnlawfull tax. Neuertheles all the twelve judges after Noyes death, except Hutton and Crooke, gaue their opinions and hands to the contrary; in Hamdens case, viz. Brantton, Finch, Davenport, Denham, Jones, Trevor, Vernon, Barkley, Crawley, and Weston. See *Baker's Chron.* printed 1656. However, out of kindness to the cleargye, the Kinge writt to all the sheriffs of England, requiringe that the cleargye possessed of parsonages or rectories, shold not be assessed aboue a tenth part of the land rate of their severall parishes; and that regard shold be had to vicars accordingly, by which rule the quantoe or sume of this ship money tax by the month may be calculated. But I shall conclude this paragraph of Noye, in the words of Hammon Le Strange, Esq. in the life of Kinge Charles I. viz. Noye became soe servilly addicted to the King's prerogative, by ferrettinge vp old penal statutes, and devisinge new exactions; for the small tyme he enjoyed his power, that he was the most pestilent vexation to the subject, that this latter age afforded, &c. He dyed about the yeare 1635; and lyes burid in the church of St. Maugan, with an inscription on a stone to this purpose: here lyes the body of Wm. Noye, Esq. some tyme Attorney Generall, to King Charles I. This gentleman writt that excellent booke of the lawe, called Noy's Reports. He had issue, Edward Noye, his eldest son, kill'd in a duell soon after his father's death; and Humphry Noye his second son, of whome in his father's will, whereby his estate was settled on those his children, I am told are those expresse words written, Imp. I give all my lands and tenements, &c. next, and immediately after my decease to my son and heire apparent Edward Noye, &c.; and for want of his legal issue, to my second son Humphry Noye, and his heirs to be squander'd, or scatter'd, for that I can hope noe better; which foresight or prediction afterwards accordingly came to pass. He married Hester daughter of the Lord Sands of Hantsire, and by her had issue two sons. William Noye still alive at Salisbury, who married ——— and hath issue; and Humphry Noye that dyed without issue male; and Katherine married to William Davies, gent. of St. Earth; Jane to Richard Davies, his younger brother; and Bridgman to John Williams of Rosworthy, Esq. some tyme commissioner for the peace, tempore Queen Anne, in whose right he is now in possession of this barton of Carnanton, but by her he had noe issue. After her decease he married Dorothy daughter of Peter Daye, Gent. and by her hath issue, and giueth for his armes, the paternal coate armour of the Williams, of Dorset or Wilshire, his grandfather cominge from thence a steward to the Arundells of Lanherne. Humphry Noye, Esq. aforesaid, after he had by ill conduct, riot, and excess, divested himselfe of the greate estate left him by his father the Attorney Generall, liued for many years on the charitie of his friends; and by virtue of his beinge a commissioner for the peace, and mostly chairman at the sessions, got severall sums of money by vnrighteous practices, in countenancinge and defendinge, excusinge, or acquitting felons and other criminals at that tribunal, of which at last beinge detected, he was deserviedly struck out of the commission of the peace, by John Earle of Radnor, Custos Rotulorum; after which growinge scandalous for these and other misdemeanors, he was slighted by his former friends, and put to great hardships, to get a subsistence necessary for the life of man. (His creditors vpon mortgadges a beinge in possession of his whole estate.) However it happen'd some tyme before his death, that vpon puttinge his hand and seale with his creditors, for conveyinge the manor of Amell and Trylly, in Penwith, to his son in lawe Mr. Davies, on marryage with his daughter Katherine aforesaid, he had by them pay'd him in cash 200l. in consideration thereof. Soon after the receipt of which money, he sickned and dyed at Thomas Will's house, in St. Colomb Towne, and left 80l. in cash, about the yeare 1683; which was more money then he was posselt of at one tyme for aboue twenty years before; and the last words that he was heard to speake, as his soule passed out of this life, was—"Lord where am I goinge now!" The name Noy, Noi, Noye, ni, nay, Welsh, as some think, doth not signifie after the English, one that is a malevolent person that hurts or anoy's others, as was generally said of the Attorney Generall Noye; that he acted futable to his name: for I assure the reader the monosyllable Noye in the Cornish, British, Welsh, and Armorican tongues, from whence it is deriued, is quite of another import and signification, and is the same as nepos, nepotis, nepotulus in Latin, viz. a nephew, brother, or sister's son. See *Floyd* upon the Latin words aforesaid, and neptis, a niece, in Cornish noith, armorice nises, a shee or female woman soe related. The Attorney Generall on a day hauenge Kinge Charles I. and the principle officers and nobillitie of his court, at a diner at his house in London, at which tyme the arch poet Ben Johnson, and others, beinge at an inne, on the other side the street, and wantinge both meate and money for their subsistence, at that exigent resolved to trye an expedient, to gett his dinner from the Attorney Generall's table, in order

science generally lead to opulence if not to honour. But an occurrence in this reign, more interesting, perhaps, to Cornwall, as it involves the fate of one of its first families, meets us in a very different road. My readers may recollect *Sir Thomas Arundel* of Talverne, as engaged in a visionary pursuit which ruined his ancient house. An island was announced by the Quixotes of the age to be floating somewhere in the American ocean, and was denominated Old Brazil. Of this island, Sir Thomas was constituted by the King, the sole proprietor: and the grant of James served only to sanction absurdity. Thus did Arundel annihilate that fortune, which descended to him from a long series of ancestry. From Henry VI. to James I. had the Arundels graced Talverne, the seat of their ancestors, with knightly dignity and splendour.*

to which, by his landlord at the Inn aforesaid, he sent a white timber plate or trencher to him, when the King was late downe to table, wheron was inscribed those words:

When the world was drown'd
Noc deer was found,
Because there was noe park;
And heere I sitt,
Without e're a bitt,
Cause Noyah hath all in his Arke.

Which plate being presented by the Attorney General to the King, produced this effect; that Johnson had a good dish of venison sent him back by the bearer to his great content and satisfaction; on which aforesaid plate by the King's direction, Johnson's rhymes were thus inverted or contradicted:

When the world was drown'd,
There deer was found,
Although there was noe park;
I send thee a bitt,
To quicken thy witt,
Which com's from Noya's Arke.

William Noye, anagram, I Moyle in law. He was the blowcoale incendiary or stirrer up of the occasion of the civil wars between King Charles, and his Parliament, by asserting and setting up the King's prerogative to the highest pitch, as King James I. had done before, beyond the laws of the land as aforesaid; and as counsellor for the King, he prosecuted for King Charles I. the imprisoned members of the House of Commons 1628, viz. Sir John Ellyot, Mr. Coryton and others, who after much cost and trouble he got to be fined 2000l. each, the others 500l. and further to be sentenced, notwithstanding they paid those fines, not to be delivered from prison, without submission and acknowledgement of their offences, and security to be put in for their good behaviour for the future. *Hal's MSS. in Mawgan.*—"William Noye was bred in Lincoln's-Inn, where he was a most sedulous student. In his early time he was a stout champion for the liberties of the subject against the prerogatives of the King; but being made Attorney General in 1631, an employment which however he did not sue for, he countenanced the King's demand of ship-money, by which he incurred the hatred of the public. He died in 1634, much regretted by the court party. He is said to have been a man of cynical humour, an indefatigable plodder, and searcher into ancient records, by which he became an eminent instrument both for and against the King's prerogative." *Noorthouck's Historical and Classical Dict.* 2 vol. 8vo. London, 1776.—"Sir † William Noy, Attorney General; C. Johnson, p. 8vo. William Noy, Attorney General to Charles I. large ruff. Before his *Complete Lawyer*, 8vo. William Noy was for his quick apprehension, solid judgment and retentive memory, equal at least to any of the lawyers of his time. But with all these great, he had no amiable qualities; he was ill-natured, haughty and unpolite. He had the principal hand in the most oppressive expedients for raising money for the King, and seems not to have had the least notion of public spirit. He was, in a word, a man of an enlarged head, and a contracted heart.† See an account of his learned and judicious works in the *Athenae Oxon.* Ob. 9 Aug. 1634." *Granger*, vol. 2, pp. 225, 226.

* See *Price's MSS.*

† In Archbishop Laud's "Diary," where his death is noticed, he is styled Mr. William Noy.

‡ *Hewel* informs us, that his heart was literally contracted, that "it was shrivelled like a leather penny purse, when he was dissected." See *Hewel's Letter to Lord Savage*, vol. 1. p. 241.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

TREWMAN, PRINTERS, EXETER.

PART THE SECOND.

It was with every appearance of prosperity, that Charles ascended the throne. But scarcely had he seated himself there, before he began to project schemes which his people disapproved, or in the execution of which his Parliament refused to assist him. The expedition into Spain was one of his favourite plans, which he was determined to execute, in spite of every opposition. And in the first year of his reign, he made a visit to Plymouth in order to prepare for this expedition. Of the royal progress we have yet a few traces in family-papers, or the tradition of the country; particularly at Totness, and at Ford then the seat of the Reynells, where Charles was entertained in festal state.* But we have seen to the times when his progress into Devon and Cornwall had in its character, no feature of festivity. On the first open rupture between Charles and the Parliament, whilst hostilities were commencing on either side, the disposition of the Devonians was by no means flattering to royalty. Not so the temper or the feelings of the Cornish. The forces which the King sent into the west under the command of Sir Ralph Hopton, had been joined in this county by Sir Bevil Granville and were seated at Truro. The east of Cornwall was possessed by Sir Alexander Carew, of E. Anthony, and Sir Richard Buller, of Morval, both members of the House of Commons. And except Pendenis-Castle (the governor of which was Sir Nicholas Slanning) the committee of Parliament believed themselves masters of Cornwall. Secure in the possession of Devon, they now drew off their forces to Launceston, to prevent the escape of Sir Ralph Hopton and his adherents, whose power they thought contemptible. But recruited with a body of 3000 foot (the *Posse Comitatus*) Sir Ralph marched to Launceston; Buller retreated before him; Saltash received the King's troops, and Lord Mohun (whose landed property in this county was considerable) declaring for the King, was admitted to a joint command of the royal forces, with Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkley, and Colonel Ashburnham. This was early in the winter of 1642; not long after which, General Ruthen, the rebel governor of Plymouth, made an irruption into Cornwall at a bridge six miles above Saltash, and pushed on to Leskeard. The King's army, at first inferior in numbers, fell back upon Bodmin, but now joined by the trained bands, advanced towards Leskeard: and Sir Ralph Hopton drew up his men upon Bradock-down, where meeting the enemy, he put him completely to the rout: Ruthen fled to Saltash; and Leskeard was the same day taken.[A] Sir Ralph and Lord Mohun did not remain inactive but proceeding to Saltash took it by assault; and Ruthen escaped by water to Plymouth; whilst Sir J. Berkeley and Colonel Ashburnham went at the head of the volunteer regiments to attack the Earl of Stamford at Tavistock. That about this time some of the Cornish proposed to the Parliament, the formation of a treaty for securing the peace of Cornwall and Devon—that such a treaty was framed but proved ineffectual—that on the 11th of March, Mr. Prideaux and Mr. Nicholls, two Cornish members of the House, were sent down to break the pacification—that Major General Chudleigh, in the beginning of May, came by surprise upon Launceston, the headquarters of the loyalists, but was soon forced to retreat into Devon—that not

* See the Palkian MSS. at Haldon-House.

[A] Jan. 19, 1642. See HEATH, p. 43, and DUGDALE's view of the Troubles, p. 116. About the latter end of this month we observe the faithful Lords and Commons rallying round the sacred person of majesty: and the magnificent ball of Christ-Church, was the Senate-house of the nation.—There assembled, on Jan. 27, 1643, the Lords and Commons addressed a letter to the Earl of Essex, deploring the miseries of war, and inviting the Earl to second their exertions for the restoration of Peace. The Cornish members present were, THE EARL OF BATH, LORD MOHUN, JOHN HARRIS, Esq. JOHN JANE, Esq. RICHARD EDGCOMBE, Esq. JONATHAN BASHLEIGH, Esq. R. EDGCOMBE, Esq. WILLIAM GLANVILL, Esq. F. GODOLPHIN, Esq. A. MANATON, Esq. R. VIVIAN, Esq. JOHN P. LWHEELLE, Esq. JOHN ARUNDELL, Esq. THOMAS LOWER, Esq. RICHARD ARUNDELL, Esq. WILLIAM CONSTANTINE, Esq. HENRY KILLEGREW, Esq. WILLIAM BASSET, Esq. SAMUEL SANDYS, Esq. JOHN D. GAY, Esq. See King Charles' Works, Vol. 2, pp. 375, 376, 384, 385.

long after, the Earl of Stamford marched into the north of Cornwall, and (thence dispatching Sir George Chudleigh with a party of horse to Bodmin to prevent the High Sheriff from coming to the assistance of the army at Launceston) encamped on the brow of a steep hill near Stratton—these are the chief occurrences and military movements which preceded one of the most memorable battles on record in the west of England. It was on the 16th of May, that the King's generals, determined to engage the enemy, though with inferior force, and on very disadvantageous ground, took their station within a mile of Stratton hill. The next morning saw this little force divided into four detachments—those four detachments the same moment mounting the hill—saw them all gaining the summit with equally invincible bravery, the summit on which the enemy was posted, and saw the rebels at once intimidated and discomfited—some put to the sword, many made prisoners, and the rest rushing headlong down the declivity. Among the prisoners, was Chudleigh; among the fugitives, Stamford.[cc] The camp, with all the baggage, ordnance and ammunition, was of course abandoned to the royalists. Till the battle of Lansdowne and the siege of Bristol, nothing remarkable occurred, to attract the notice of the Cornish historian. Leaving garrisons at Saltash and Millbrook to check incursions from Plymouth, the King's Generals had marched into Somersetshire, to join Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford; not long after which, they distinguished themselves at Lansdowne where fell Sir Bevil Granville, and at Bristol where Colonel John Trevanion and Sir N. Slanning, governor of Pendennis were slain.[d] In 1644, the Queen's retreat to Pendennis-Castle, whence she embarked for France [AA]—the

[cc] He fled to Exeter.—Sir Ralph was created Lord Hopton, of Stratton. After his death Sir J. Berkeley was created a Baron by Charles II. with the same distinction—which, as he had shared the glory of the action, he equally merited.—In Mr. Brune's library at Place near Padstow, is a valuable collection of original letters; among which we have the following letter from Sir William Waller. It appears to have been written in consequence of a confidential letter from Sir Ralph, (not then Lord) Hopton. Struck by its fine sentiments and uncommon elegance, I seized it with avidity for my history. It unites the urbanity of the gentleman, the steadiness of the hero, and the religiousness of the christian, and it well illustrates a remark of JACKSON, "that when men spoke from their real feelings, the language of the last and the present century hath been nearly the same." See Jackson's "Thirty Letters."

To my noble friend, Sir Ralph Hopton, at Wales.

Bath, June 16, 1643.

Sir,

The experience I have had of your worth, and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship are wounding considerations, when I look upon the present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable, that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation, *Usque ad Aras*, holds still; and where my conscience is interested all other obligations are swallowed up.

I should most gladly wait upon you, according to your desire; but that I look on you, engaged as you are in that party beyond a possibility of retreat; and consequently incapable of being wrought upon by any persuasions, and I know the conference would never be so close between us, but that it would take fire, and receive a construction to my dishonour.

That great God, who is the searcher of my heart, knows with what reluctance I go upon this service; and with what a perfect hatred I detest a war without an enemy. But I look upon it as *Opus Domini*, and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace, in his good time send us peace; and in the mean time fit us to receive it. We are both on the stage: and we must act the parts that are assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour, and without personal animosities:—but, whatever be the issue, I shall not willingly relinquish the dear title of

Your affectionate friend and faithful servant,

W. WALLER.

[d] In consequence of these achievements, Cornwall received from the King a complimentary letter, dated 10 Sept. 1643, from his camp at Sudeley-Castle—which as it is preserved in many of our churches, I shall not insert here.

[AA] "April 17, 1644, the Queen began her journey to the west, where, the 16th of June in Exon, she was delivered of the illustrious Princess Henrietta Maria, since married to the Duke of Orleans, brother to the King of France. But the poor Queen was forced thence the next Sunday after which she was delivered (being the former Sunday about ten of the clock, when the minister was in first prayer at St. Peters, who then gave thanks for a son as I remember well, but after sermon for a daughter.) Frighted by Essex, she went in her litter for Cornwall, and arrived at Brest, the 15th of July, 1644." Extract from a MS in possession of Mr. Cholwich, Faringdon-House. It was written by Samuel Sainthill, and bears date 1639.—See Walker's Hist. Discourses p. 41. and Hist. of Devon, vol. I.

Earl of Essex marching into Cornwall, at the instance of Lord Roberts, of Lanhydroc, disputing the pass at Newbridge with Sir Richard Granville, taking possession of Launceston and Saltash—and pressing on to Bodmin, and Lestwithiel and Fawey, where he fixed his headquarters—Sir Richard Granville retiring before Essex, and after a skirmish with Lord Roberts at Lestwithiel, retreating to Truro—and the King himself, in pursuit of Essex, are incidents which, glancing over, we come to the first of August, when his majesty[or] entered Cornwall at Polston-bridge, passed through Launceston and slept at Mr. Manaton's, Trecarrel in Lenzant—whilst his army were quartered around him in the fields. On the next day he drew up his men on Carraton-down, in Linkinhorne; where, joined by Prince Maurice, he marched to Leskeard. On the fourth of August, a party of the King's horse took Boconnoc (Lord Mohun's seat) by surprise, and there made Essex's Lieutenant Colonel and other officers of the Parliament, prisoners. On the 7th, advancing from Leskeard, the King encamped at the entrance of Bradock-down—and on the 8th, we find him in occupation of Boconnoc-house.[LLD] From the menacing aspect of the two armies, a rencontre of serious moment, might have been expected. But, as the military actions of the present year were a few sharp skirmishes at most, we shall just cursorily notice the relative situation of the King's foot in the fields between Boconnoc and the heath and his horse about St. Veep; and Essex occupying Lestwithiel and Fawey, and the intermediate ground for his horse: whilst Sir R. Granville pressing on from Truro to Grampound and thence to Bodmin, on the 11th of August, seized Lanhydroc and Resprin-bridge, and on the 13th the pass at St. Veep, the Ford below it, View-Hall over against Fawey-haven, and Pernon-fort at its mouth—the king riding on the 17th of August to inspect the passes on the river towards Fawey, and the garrisons at Hall and Pernon-forts, on the 21st, drawing near Lestwithiel, when Sir R. Granville took Restormel-Castle—on the 26th General Goring and Sir Thomas Basset possessing themselves of St. Austle, the western part of St. Blazey, and a place on the river called the Par, where chiefly the Parliament army was supplied with provisions &c.; so that Essex (seeing the extent of the King's line to Grampound, Fawey and St. Blazy-bridge) began to project an escape—on the 31st, Sir William Balfour passing the King's quarters, and with the whole body of the horse getting safe out of Cornwall by Carraton-down, Pillaton, and Saltash—on the same day Essex quitting Lestwithiel, (while his soldiers, in the true spirit of republicanism blew up the church) and on the next, proposing a parley with the King (now encamped very near the rebel army) but before he could receive an answer taking ship at Fawey and with Lord Roberts reaching Plymouth in security—General Skippon (with whom the Parliament forces had been left in charge, above 6000 men) delivering up to the royalists the whole of their arms, artillery, and ammunition—Sir R. Granville, in pursuit of the Parliament horse, and in possession of Saltash.—And, on the 2nd of September, the King returned to Boconnoc, on the 4th, marched to Leskeard, and on the 5th advanced to Tavistock. For 1645, we have little more to remark, than that Charles II. then Duke of Cornwall, spent a great part of the autumn and the winter in this county; residing chiefly at Laun-

[or] See *ITER CAROLINUM*, in *Colectanea Curiosa*, Vol. 2 pp. 425 456. His Majesty's march with his armies towards the west &c began on Sunday the 2nd of June, 1644. On Wednesday, July 24th, 1644, His Majesty reached Chard, and on Monday, September 3rd, returned to the same place.

[LLD] This he made his Head quarters.—He had invited Essex to submission, but to no purpose. And a general battle was now looked for.—Here among others We are told Dr. Thomas Wykes, Dean of Berian paid his respects to the King. The Dean, it seems, was famous for his puns; one of which Dr. Pope, in his "Life of Bishop Ward," hath recorded.—"Dr. Wykes, being well mounted, was near His Majesty. The King spoke thus to him: "Doctor, you have a pretty nag under you: I pray, how old is he?"—To which he, out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart returned this answer: "If it please your Majesty, he is in the 2nd year of his reign (reign.)" The good King did not like this unmannerly jest, and gave him such an answer as he deserved; "Go, you are a fool," p. 59.

Launceston and at Truro.[BB] It was so late, indeed, as March 2nd, 1645-6, that he embarked at Pendennis for Sylleh.[CC] In the mean time Sir R. Granville was employed in fortifying Launceston—but all to no purpose. Dissention between himself and Goring, had operated to the prejudice of the royal cause. And such was his aversion from his antagonist, that it was proclaimed in all our churches, if any of the Lord Goring's forces entered Cornwall, the bells should ring out, and the whole county rise, to expel them from beyond its borders. Actuated by the same evil spirit, Sir Richard refused submission to Lord Hopton when made commander in chief of the western army, and for this act of disobedience was committed to Launceston-prison by the Prince.[AW] We have now only to record a series of disasters—Lord Hopton defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax at Torrington, retiring to Stratton and pursued by the enemy,—at Launceston, Colonel Edgcombe (whose loyalty as Clarendon insinuates was mere pretence) uniting his trained bands with Fairfax's forces—Bodmin abandoned to the Parliament General—Cromwell with a large party of horse occupying the pass at Wade-bridge—and Fairfax finally in possession of Truro. Every hope of success was now expiring with the royalists. Mount Edgcombe had surrendered to the Parliament; Prideaux, the high sheriff, Trelawney, Trevanion, Coryton, and Sawle had submitted to necessity: and Lord Hopton, since all his officers and army were in a state of mutiny, had given the horse (nearly 3000) leave to capitulate,[B] after he had sent his ammunition and foot to Pendennis and the Mount, and had himself repaired to the Mount in company with Lord

[as]. It was, (at the latter end of the year) from Tiverton, that CROMWELL wrote the following letter to Col. Ciely, then at Pendennis-Castle. The original is among the family-papers of the Rev. George Moore of Grampound, who very obligingly copied it, for my purpose.

Sr.

its the desier of Sr. Gilbert Pickeringe that his deceased Brother Col. Pickeringe should bee entered in your guarrison, And to the end his funeral may bee solemnized with as much Honor as his memorie calls for, you are desired to give all possible assistance therein, the particulars will be offered to you by his Maior, Maior Gubbs with whome I desier you to concurr herein, And believe itt sir you will not only lay a huge obligation upon myselfe, and all the officers of this Armie, But I dare assure you the General himselfe will take it for an especial favor and will not lett itt goe without a full acknowledgment: But what neede I prompt him to see honorable an action whose owne ingenuitye will be argument sufficient heerin, wherof resta assured

Your humble servant

Oliver Cromwell.

December 10th 1645.
Teverton.

[cc] Thence sailed to Jersey, and from Jersey to France.—Whilst at Truro he sent to Rashleigh, Polwhele and Saule a letter, bearing date Feb. 24, 1645-6.—In this letter, he called upon those gentlemen to raise the Posse Comitatus &c. &c.

[AW] Whence he was sent to St. Michael's Mount. There he remained till all Cornwall had submitted to the Parliament; when he retired by the Prince's leave to the continent lest he should fall into the enemy's hands.—See Clarendon, Sprigge's England's Recovery, Whitelocke and, particularly Mercurius Belgicus, for the occurrences of January 19, 22, in 1642;—of May 16, July 5, August 20, September 3, in 1643;—of May 12, June 5, 22, August 1, 25, 30, 31, September 2, 5, 12, 17, October 7, 16, December 23, in 1644;—and of January 18, 1645.

[a] "Tresillian-Bridge (situated between the parishes of St. Erme, Probus and Merther) is memorab'e (says Hals) for a Treaty of Peace Hostility between the Lord Hopton and Sir T. Fairfax—see Hals's MSS. No. 6.—among the Polwhele family papers, I possess a letter in the hand writing of Fairfax, which I have copied as follows—It originated it seems in the gratitude of the general recovered from illness by a younger brother of John Polwhele, Dr. Degory Polwhele M. D.

To all-officers and soldiers under my command.

These are to require you on sight hereof, to forbear to prejudice John Polwhele, of Treworgan, in the County of Cornwall, Esq. either by plundering his house, or taking away his horses, sheepe, or other cattall, or goods, or by offering any violence to his person, or the persons of any of his familie as you will answer to the contrarie. Provided hee bee obedient to all ordinances of Parliament. Given under my hand and seale att Truro this 18th Day of March, 1645-6.

FAIRFAX.

According to the family tradition, the troops did not abstain from violence. I still possess the large brass boiler in which many whole sheep were boiled by the rebels, after the date of the protection.

Capel, and thence embarked with the first fair wind to join the Prince in Sylleh. Cornwall was exerting her utmost nerve in favour of her King; but was at length exhausted: and PENDINAS was the last strong hold in England (except perhaps one)[v] that surrendered to the Parliament. To its good old governor John Arundel [w] of Trerice, it was chiefly indebted for its fame of fidelity.[x] Over the melancholy scenes that followed, the insolence of the victorious army, the mock-trial and murder of the King, we would willingly drop the curtain. But it must not be dissembled, that Cornwall, amidst all her loyalty, produced for the trial of Charles both a judge and a witness; for his prison, a gaoler; and for his death, an executioner. In Carew, we sat in judgement on our sove-

[v] According to Tonkin, the "Dinas" sustained a siege of several months after the taking of Pendinas. But if the Weekly Intelligencer may be depended on, the "Dinas" was in the hands of the usurpers before March 19, 1646; and Pendinas not till some months after.—The "Dinas" had surrendered even before St. Michael's Mount. It appears from some papers at Trelowarren, that the fortifications of the Dinas had been repaired, and additional works erected by the voluntary exertions of the inhabitants of Meneage.—Each of the 12 parishes which compose that division of Kirrier turning out alternately for the purpose. A number of men under the command of Mr. Bogans of Treleage in St. Keverne who had accepted a commission from Charles, posted themselves in a most advantageous situation at Gear in Mawgan, with an apparent determination of defending that important pass: But the Parliament troops advancing and shewing themselves in much greater force than was expected, Major Bogans' men deserted him without coming to action.—Some betook themselves to the Dinas, the greater part dispersed, and Major Bogans himself fled to Hilters Clift, in St. Keverne, and concealed himself in a cave in the rocks. This event is still remembered in Meneage, by the name of the Gear rout. The parliament forces then marched on towards the Dinas; and concluding that their appearance might intimidate the garrison there, as it had done the encampment at Gear, a party of horse were detached with orders to advance to the entrance of the fortification.—When they reached Tendere, a shot from the Dinas killed one of their horses, and the dismounted trooper got on horse-back behind his comrade, but a second shot killed that horse likewise; on which they retreated. The Dinas was soon after invested by land and sea, six ships being sent from Plymouth for that purpose.—The garrison soon found their case desperate, and those gentlemen who were most obnoxious to the Parliament, and had least reason to expect favourable terms, escaped in boats in a dark windy night, and the possessor of Tendere, who acted at first as gunner, became commanding officer and capitulated. His estate of Tendere near the Dinas was restored to him as well as his other property, and his belt hangs in a room there to this day.

[w] Sylleh still holding out under the auspices of Godolphin and Sir John Granville, was not reduced till 1631; when Granville was taken among the prisoners.

[x] Lewis Tremayne, of Heligan in St. Bwe, Lieutenant Colonel, was in the castle of Pendinas during the siege; whence he made almost a miraculous escape by swimming over from one of the blockhouses to Trefsis-point, through all the enemy's fire. He suffered much, and was forced to keep close, during most of the usurpation. Tonkins MSS.—Sir John Killigrew, with his own hands, set fire to his noble mansion at Arwinick, that the rebels laying siege to Pendinas, might find no shelter there. This heroic action was well rewarded by Charles II. but the house was never rebuilt.—John Polwhele severely suffered by fine and imprisonment: He paid more than £2000 besides being depriv'd of his estates for several years.—I shall close these transactions with a list of the commissioners' names for the county of Cornwall, as extracted from a manuscript of Simon Cottell, esq. treasurer for the said county in the civil war. Many of the commissioners were officers in the King's western army. "John Grylls, esq. sheriffe January 17, 1642. Francis Basset, esq. sheriffe: Nathaniell Luggar, esq. pro. vic. January 17, 1643. Richard Prideaux, esq. sheriffe: Richard Filles, esq. sub. vic. January 17, 1644. Francis Basset, esq. sheriffe: John Grills, esq. pro vic. January 17, 1644.—The Right Honourable Warwick Lord Mohun, Ralph Hopton, esq. afterwards Lord Hopton, Sir John Trelawney kt. and bart., Sir William Wrey kt. and bart. Sir Richard Greenville kt. and bart., Sir Baviel Greenville kt., Sir Nicholas Slanning kt. Sir Richard Vivian kt., Sir William Courtney kt., Sir John Berkley kt., Sir Peter Courtney kt., Sir Samuel Cosowarth kt., John Arundell of Trerice esq. Ezechiell Arundell esq., William Arundell esq., William Godolphin, Humphry Noye esq., Francis Godolphin, John Roscarrocke esq., Charles Roscarrocke esq., Richard Courtney esq., Reskimmer Courtney esq., Henry Killebrew esq., William Killebrew esq., Charles Trevannion esq., Peirce Edgcombe esq., William Corryton esq., Walter Langdon esq., Renatus Bellott esq., Nicholas Crisp esq., Ezechiell Grosse esq., John Digby esq., William Ashburnham esq., Jonathan Rashley esq., Francis Hawley esq., John Taverner esq., Francis Polwhele esq., William Pendarves esq., John Greenville esq., George Waldron esq., Nicholas Hawke esq., Thomas Hitchings esq., Paul Speccott esq., Giles Hambley esq., John Rowe esq., Symon Cottell esq., Obadiah Reynolds secretary to Simon Cottell esq., John Lower esq., Roger Sleeman esq., George Heale esq., Richard Hawke esq., John Hicks esq., Ambrose Mannaton esq., Timothy Browning esq., William Painter esq., John Tresaher esq., Symon Payne esq., Stephen Barbar esq., John Hutchings Hannibal Bugany esq., Christopher Wrey esq., William Cotton esq., John Benoke esq., Nathaniell Jewell esq., John Plumbleigh esq., Oliver Saule esq., Charles Grills esq., Nevill Blighe esq., Joseph Jane esq."

reign; in Williams,* we bore witness against him; in Peters, we murdered him. And in Francis Rous,[AA] we invested a usurper with the regal power.—That Charles II. was ready to reward those who were immediately instrumental in bringing him back to the throne of his fathers, is well known. The Earl of Bath and the Duke of Albemarle are proofs of his alacrity in conferring honours: but they furnish no evidence of his gratitude. On this happy emergence, few were recompensed for their services or sufferings. The project† of the Knights was an invidious scheme.—To the historian of Cornwall and Devon the sceptre of Anne must shine with more than common splendour: If Devonshire boast her MARLBOROUGH, Cornwall had equal reason to rejoice in her GODOLPHIN.[B] We pass to the rebellion of 1715, when many Cornish gentlemen were sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being friends to the Pretender; and among others, Sir FRANCIS VYVYAN of Trelowarren.‡—The debates on Triennial Parliaments mark the reign of George II. But they are detailed at so great a length in the histories of England, that just to touch upon them here, may be sufficient; though the spirit and address of our great patriot Sir JOHN ST. AUBYN, must instantly occur to every cultivated mind, as forming the most distinguished part of those parliamentary discussions.—The years 1758 and 1759, are blazoned in the annals of the country by the glorious achievements of BOSCAWEN.—With respect to later transactions, I shall only remark, that the activity of Cornwall on every public occasion, has been not less apparent, than the acknowledged wisdom of her councils. If, at one conjuncture, a ST. AUBYN, a GLYNN or a PITT, have stood foremost in the ranks of our political worthies; a BASSET [ONO] or a GREGOR have been no less conspicuous, at another: and a PELLEW and a VIVIAN have still raised us to a prouder preeminence.

* Among the witnesses examined against the king, January 25, 1648--9, was Robert Williams of the parish of St Martin in the county of Cornwall, husbandman, aged about 23 years. Clarendon, Vol. 7, p. 762.

[AA] A younger son of Sir Anthony Rouse, of Halton kt., and member for Truro.

† List of the projected knights of the Royal Oak, with the value of their estates *per annum*, A. D. 1660. [From a MS of Peter le Neve Esq., Norroy.] Cornwall. Francis Buller esq. 3000l., Ellyott of Port-Ellyott esq. 2500l., Samuel Pen-darvis esq. 1500l., Col. Godolphin esq. 1000l., Col. Penrose esq. 1000l., Col. Boscawen esq. 4000l., Col. Hallett esq. 800l., Edmund Prideaux esq. 900l., Charles Grylls esq. 700l., Oliver Sawle esq. 1000l., Joseph Tredenham esq. 900l., John Vyvyan esq. 1000l., Charles Roscarrocke esq. 800l., William Scawen esq. 800l., Peirce Edgecombe esq. 2000l., James Praed esq. 600l.

[B] Of the great contested election in this county, in the reign of Anne, many curious particulars are remembered;—not the least remarkable of which, is, that thirty-seven of the family of DAVIES voted on the Tory side; though not one remains at present possessing a freehold of forty shillings.—The late Mrs. GIDDY, of Tredrea, was in some measure the last of the race; and I may add, one of the good old times that are gone. She brought a considerable fortune into the Giddy family; in whom we have an uncommon instance of wealth united with every mental accomplishment—with every excellence both of the head and heart.

‡ It would appear invidious, as we approach so near our own times, to mention the names of those Cornish gentlemen who were most active in detecting and apprehending their neighbours the Jacobites.—It was about the time of evening service when the emissaries of—arrived at Trelowarren: Sir F. Vyvyan begged permission to read prayers to his family; and after having gone through the service with his usual composure of mind, resigned himself prisoner into their hands. He was conveyed to the tower; where he was detained a considerable time, and was forced to pay many thousand pounds for his enlargement. The late Miss Ann Vyvyan was born there.

[ONO] I allude to the projected French invasion of 1779: and the zeal, judiciousness, and adroitness of Sir Francis Basset, now Lord de Dunstanville and Basset, at this crisis of alarm in calling up an army, from the mines of Cornwall, conducting them to Plymouth, and regulating their labour at the foss, must be always considered with respect and gratitude.—Of Pellew (now Lord Exmouth) I had almost said that his naval honours are eclipsed by the military fame of Sir Hussey Vivian!—Truro is justly proud of both.

CIVIL AND MILITARY CONSTITUTION.

BOOK III. CHAPTER II.



I. WE have seen the county divided into hundreds; and these hundreds subdivided into parishes.—Under this arrangement, it were easy to speak with precision of private property, of the possessors of estates, of titles, of the government of Cornwall, and of the county and its towns as represented in parliament.

II. 1. In the distribution of private property, it appears that thirty acres usually made a farthing, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.[A] 2. On a retrospective glance to the Cornish families from the conquest to Edward I. we must observe, that few which are recorded in Domesday, occur at the conclusion of that period. There was so great an alienation in property, from forfeitures during the contests between the Norman kings and the kings of France, that many of our nobility and gentry, who had lands both in Normandy and England, lost their estates by espousing the party of one of these princes. The crusades occasioned many estates to be sold, and more mortgaged to their full value at least, and never redeemed, to enable their owners to equip themselves for their romantic expeditions, of which the monastic clergy much availed themselves. By these and other casualties, and the arbitrary power of our princes, and from families terminating in females, we may account for the obliteration of the Domesday name.—In the period immediately before us, we regret also, the extinction “or the low estate” of numerous families that had served their country in arts and arms; whilst the landed interest hath gradually given way to the commercial; and foreign luxuries succeeded to homebred hospitality.[ooo]

III. Of our titled gentry, we enumerate the names of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny of Trelawny, Sir Viell Vyvyan of Trelowarren, Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth of Pencarrow, Sir William Lemon of Carclew, Sir Christopher Hawkins of Trewithan, Sir William Pratt Call of Whiteford-House, Sir Joseph Copley of Bake, Sir Edward Buller of Trenant-Park, and Sir Rose Price, Barts.—

[A] See Carew (Edit. as before) for extent Cornub. f. 45-2-49—and Tonkin's (Tehidy) MSS.

[ooo] Of our gentry, I should enter into a full account, but for Mr. Arundell's promised work; which from his ingenuity and accurate acquaintance with the subject, we anticipate as a complete history of Cornish houses.—Of the old British families still existing, are the Carlyons, the Boscawens, the Glyns, the Penwernes, the Polwheles, the Prideauxs, the Trelawnys, the Trefusis, the Vyvyans: Among those from Normandy or Brittany are the St. Aubyns, the Bassets, the Borlases, the Lanyons: Among those of respectable but no high Cornish origin, Code or Cooode, Tucker, and Taunton. Among the extinct families, the Bellots, the Bevilles, the Bodrigans, the Carminows, the Chamonda, the Connocks, the Eriseys, the Granvilles, the Gaverigans, the Godolphins, the Lowers, the Lukies, the Carnsews, the Lunys, the Mobuns, the Reskymers, the Roscarrocks, the Trencreeks, the Tonkms, the Trefrys, the Tregians, the Tresawells, the Killigrews form a various and melancholy group.—See pedigrees, at the end of this chapter.

Grenville of Boconnoc, Eliot of Port-Eliot, Trefusis of Trefusis, Basset and De Dunstanville of Tehidy-Park, and Pellew (Lord Exmouth) Barons—Boscawen of Tregothnan, Viscount—and Edgcumbe of Mount Edgcumbe, Earl.

IV. From our nobility, we ascend to the Duke of Cornwall; which prompts the consideration of our government.—We have seen that the territory comprising the *Dutchy*, was anciently a *Monarchy*, a *Principality*, a *Dukedom*, and a little before and also after the Norman conquest, an *Earldom*. And it continued to be an Earldom, till the 11th of Edward III. when it was constituted a *Dutchy*. It was first conferred on Edward, son of Edward III. surnamed the Black Prince. The creation was to the said Edward and the first begotten sons and heirs apparent of him and his heirs, Kings of England, forever. And to this day the eldest sons of the Kings of Great Britain are Dukes of Cornwall from their birth, and are entitled to have livery of their Dutchy lands and hereditaments whilst infants as if they were of full age.* 2. As Cornwall derived its chief importance from its tin—it had been divided into four stannary-districts—Fawey-moor, Blackmoor, Tywarnheyl and Penwith, so called from the principal tinworks at the time of the division.* To encourage the searching for tin, it was expedient to divide the tin-grounds themselves into separate portions. This was called bounding, as the limits of those separate portions of ground, were the Bounds—little pits dug in the ground, about a foot wide and deep, at the extreme angles of the land.* The rights of bounds in Cornwall seem to have been ascertained by a charter of Edmund earl of Cornwall; and by this charter, also, were granted two coinages yearly, at Midsummer and Michaelmas. But the charter of Edward I. commands, that all tin, whether white or black, or wheresoever found or wrought within the county, be weighed at Lestwithiel, Bodmin, Leskeard, Truro, or Helston, and that the tin be coined in the said towns yearly before the day of St. Michael.† Thus settled as it was by charters, this tin-establishment could not have long endured without appropriate laws, and courts of justice for putting these laws into execution. The laws by which the tin-mines were governed, were long vague, and property in the mines precarious: and the tanners of Cornwall and Devon were accustomed to meet on Hingeston-hill near Callington every seventh or eighth year to concert measures for their mutual interests. But Edward I. made the tanners of Cornwall a distinct body from those of Devonshire.§ And he confirm'd the authority of the *Custos*¶ of the Stannaries; (an officer probably of high antiquity) recognizing him as one general Warden¶ over both counties, to do justice in law and equity. From his decision there lay an appeal to the Duke of Cornwall in council only, or for want of a Duke of Cornwall, to the crown. And the Lord Warden was empowered to appoint a regular Vice-Warden for each county; whose office it was to hold his court for the determination of stannary disputes, every month; and also a steward for each of the stannary districts in each county,

* With respect to the first creation of the king's eldest son, Duke of Cornwall, the erecting of that county into a Dutchy, and assigning him lands, manors, castle, &c. in divers counties; ample information may be derived from Selden's titles of Honour, vol. 3, p. 36, 776 (Dr. Wilkin's edition of Selden's works, London 1726.) and the Prince's case in 8. Coke's reports. * See Gibson's Camden, Carew f. 13, and Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 192.

† See Pryce's Mineralogia, pp. 137—141

‡ In the time of Charles II. to the coinage towns of Liskeard, Lestwithiel, Truro, and Helston, was added Penzance, for the convenience of the western tanners.

§ See Pearce's Stannary Laws.

¶ See charter of Edward I.

¶ Camden is much in error when he speaks of a Warden now first appointed: p. 5. Carew seems to refer the office to earlier times,—

who was to hold his court for the district every three weeks, and decide by juries of six persons with an appeal reserved to the Vicewarden; thence to the Lord Warden; and thence finally to the Duke of Cornwall.[A] The Vicewarden's, was a court of equity; answering to the court of chancery. The Steward's court, is a court of law; answering in a great measure to the court of King's bench. It resembles, in its process, the hundred-court. The Vicewardens of Cornwall and Devon, appointed by the Lord Warden, have been generally of consideration in the country.[B]

[A] With respect to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, I cannot omit a curious document with which I am favoured by Benjamin Tucker Esq. of Trematon-Castle, Surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall.—The following is a list of sixteen Duchy Manors which were sold by Queen Elizabeth and recovered by Prince Henry, the property of the Duchy being inalienable: so that the purchasers lost all their money; which, extraordinary as it may appear, has never yet been shewn in any history of the County—

Names of Manors.	When voted or granted.	To whom.	For what sum.
			£ s. d.
Port Loe	16 Elizabeth 1574.	Henry Welby Esq., and George Bligh gent.	granted
Leigh Durant	44 Elizabeth 1602.	Thomas Harriet, and John Shelbury, gents.	1155 1 9
Bonyalva			
Tinton	44 Elizabeth 1602.	Francis Lord Norris, Rowland Lytton, and Thomas Reliot, gents.	5904 17 5
Backlavren			
Carnedon Prior			
Climsland Prior			
Stratton Sanctuary	44 Elizabeth 1602.	Michael Stanhope, esq., and Edw. Stanhope, L. L. D.	1570 12 7
Eastway			
Worthing			
Tragamar			
Landrignoe			
Trerbyn Courtenay	57 Elizabeth 1595.	Gallio Merriett, Esq. and Henry Lindley, esq.; (afterwards Knights)	
West Anthony			
Trelowia			
Landulph			

[B] List of the Lord-Wardens and Vice-Wardens from Edward VI.

Lord-Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.	Lord-Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.
Temp. Edw. VI. Edward Duke of Somerset	Sir Thomas Smith	1483. Hugh Boscawen esq. (afterwards Vic. Falmouth)	Walter Mayle, esq. John Gregor, esq.
1553. John Earl of Bedford	Sir William Godolphin	1734. Col. John Schutz	Thomas Hearle, esq. Thomas Hearle, esq.
1554. Edward Lord Hastings of Loughborough		1742. Thomas Pitt esq., of Bodennoc	John Hearle, esq. Christopher Hawkins, esq.
About 1560. Francis Earl of Bedford		1751 James Earl of Waldgrave	Francis Gregor, esq. John Heutle, esq.
1584-1603. Sir Walter Raleigh	William Carnwath, esq. Sir Francis Godolphin Sir Richard Grenville	1761. —————	Rev. Walter Borslase, L. L. D.
1603-1629. William Earl of Pembroke	William Coryton, esq.	1763. Humphrey Mottee esq.	Rev. Walter Borslase, L. L. D.
1636. Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery	William Coryton, esq. John Trefusis, esq. Sir Richard Pideau Sir William Stawen, esq. Sir John Trelawny, bart. Sir Joseph Tredenham J. Waddon, esq.	1776. —————	Henry Rosewarne, esq.
1660. Sir John Granville (afterwards Earl of Bath)		1783. —————	
1701. Charles Earl of Radnor		1783. George Visc. Lewisham	
1702. John Granville esq. (afterwards Lord Granville)		1798. Sir John Morshead bart	
1705. Francis Lord Kialton (afterwards Earl of Godolphin)	Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.	1800. Rear-Admiral John Willet Payse.	John Thomas, esq.
		1803. Thomas Tyrwhitt esq. (now Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt kt.	
		1812. Francis Charles Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth.	

3. For that part of our government, whether military or civil, which we share in common with the realm, I should mention Lord Lieutenants, [c] Sheriffs, [d] Justices of the Peace. [e] Camden speaks of

[c] Lords Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum. 1660. In the 12th year of Charles the 2d, John Earl of Bath, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of this county, and John Lord Roberts of Truro (afterwards Earl of Radnor) Custos Rotulorum. 1692. In the 4th of King William and Queen Mary, Charles Lord Viscount Lansdowne, eldest son to John Earl of Bath, was joined in the lieutenancy of the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, with his father, and of Custos Rotulorum, also. 1696. In the 8th of William 3d, Charles Bodville, Earl of Radnor, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall. 1702. The 1st of Queen Anne, John Granville esq. second son of John Earl of Bath (soon after created Lord Granville of Potheridge in Devon) was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall, during the minority of William Henry Earl of Bath, his nephew. 1705. In the 4th of Queen Anne, Sidney Lord Godolphin (soon afterwards Earl of Godolphin) Lord High Treasurer of England, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall, in his own right. 1710. In the 9th of Queen Anne, Lawrence, Earl of Rochester (her Majesty's uncle) was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, of Cornwall, during the minority of William Henry Earl of Bath. And after the Earl of Bath's death, May 17, 1711, whom the Earl of Rochester preceded, and 2d of the same month, his son Henry Earl of Rochester was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall. 1713. In the 1st of George I. Charles Bodville Earl of Radnor, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall. 47—In the of George, on the death of Charles Bodville Earl of Radnor, his nephew, Henry Earl of Radnor (only son to Russel Roberts, Esq.) was constituted Lord Lieutenant but no Custos Rotulorum and Nicholas Vincent of Trevelan gent. was made Custos Rotulorum. 1726. Mr. Vincent dying the 1st of July, 12 George, the Honourable Richard Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe Esq. was made Custos Rotulorum; and continued so by George 2d, the 1st year of his reign—Henry Earl of Radnor dying unmarried at Paris, Jan. 1740, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant. Richard Edgcombe was succeeded in both offices by his eldest son Richard Lord Edgcombe; and on his death George the second son took them; and on his death Richard the present Earl and grandson of the first Lord was appointed, and still holds both offices.

Sheriffs from Edward I. to the present day.

EDWARD I. 1275, John Wigger. 1276, Idem. 1277, Robert de Chini [Chenduit of Bodannan in Endelion.] 1279, William de Muncleton, 5 years. 1284, Alexander de Sabridsworth, 3 years. 1287, 1288 Simon de Berkely. 1289, Edmund Comes Cornubiæ to 1300. 1301, Thomas de la Hide. 1302, Robert de Elford. EDWARD II. 1310, Peter de Gaveston Comes Cornubiæ 3 years. 1313, Thomas de la Hide. 1314, Thomas de Excelesley de Antony, arm. 1315, Richard de Polhampton, [qu. Buchampton.] 1316, Richard de Hewish. 1317, Henry de Wellington [of Giddesham in Devon.] 1320, Isabella regina, consors regis, quæ habet officium vice Com. 1321, —. 1322, Nullus titulus in rotulo. 1323, —. 1324, Isabella regina, [Carew fo. 50.] 1325, John de Treiagu de Fenton-gollan, [probably appointed by the king, or the bishop of Exon. In Rymer's Fœdera, is an order from the king, for taking the county of Cornwall (and other counties) from the queen, and giving it in charge to Walter bp. of Exeter or his deputy—dated Sept. 18, 1324, Porchester.] EDWARD III. 1327, Isabella regina, regis mater, for 6 years. 1332, William de Botreaux. 1333, Idem. 1334, John Petit de Ardevora. 1335, Idem. 1336, Joh. de Chudeleigh 1337, John. Hamley. 1338, John. Petit de Ardevora. 1339, —. 1340, Edward, dux Cornub. et Comes Cestriæ fil. regis primogen. 1341, Hen. Terril, Rog. de Prideaux. 1342, Edward dux Cornubiæ. 1343, Idem. 1344, Guiliel. Pipehard. 1345, Edward dux Cornubiæ, nine years. 1354, Johannes Northcot. 1355 William de Austell, 4 years. 1358, Edward dux Cornubiæ, to the end of this king's reign. RICHARD II. 1378, Nicholas Wampford. 1379, Rad. Carminow de Carminow. 1380, Otho de Rodrigan. 1381, William Tallbot. 1382, Johannes Bevill de Gwarsick in Powder. 1383, Wal. Archdeacon, Miles de Antony et Castro de Lanyhorne. 1384, William Fitzwater, miles. 1385, Richard Kendall de Treworgy. 1386, John. Bevill. 1387, Nicholas Wampford. 1388, John Colyp. 1389, Richard Sergeaux, knight, [of Killigarth or Colquite, or of Lanreath in Helland.] 1390, Thomas Peverell de Park in Eglosayle. 1391, Will. Talbot. 1392, John Colyn. 1393, John Colshull de Tremadart, [Binnamy Castle, in Stratton, his original residence.] 1394, Joh. Herle [de Prideaux.] 1395, James Chuddeleghe. 1396, Will. Talbot. 1397, Joh. Bevill. 1398, Joh. Colshull. 1399, Guy Seyntalbyn de Clowance. HENRY IV. 1400, Hen. fil. regis primogen. et J. Rheynes. 1401, Henry fil. regis, 4 years. 1406, John Cole. 1406, Henry Princeps, 6 years. HENRY V. 1413, John Roderow. 1414, Idem. 1415, William Talbot. 1416, Oto Trevarthya, miles. 1417, Henry Fullford. 1418, John Arundell, miles, de Lanherne. 1419, Stephen Dernford de Rame. 1420, John Arundel de Trevice, miles. 1421, John Arundel, miles, de Trevice. 1422, John Arundel, miles. HENRY

VI. 1423, Thomas Carminow. 1424, William Talbot. 1425, John Herle, miles. 1426, John Arundel, miles. 1427, —. 1428, John Nanfan. 1429, Thomas Carminow. 1430, Robert Chambleyn. 1431, James Chuddeleigh. 1432, —. 1433, John Herle, miles. 1435, Thomas Bonevill de Trelawn. 1435, John Yerd. 1436, Thomas Whalesbrow de Whalesbrow. 1437, Ren. Arundel. 1438, John Colesbul. 1439, Johannes Nanfan. 1440, Johannes Mundy. 1441, Thomas Whalesborough. 1442, Johannes Blewet, de St. Colan. 1443, John Arundell. 1444, Nich. (vel Mich.) Power. 1445, John Champernowne de Inswork. 1446, Johannes Austell or de Austell. 1447, Henry Fortescue. 1448, Johannes Trevilyan. 1449, Johannes Basset, de Tehiddy. 1450, Johannes Nanfan. 1451, Thomas Butside, (Budockshed de Budeaux.) 1452, William Daubeney. 1453, Thomas Whalesborough. 1454, Johannes Petit. 1455, John Cornworth. 1456, Johannes Nanfan. 1457, John Arundell. 1458, Johannes Whalesborough. 1459, Johannes Trevilyan. 1460, —. EDWARD IV. 1461, Richard Champernoun de Halwin vel Inkworth (Ro) 1462, Ren. Arundell de Lanberne. 1463, Idem. 1464, Thomas Bere, (forsan de Killigarth in Taland.) 1465, Alver Cornburg. 4466, Will. Bere. 1467, Johannes Colshali, miles. 1468, Johannes Sergeaux, arm. 1469, Alver. Cornburg. 1470, Johannes Arundell, miles, de Trelice. 1471, Johannes Fortescu, arm. 4 years. 1475, Richard dux Gloc. Vic. ad terminum vite. 1476, Johannes Fortescue arm. 1477, Egid. Dawbeney. 1478, William Carusew, forsan de Bokelly in St. Kew. 1479, Robert Willoughby, miles. 1480, Richard Nanfan. 1481, Thomas Greenvill de Stowe. 1482, Thomas Fulford. RICHARD III. 1483, Johannes Treffry, de Fowey. 1484, James Tyrrel, miles de Trelice, (Stripe in his notes on Buck's history says, that Richard III. gave Tyrrel the wardship of Robert Arundel and management of his estates, Trelice &c. &c.) 1485, William Haughton, miles. HENRY VII. 1486, Thomas Greenvill. 1487, Johannes Tremayne de Tremayne. 1488, Alexander Carew de Anthony. 1489, Richard Nanfan. 1490, Johannes Trefry, miles. 1491, Johannes Roscarrock de Roscarrock in Endelion. 1492, Thomas Tregarthyn, de Tregarthyn. 1493, Richard Vivian, de Trevidren in Beryan. 1494, Walter Enderby, arm. 1495, Petras Bevill. 1496, Ed. Arundell, arm. 1497, Johannes Basset. 1498, Peter Edgecombe miles, de Cattayle. 1499, Idem. 1500, Johannes Trefry, miles. 1501, William Trefry arm. 1502, Peter Bevill. 1503, William Trevanyon, de Carhays. 1504, Johannes Godolphin, de Godolphin. 1505, Richard Vivian arm. 1506, Peter Edgcombe miles. 1507, Michael Vivian arm. de Trevidren. 1508, William Trevannion arm. 1509, Thomas Trevanion miles. HENRY VIII. 1510, Johannes Arundel miles, de Tolvern. 1511, Ro. Graynfield arm. 1512, William Carusew arm. de Bokelly in St. Kew. 1513, Jac. Erisey arm. de Erisey, (he drove the French invaders from Marazion.) 1514, Johannes Carminow arm. de Fenton, gollan. 1515, Johannes Carew arm. 1516, William Trevanion miles. 1517, Peter Edgecombe miles. 1518, Johannes Basset miles. 1519, Ro. Greenfield arm. 1520, Johannes Arundel arm. de Trelice. 1521, Johannes Skewys arm. de Skewys in Cury. 1522, Johannes Basset miles. 1523, Ro. Greenfield arm. 1524, Johannes Arundel arm. de Trelice. 1525, William Lower arm. 1526, Richard Penrose arm. de Penrose. 1527, Richard Greenfield arm. 1528, Johannes Trevanion arm. [Hu.] 1529, Johannes Chamond arm. de Lancel. 1530, William Godolphin arm. 1531, Chr. Tredinoke arm. de Tredinoke, (Tredinnick in Breage.) 1532, Johannes Arundel arm. de Trelice. 1533, Hugh Trevanion miles. 1534, William Godolphin miles. 1535, Peter Edgecombe miles. 1536, Johannes Reskymer miles, de Reskymer. 1537, Johannes Chamond miles. 1538, Hu. Trevanion miles. 1539, William Godolphin miles. 1540, Johannes Reskymer arm. 1541, Johannes Arundel arm. 1542, Johannes Arundel miles. 1543, Hu. Trevanion arm. 1544, Richard Chamond arm. 1545, Richard Greenfield arm. 1546, Thomas St Albin arm. 1547, John Trelawney arm. de Pool. EDWARD VI. 1548, Job Milaton arm. de Pengersick. 1549, Rich. Chamond arm. 1550, Will. Godolphin miles. 1551, Ric. Roscarrock arm. 1552, Hu. Trevanion miles. 1553, Reg. Mohun arm. de Hall. MAR. REG. 1554, Joh. Arundell miles de Trelice. 1555, Joh. Arundell miles de Lanberne. 1556, Ric. Edgecombe arm. 1557, Joh. Reskymer arm. 1558, Joh. Bevill arm. ELIZ. 1559, Joh. Carminow arm. 1560, Reg. Mohun arm. 1561, Joh. Trelawney arm. 1562, Ric. Roscarrock arm. 1563, Ric. Chamond arm. 1564, Henry Chyverton arm. de Kerrys in St. Paul. 1565, Hu. Trevanion arm. 1566, Will. Milliot arm. (Milaton last heir male of Pengersick.) 1567, Joh. Trelawny arm. 1568, Joh. St. Aubyn arm. 1569, William Godolphin miles. 1570, Pet. Edgecombe arm. 1571, Henry Curwen miles. 1572, Will. Mohun arm. 1573, Pet. Courtney ar. de Treshurfe. 1574, Joh. Arundel ar. de Trelice. 1575, Joh. Bevill ar. 1576, Geo. Keckwich ar. de Catchfrench.

1577, Ric. Grenvill ar. 1578, Will. Mohun ar. 1579, Will. Lower ar. 1580, Fr. Godolphin ar. 1581, Joh. Arundell ar. 1582, Johan. Fitz. 1583, Ric. Carew ar. 1584, Geo. Grenville ar. de Penboale. 1585, Tho. Coswarth ar. de Coswarth. 1586, Joh. Roscarrock ar. 1587, Joh. Wrey ar. de Trebigh. 1588, Ant. Rouss ar. de Hutton. 1589, Tho. St. Aubyn ar. 1590, Will. Bevil ar. de Killygarth. 1591, Walt. Kendall ar. de Treworgy. 1592, Geo. Keckwich ar. de Catchfrench. 1593, Ric. Champenous ar. 1594, Tho. Lower arm. 1595, Jonathan Trelawny ar. 1596, Car. Trevanion ar. 1597, Bernardus Grenville armiger. 1598, Willus Bevil, miles, Peter Courtney [Fuller] 1599, Willus Wrey, arm. 1600, Franciscus Buller arm. de Tregarrick. 1601, Hannibal Vivian, arm. 1602, Antonius Rowse, miles, Hutton. JAMES I. 1603, Arthur Harris, arm. 1604, Franciscus Godolphin miles. 1605, Nichas Prideaux arm, de Solden. 1606, Degorcius Chamond arm. 1607, Johnes Arundell arm. 1608, Johnes Rashleigh arm. and Joh. Acland. m. Fuller. 1609, Christ. Harris miles. 1610, Ric. Edgecumbe miles. 1611, Ric. Buller miles. 1612, Willus Wrey miles. 1613, Willk. Coryton arm. 1614, Rich. Roberts arm. of Trura. 1615, Joha. Chamond arm. 1616, Wills. Code arm. 1617, Franciscus Vivian arm. 1618, Rich. Carnsew arm. 1619, Reskymer Bonython arm. 1620, Nichas Glyan arm. 1621, Samuel Pendarves arm. of Roscrow. 1622, Johes Speccot, miles. 1623, Rich. Geddy arm. of Treburay in S. Petherwin. 1624, Johnes Moyle, arm. CHARLES I. 1625, Thomas Wyvell arm. St. Stephens, near Saltash. 1626, Johes Trefusis arm. de Trefusis. 1627, Jonathan Rashleigh arm. 1628, Georgius Hele, arm. Bennets in Whitstone. 1629, Johes Rowe, arm. 1630, Johnes Trelawney miles et baronetus. 1631, Johnes Prideaux arm. 1632, Nichas Lower, miles. 1633, Carolus Trevanion arm. 1634, Hugo Boscawen arm. 1635, Johnes Seyntaubyn arm. 1636, Rich. Buller miles. 1637, Franciscus Godolphin, miles. 1638, Franciscus Godolphin de Treveneage. 1639, Rich. Trevill arm. 1640, Francus Wills arm. 1641, Johnes Grylls arm. of Court in Lanreath. 1642, Franciscus Basset arm. 1643, Franciscus Basset arm. 1644, Rich. Prideaux arm. 1645, Johnes Seyntaubyn arm. 1646, Ed. Heril arm. 1647, Ed. Heril arm. 1648, Ed. Heril, arm. CHARLES II. 1649, Petrus Kekewich arm. 1650, Johnes Lampen arm. 1651, Andreus Trevill arm. 1652, Rich. Lob arm. 1653, Rich. Trevill arm. 1654, Jacobus Praed arm. 1655, Ed. Nosworthy arm. 1656, Ed. Nosworthy arm. 1657, Anton. Nicholls arm. 1658, Petrus Jenkyn arm. 1659, Nichas Cossen arm. Roseveth in Kenwyn. 1660, Nichas Cossen arm. 1661, Pearce Edgecumbe arm. 1662, Carolus Grylls arm. (of Court in Laureath.) 1663, Oliver Sawle arm. 1664, Edmond Prideaux, arm. 1665, Josephus Tredenham, arm. 1666, Thomas Darrell, arm. 1667, Joh. Seyntaubyn, arm. 1668, Joh. Vivyan, arm. of Truan. 1669, Fran. Gregor, arm. 1670, Joh. Connock, arm. 1671, Walterus Moyle, miles. 1672, Johannes Nicholls, arm. 1673, Richus Trevill, arm. 1674, Petrus Kekewick, arm. 1675, Nichus Glynn, arm. 1676, Sam. Cavell, arm. of Trehatreck in St. Kew. 1677, Franciscus Trefusis, arm. 1678, Willus Jennings, arm. 1679, Thomas Coke, arm. Tregassow, in St. Erme. 1680, Johannes Cotton, arm. Botreaux Castle. 1681, Willus Pendarves, arm. Pendarves. 1682, Christ. Bellot, arm. 1683, Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart. Trelowarren. 1684, Sir Joha Coryton, Bart. JAMES II. 1685, Sir Richard Edgecumbe, Bart. 1686, Jonathan Rashleigh, arm. 1687, Humphrius Borlase, arm. de Treluddro 1688, Humphrius Borlase, arm. WILLIAM & MARY. 1689, Willus Bond, arm. 1690, Johannes Morth, arm. 1691, Johannes Molesworth, M. et B. 1692, Johannes Butler, Jun. arm. 1693, Humphrius Nicholls, arm. 1694, Willus Williams, arm. 1695, Johannes Tregagle, arm. de Trevorder 1696, Franciscus Wills, arm [Johannes forsan] 1697, Johannes Barrett, arm. 1698, Richardus Erisey, arm. 1699, Edmond Prideaux, arm. 1700, Stephen Robins, arm. 1701, Carolus Grylls, jun. arm. QUEEN ANNE 1702, Gregorius Peter, arm. de Harlyn. 1703, Johnes Williams de Bodenick, arm. 1704, Rich. Tregear arm. 1705, Johnes Williams, de Truthan, arm. 1706, Hugo Piper, de Tresmarrow, arm. 1707, Emanuel Pypor, arm. de Leskard 1708, Francus Basset, arm. de Tehidy 1709, Sam Enys, arm. de Enys 1710, Paul Orchard, arm. de Aldercomb. 1711, Johnes Worth, arm. de Penryn. 1712, Johnes Cole, arm. de Cartuther 1713, Ed. Heril, arm. de Landew. GEORGE I. 1714, Ed. Amy arm. de Botreaux-Castle. 1715, Jos. Silly de Helligan, arm. 1716, Francis Gregor, esq. Trewarthenick. 1717, William Adis, esq. 1718, Dennis Arscott, esq. de Ethy. 1719, John Arundel, esq. de Trevelver in St. Minver. 1720, Erasmus Pascoe, esq. Trevasick, Phillack. 1721, Geo. Robinson, esq. Bockin. 1722, Edward Hoblyn, esq.

Cross. 1723, Richard Polwhele, Esq. Polwhele. 1724, Reginald Haweis, Esq. Killiow. 1725, Thomas Long, Esq. Penheale. 1726, John Collins, Esq. Treworgan. GEORGE II. 1727, Samuel Phillips, Esq. Mear, mort. and J. Phillips, residue of his year.] 1728, George Dennis, Esq. de Trenant. 1729, John Saltren, Esq. Trefladrick, in Egloskerwy. 1730, John Hill, Esq. de Lidcot. 1731, Nicholas Donni-thorne, Esq. St. Agnes. 1732, Samuel Gilbert, Esq. Tackbear, in Bridgerule. 1733, Edward Crewys, Esq. 1734, James Tillie, Esq. Pentillie. 1735, William Symonds, Esq. of Hatt, Botesfleming. 1736, Ferdinando Walkin, Esq. Fentonawoon, Lanteglos. 1737, John Moyle, Esq. Bake. 1738, John Hony, Esq. Menheniot. 1739, Sir Francis Vyvyan, Bart. 1740, Francis Llewellyn Leach, Esq. Tretbewell. 1741, John Fortescue, Esq. Penwarne. 1742, William Lemon, Esq. Truro; [he bought Carclew of Kempe.] 1743, Nicholas Glynn, Esq. Glynn. 1744, John Hicks, Esq. Trenethick. 1745, John Pearse,* Esq. Stithians. 1746, John Tremayne, Esq. Heligan. 1747, Henry Peter, Esq. Harlyn. 1748, Edmund Cheyne, Esq. Launceston. 1749, Henry John, Esq. Camborne. 1750, Humphrey Prideaux, Esq. 1751, John Enys, Esq. Enys. 1752, John Trewren, Esq. Trewardreva, Constantine. 1753, William Morshead, Esq. Cartuther. 1754, John Glanville, Esq. Catchfrench. 1755, Francis Beauchamp, Esq. Pengreep. 1756, John Sawle, Esq. Penrice. 1757, John Luke, Esq. Treviles. 1458, Swete Nicholas Archer, Esq. Truro. 1759, Robert Lovell, Esq. Trefusia. 1760, Sir Christopher Treise, Knight, Lave-then. GEORGE III. 1761, Nicholas Kempe, Esq. Rosteage. 1762, Philip Enough, Esq. Falmouth. 1763, John Harrison, Esq. Wearde. 1764, Hender Mounstevan, Esq. Lancofe. 1765, William Churchill, Esq. Redruth. 1766, Thomas Treffry, Esq. Fowey. 1767, John Carew, Esq. Anthony. 1768, Francis Kirkham, Esq. Croan. 1769, John Blewett, Esq. Marazion. 1770, Hugh Rogers, Esq. Helston. 1771, John Call, Esq. Whiteford. 1772, James Vivian, Esq. Pencalenick. 1773, William Harris, Esq. Cam-borne. 1774, John Price, Esq. Penzance. 1775, Peter Bown, Esq. Mawnan. 1776, John Elliot, Esq. Trebursey. 1777, Richard Gully, Esq. Tremilian. 1778, John Stackhouse, Esq. Pendarves. 1779, Thomas Vivian, Esq. jun. Trewan. 1780, Darell Crabbe Trelawney, Esq. Coldrnick. 1781, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. Clowance. 1782, John Coryton, Esq. Crocadon. 1783, Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Tre-witthen. 1784, Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. Pengreep. 1785, Weston Helyar, Esq. Newton. 1786, Michael Nowell, [Knight,] Falmouth. 1787, Samuel Thomas, Esq. Tregols. 1788, Francis Gregor, Esq. Tre-warthenick. 1789, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. Killiow. 1790, Richard Hichens, Esq. Poltair. 1791, Sir William Molesworth, Bart. Pencarrow. 1792, Davies Giddy, Esq. Tredrea. 1793, Francis Glanville, Esq. Catchfrench. 1794, Edward Archer, Esq. Trelask. 1795, Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq. Truro. 1796, John Enys, Esq. Enys. 1797, William Slade Gully, Esq. Trevenen. 1798, James Buller, Esq. Shilling-ham. 1799, Edmund John Glynn, Esq. Glynn. 1800, Matthew Mitchell, Esq. Hangar. 1801, Edward Collins, Esq. Truthan. 1802, Thomas Carlyon, Esq. Tregrehan. 1803, Thomas Rawlings, Esq. Padstow. 1804, Sir Lionel Copley, Bake, refusing to act, T. Rawlings held the office till April 3, when was appointed John Trevanion Purnell Bettsworth Trevanion, of Caerhayes. 1805, Samuel Stephens, Esq. of Tregenna-Castle. 1806, Thomas Graham, Esq. Penquite. 1807, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. Whiteford. 1808, John Tillie Coryton, Esq. Crocadon. 1809, Hon. Charles Bagnall Agar, Lanhydrock. 1810, Richard Oxnam, Esq. Rosehill, Penzance. 1811, William Lewis Salisbury Trelawney, Esq. Penquite. 1812, John Vivian, Esq. Pencalenick. 1813, John Coleman Rashleigh, Esq. Prideaux. 1814, Rose Price, Esq. [created a Baronet of Trengwaynton, in this year, 1814.] 1815, Sir Vyel Vyvyan, Bart. Trelowarren. 1816, Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, Bart. Pencarrow.

[E] *The names of such as were in the commission of the Peace for the County of Cornwall at the death of George I.*

“Sir Fran. Hen. Drake, of Buckland Monachor. in Dev. bart.; Sir Wm. Carew, of East Anthony, bart.; Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, bart.; Sir Wm. Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, bart. sworn: Sir Jo. Moles-

* Nicholas Pearse, his grandfather, died full 100 years old. At his funeral, it was ascertained that his age was 103: when on the coffin (immediately before the interment) the figure 3 was added to 100—standing thus, 1003. Future anti-quaries, on the re-appearance of the coffin, might speculate on an age even exceeding that of Methuselah.

Lord Lieutenants in the days of Elizabeth, as extraordinary magistrates, constituted only in times of difficulty and danger. Yet they were certainly appointed 2, 3 Edw. VI. and 4, 5 Phil. and Mary, by patent under the great seal. On the abolition of military tenures after the restoration, the power of Lord Lieutenants was as-

worth, of Pencarrow, bart. sworn; Sir Jo. Trelawny, of Trelawn, bart.; Sir Francis Vivyan, of Trelowarren bart.; Sir Nich. Trevannion, of Molinnick, kt.; Rich. Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe in Devon; John Trevannion, of Carhays, sworn; John Francis Buller, Morvall; Charles Trelawny, of Hangar; Fran. Scobell, of St. Austle; Charles Grylls, of Trebarth; Alexander Carew, of Harrowburg; Edward Elliott of Treberzy; Francis Manaton, of Killaver, sworn; Edm. Prideaux, of Padstow, sworn; Sam. Ennys, of Ennys, sworn; Arthur Arscott, of Tetcott in Devon, sworn; Warwick Mohun, of Luny, sworn; Darrell Trelawny, of Coledrinnick; Geo. Spry, of St. Anthony; Phillip Rashley, of Menabilly; Andrew Wheeler, of Hengar; Lewis Tremain, of Heligan; Martin Kelligrew, of Arwinnack; William Glynn, of Glynn, sworn; Edward Penrose, of Penrose; Jo. William, of Treworgye, sworn; Edward Bennet, of Hexworthy, sworn; Jo. Borlace, of Pendean, sworn; Jo. Peters, of Halwin, sworn; Joseph Silly, of Helligan; Jonathan Webber, of Ambell; Peter Kekewich, of Hall, sworn; Jo. Worth, of Penryn, sworn; Tho. Hearl, of Penryn, sworn; Jo. Ennys, of Ennys, sworn; Sam. Foot, of Truro, sworn; Jo. Sandys, of St. Keverne; Jo. Robins; Joseph Fortescue; Arthur Fortescue, of Pencoss, sworn; Joseph Sawle, of Penrice; Francis Gregor, of Trewarthynock, sworn; William Addys, of Whitford; Francis Foot, of Verian; John Roberts; Tho. Savill, Dep. Gov. of Pendennis Castle; James Tilly, of Pentilly, sworn; Rob. Corker, of Falmouth; Tho. Copleston, of Bowden, Devon; Mark Batt, of Muttonham; Jo. Harris, of Kennegie; Rich. Elliot, of Port Eliot, now Molenick, in St. Germans; Geo. Dennis, of Dulo, sworn; James Keigwin, of Mousehole, sworn; Will. Bickford, of Dunsland, Devon, sworn; John Oliver, of Trevarnoe; John Moyle, of Bake; John Treise of Levethen, sworn; Edward Hoblyn, of Croan; John Glanvill, of Catchfrench; Sam. Phillips, of Macre; Jeffery Murth, of Tallant; Walter Kendall, of Pellyn, sworn; Tho. Fisher, of Lansallas; Christoph. Hawkins, of Trewinnard, sworn; John Hicks, of Treveithick; Richard Polwheel, of Polwheel; Charles Valence Jones, of the West, sworn; Roger Wollacombe, of Langford Hill; Kelland Courtenay, of Tremere, in Lanivet; John Saltern, of Treludick, sworn; Edmund Bickford, of the Inner Temple; William Arundell, of Trangventon, sworn." From the *Prideaux Carew*, at ff. 96, 97.

Those who were in the commission of the Peace in 1803.

Hon. John Eliot, Hon. William Eliot, Sir Harry Trelawny, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Lemon, Sir Lionel Copley, Sir John Morshead, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Sir W. Pratt Call, Sir Edward Pellew, Sir Francis Buller, William Carpenter D. D., William Flamank, John Jago, Charles Mayson, Edward Pole, Philip Lyne L. L. D., John Cudlipp M. D., Stephen Luke, Edward Archer, esq. Samuel Archer, A. Bickford, James Buller, John Buller, John Buller, Frederick Wm. Buller, Edward Buller, Thomas Carlyon, Arthur Champernowne, Edward Collins, John Coryton, John Tillie Coryton, John Phillips Carpenter, Reginald Pole Carew, William Clode, Jonathan P. Coffin, William Carlyon, Ralph Allen Daniell, Zachary Hammett Drake, John Eliot, William Ellis, John Enys, Francis Enys, Thomas Edwards, Wm. Fortescue, John Inglett Fortescue, Davies Giddy, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Francis Glanville, Edmund John Glynn, Thomas Graham, Francis Gregor, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, William Slade Gully, John Gould, jun. John Hawkins, David Hearle, Weston Helyar, John Hosken, Richard Hichens, William Hickes Horndon, Francis John Hext, Thomas Hext, John Hext, Joseph Hocken, Wrey l'Ans, Richard Johns, Arthur Kelly, Arthur Kelly, jun. John Kempe, Arthur Kempe, Samuel Kekewich, John Lemon, Charles Lemon, Matthew Michell, Jonas Morgan, William Morshead, Nicholas Harris, Paul Orchard, John Penhallow Peters, Thomas Pascoe, Thomas Phillips, William Praed, Rose Price, Humphry Prideaux, Arthur Puckey, Hoblyn Peter, Henry Peter, Edmund Prideaux, Benjamin Pender, Francis Pender, Edward Parson, Philip Rashleigh, John Coleman Rashleigh, Francis Rodd, Francis Hearle Rodd, John Rogers, John Rowe, Thomas Reed, Thomas Rawlings, John Rogers jun. Hugh Rogers, Thomas Spry, William Stackhouse, John Stackhouse, Edward William Stackhouse, Samuel Stephens, William Lewis Salisbury, John

certained by Parliament: And the present military laws are formed on those statutes which were then enacted; by which a certain number of inhabitants of every county are chosen by lot for three years, and officered by the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, and other principal landholders under a commission from the crown. The sheriffs of Cornwall are appointed by its dukes, in council. [o]

V. Respecting the Parliamentary representation of Cornwall, or its towns, I shall enter into no detail. [F] That in our representatives, we occupy a large space in the House of Commons, (no less than forty-four members from the county, and its borough towns) should not pass unnoticed. [MM] Of the families, which

Thomas, John Trevenen, Thomas Trevenen, Arthur Tremayne, Lovell Todd, John Hearle Tremayne, John Trevanion Purnell Bettesworth Trevanion, George Treweweke, Edward Trelawney, Vyell Vyvyan, Thomas Vyvyan, John Vivian, (Truro) John Vivian, Stephen Usticke, John Oliver Wilyams, James Wilyams, James Brydges Wilyams, Richard Wymond, John Allen, William Borlase, John Bennett, Edward Baynes, Charles Prideaux Brane, Richard Buller, John Buller, Charles Dayman, Benjamin Forster, George Fortescue, Edward Giddy, Edmund Gilbert, William Gregor, Richard Gerveys Grylls, Richard Hennah, Robert Hoblyn, John Francis Hearle, Richard Hichens, Cadwallader Jones, John Kingdon, Nicholas Kendall, Charles Kendall, Charles Trevanion Kempe, John Kempe, Charles Lemon, Charles Lethbridge, John Molesworth, Edward Morshead, Charles Marshall, Thomas Penwarne, Henry Pooley, John Pomeroy, Richard Polwhele, Joseph Pomeroy, John Phillips, Jonathan Rashleigh, Coplestone Radcliffe, Edward Rodd, William Sandys, John Stephens, George Pender Scobell, William Stackhouse, James Tonkyns, Henry Hawkins Tremayne, Jeremiah Trist, Thomas Trevenen, John Trefusis, Henry Vivian, Thomas Wills, Simon Webber, Robert Walker, John Wood, Philip Webber.

[o] *The Duke of Cornwall's council in 1816.*

The Rt. Hon. William Adam, H. R. H's. chancellor; Duke of Northumberland; Earl of St. Vincent; Earl of Moira; Lord Keith; Lord Hutchinson; Lord Erskine; Earl of Yarmouth, Lord-Warden of the stannaries, and Steward of the duchy in the counties of Cornwall and Devon; Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, kt.; General Hulse, H. R. H's. treasurer; The Rt. Hon. John M. Mahon, secretary and auditor; The Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan, receiver-general of the duchy; Benjamin Tucker, esq., surveyor-general; Major Gen. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield; Michael Angelo Taylor, esq.; Frederick Beilby Watson, esq.; John Nesbitt, esq.; Joseph Jekyll, esq., H. R. H's. attorney-general; William Draper Best, esq., H. R. H's. solicitor-general.

[r] See Browne Willis, Brady and Burgh.—The following is an extract from Burgh's Political Disquisitions, Vol. I. p. 392.

"The collectors of the debates of the commons have given us a curious list of pensions, and pensioners, and their characters in the pension parliament, from a scarce tract published at the time, entitled, a seasonable argument to persuade all the grand juries in England to petition for a new parliament. Or, a list of the principal labourers in the great design of power and arbitrary power, &c. A reward of £200 was offered by proclamation for discovering the author. He gives an exact account of all the emoluments and advantages enjoyed by above 200 members. His manner is whimsical enough. I will copy a few of his articles for the reader's amusement.

CORNWALL. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart. one who is known to have sworn himself into £4000 at least in his account of the prize office. Controulor to the duke, and has got, in gratuities, to the value of £10,000 besides what he is promised for being informer.

LANCESTON. Sir Charles Harbord, surveyor-general. He got £100,000 of the king and kingdom, was formerly a solicitor of Staple's Inn, till his lewdness and poverty brought him to court.

DEVON. Sir Copleston Bampffield, bart. much addicted to tippling, presented to the king by his pretended wife, Betty Roberts, in Pall Mall.

HORRION. Sir Peter Prideaux. Constant court dinners, and 300l. per annum pension.

This was in one of the parliaments of Charles II. of whom the author observes, that he is thought to be the first king who bought the votes of members of parliament."

[MM] In the reign of Edward I. the county and the six boroughs only of Launceston, Leskeard, Lestwithiel, Bodmin, Truro, and Helston returned members to parliament. In the reign of Edward VI. Saltash, Camelford, West-Looe, Gram-

had the honour of producing persons, to represent their native county from Edward I. to Elizabeth, it is remarkable, that not one exists at the present day,—except Basset, Tremayne, and Polwhele. †

Of St. Aubyn, who lives in the gratitude of his countrymen, it were difficult to speak in more appropriate terms than his epitaph on the Crowan-monument.

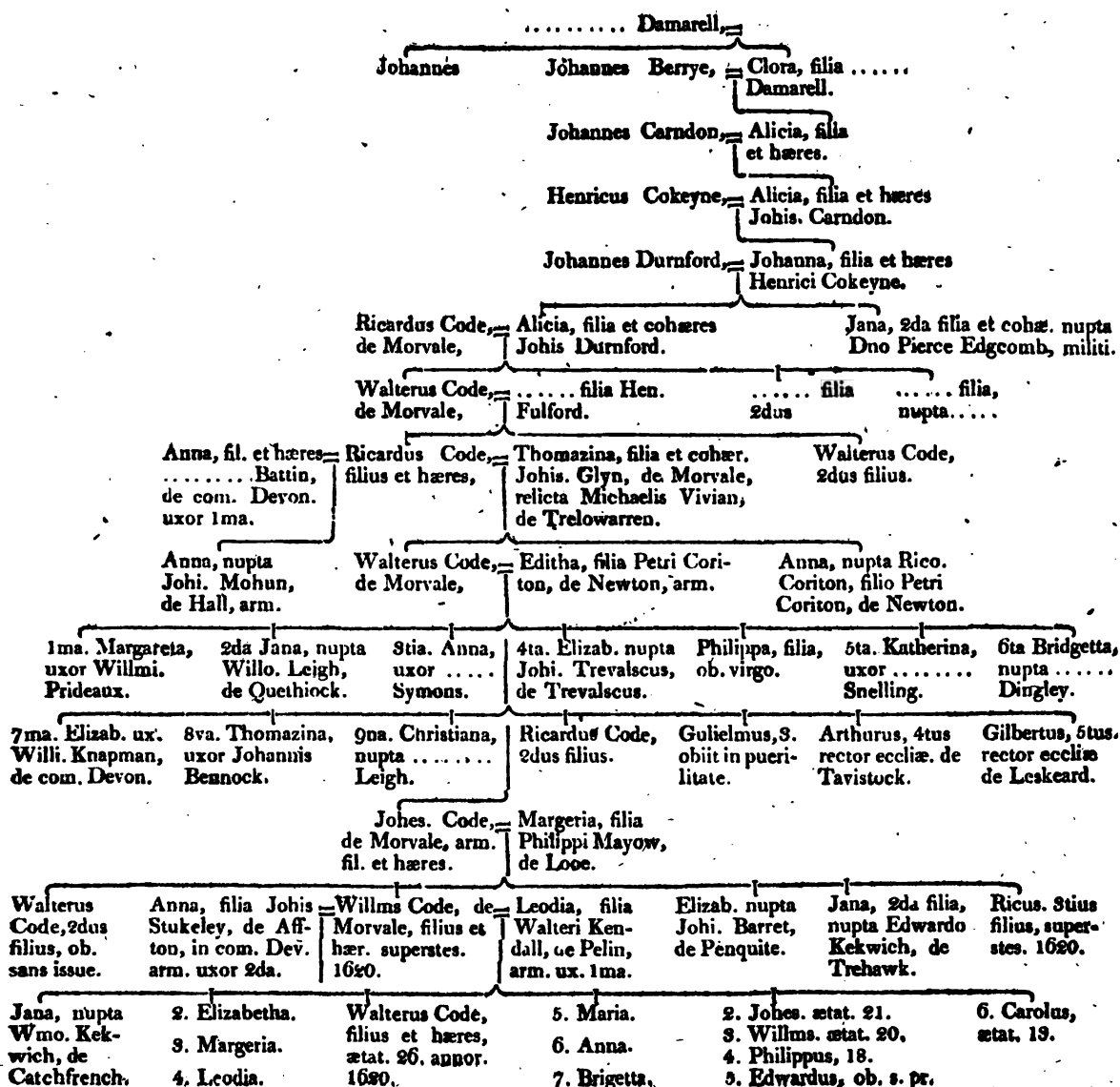
If we look for his parallel, we cannot but fix our eyes on one of the present members for Cornwall, Sir William Lemon indeed, has passed through perilous times, such as the antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole never saw: And, with a power possessed by few, he has been able not only to reconcile contending parties, but to conciliate to himself their esteem and affection. In him we justly admire the old country gentleman, faithful to his king without servility—attached to the people without democracy. Whilst many fearful of incurring the suspicion of republicanism, abandoned the cause of liberty, Sir William stood firm in the ranks of independence, and had even the resolution to express his dissent from the minister at that unheard of moment, when opposition to administration was considered as synonymous with disaffection from government. Such was the conduct, resulting from a strong mind, a sagacity in judging of the probable issue of things, and in penetrating the views of men, and from a conscious feeling of integrity. Open and unaffected, however, as he always was, there were none who could mistake his principles: Candid, courteous, and benevolent—there were none who could do otherwise than applaud them. It is to this undissembling spirit, this urbanity of manners, and suavity of disposition, united with that intrepidity, we are to ascribe his success in pleasing all, though he flattered no man's prejudices, and did homage to no man's opinions. That Cornwall cannot boast of others, resembling Sir William Lemon, I would by no means insinuate. Without such characters, we could never after so long a struggle with difficulties in history unexampled, have attained our present height of prosperity and glory.

pound, Bossiney, St. Michael, and Newport were admitted to the like honour. In Mary's reign, Penryn and St. Ives. In Elizabeth's, Tregoney, St. Germans, St. Mawes, East Looe, Fawey, and Kellington. It must be remarked, that Tregoney East-Looe, and Fowey occur once under Edward III.—See Br. Willis, III. 1—176.

† William Basset occurs once under Edward II. a colleague with John Lercedekne, and twice under Edward III. a colleague, first with John Lercedekne, and next with John Crochard; John de Tremaen (ancestor of our present member) appears under Edward III. no less than twelve times, associated with John Whalisbron, James de Trewenhard, John Riakarrek, Will. de Trewinnard, Ric. Cergeaux, John Hameli, Will. Polglas, John Hamely, Ric. Cerneaux, John Hamely, Nic. Wainford, and Otto Bodrugan; and under Philip and Mary we see John Polwhele, de Polwhele, in company with John Arundel de Lanheron. We first observe the name of Edgcombe in the reign of Elizabeth, Richard Edgcombe, his colleague John Trelawny; then Peter Edgcombe, with Ric. Chamond, with Will. Mohun, with Francis Godolphin, and with Will. Bevil, knight. Under Car. II. we hail in unison with Francis Roberts, Richard Edgcombe, knight of the Bath; and under Will. III. Ric. Edgcombe, with John Speccot. Of the ancestors of the present worthy Sir Harry Trelawny, of Trelawny, bart, the first I have noticed is John Trelawney, the companion of Richard Edgcombe. Then comes Jonathan Trelawney; under James I. Jonathan Trelawney, knight: and under Car. II. Jonathan Trelawney. Of the Corytons, we have the name once under James II., twice under Car. I., and once under Car. II. Of the Bullers, once under Car. I., and once under Anne. Of the Carews, once under Car. I., once under Car. II., once under Will. and Mary, once under Geo. I., and once under Geo. II. The Boscawens first come forward under Car. I., and are of frequent occurrence till they attain the peerage. I observe Trefusis only in the reign of Car. I. Vyvyan (Sir Richard) first occurs in the reign of Anne, and in that of Geo. I. St. Aubyn.

CODE, DE MORVALL. †

ARMS.—1st, *Argent, A Chev. Gules, between 3 Heathcocks, Sab. crested, jelloped, and legged, of the 2d.*—
2d. *Gules, 3 Crescents, Argent. No Crest.*





†

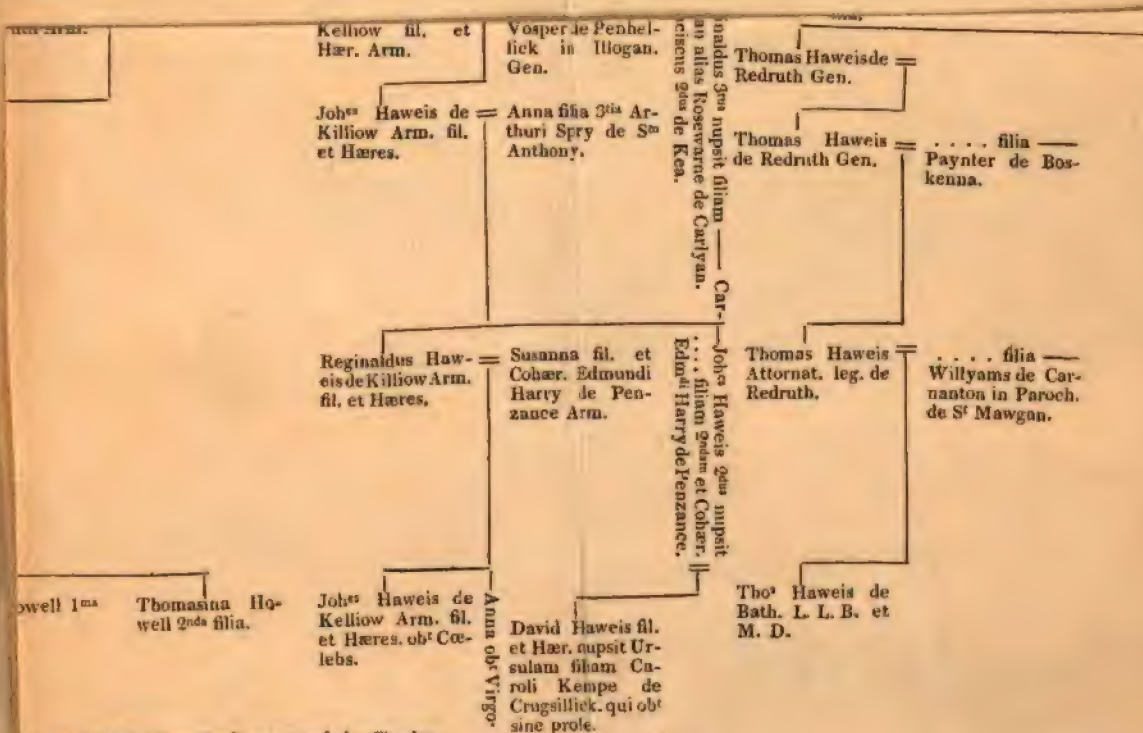
..... filia et hæres = Stephanus Tucker, filia et cohær.
 Foxcomb, alias de Lamerton, juxta Burlace, de
 Trenchard, uxor. 1ma. Tavistock. * uxor 2da.
 filia et hæres, filia
 Nicholaus Tucker, Dorothea, Treilian,
 filius et hæres, de Nettlecomb. Bonde, de Exeter.
 Samuel Tucker, filia Tho.
 filius et hæres, Tredinick.
 Petrus Tucker, Henricus,
 fil. primogenitus. 2dus filius.
 Stephanus Tucker, Jana, filia Johannis
 de Helland, juxta Connock, de Les-
 Bodmin, filius et keard, in Cornub. Katherina,
 hæres. Morcomb, de
 Johannes. Tucker, rector ecclie. de
 de Helland, juxta Cardinham,
 Bodmin, filius et 2dus fili.
 hæres. Annam, filia.
 Maria, nupta Rico. Crosman, Hug. Pollard.
 de Lancarfe, in de North-
 parochia de Bod- Molton.
 min. s. pr.
 Johannes. 2dus. Alicia, 2da. Stephanus Tucker, Margeria, filia
 filius, obit. filia. 4tus filius. Petri Marke,
 s. pr. de Leskeard.
 Petrus Tucker, Katherina, fil. Christo. Tucker, Honora, fil.
 3. filius. Morris Hill, fil. et hæres, ætat. Morris Hill,
 de Helligan, 40. annor. 1620. de Helligan,
 arm. arm.
 1. Stephanus, ætat. 6. Marcus, ætat. 1. Stephanus, fil.
 2. Petrus, - ætat. 5. primogenitus ætat. 9. Johannes. 2. filius. Jana, ætat. 2.
 3. Matheus, ætat. 4. Maria. annor. 1620. ætat. 7. annor. annor.

Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and of France and Lord of Ireland, To all manner of Our Subjects, as well of the Spirituall Preeminence and Dignitie, as of the Temporall Authority. These Our Letters heiring or seeing, Greeting,—Forasmuch as we be credibly informed that our trusty Subject, Stephen Tucker, of Lamerton, in our County of Devon, Gent. for certain Diseases and Infirmities, which he hath and daily sustayneth in his head, he cannot conveniently without his great danger be discovered of the same. We let you witt, that of Our Grace especial in tender Consideration thereof, We have by these Presents licensed the said Stephen Tucker to use and weare his Bonnet upon his head, As well in our Presence as elsewhere att his Libertye. Wherefore We will and Command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to doe, without any your Challenges, Lettes, or Interruptions to the contrary, as yee and every of you tender our Pleasure.—— Given under our Signet, at our Manner of Woodstock, the 2d day of July, in the 10th year of Our Reigne.



Argent, a Lion rampant Gules crowned or, with a bordure engrailed sable with a fimbriation of the field. *Timberlayne.* 7th. Argent, on a chevron Gules three fleurs de lys or, *Pever.*

2d. Sable, on a chevron between three garbs or three ogresses (*or* hurtle-



two half Brothers had commands in Charles General Sir Arthur Basset, the two former a Lieutenant of Cavalry. They were imprisoned in Plymouth Harbour by the Parliamentary Government as composition for their estates, the two youngest 54, he being a minor.

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G
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er-

gone



2 G

The PEDIGREES and ARMORI

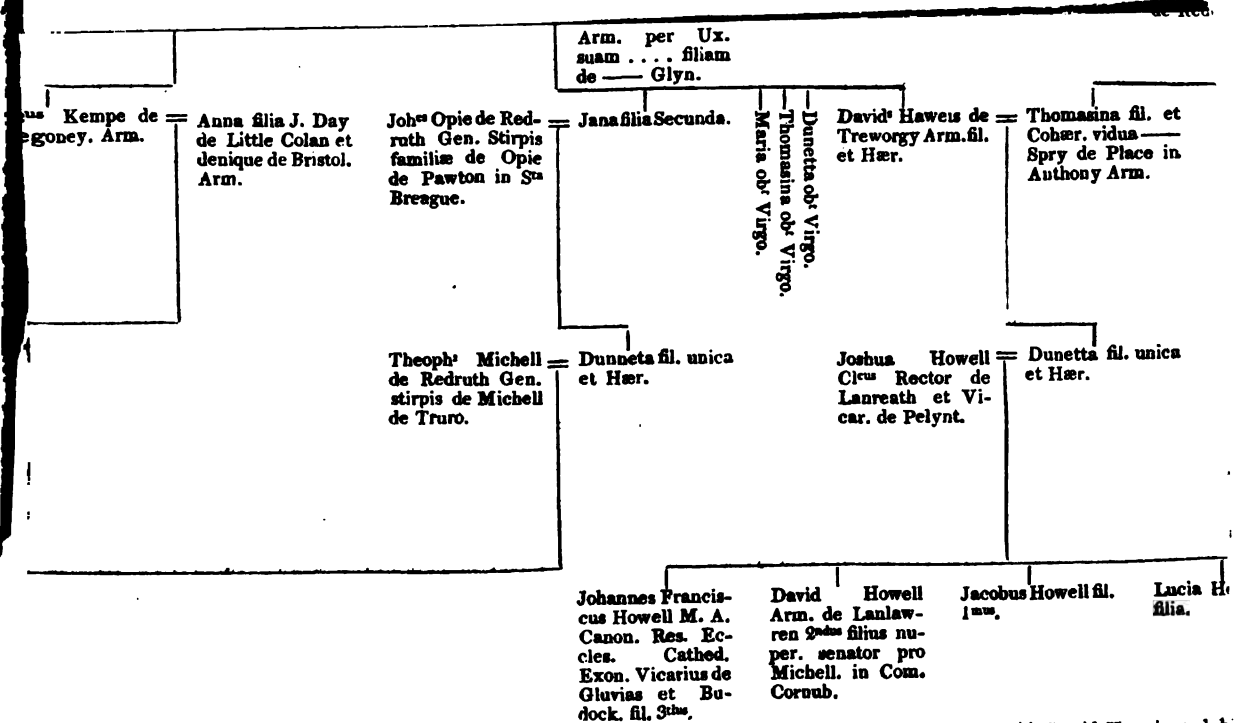
is. 1st. *Azure*, a *fees way* between three *Lions passant guardant* and *Wolvedon* Guarded Gul

TANNER, TAUNTON, TREGARTHYN, TREC

eron or between three Wolves heads, erased, *Argent*, *Wolvedon*. 4th. *Sable*, a c

Gules, three *Lions passant*, or, *Plantagenet*, with a *baton sinister*. 2d and 3d. A
ight *escalop-shells* or, *Hendower*. 6th. On a *bend dexter sable* five *besants*, *Ch*

er-changed, one in each quarter, and the fifth in the precise middle point. *Taunton*



2 Gul. et Mariz.—7 Gul. III.—and for

† This David Haweis and his the First's army, 1640, under being Captains, and the other sowed on board of hulks in Fal ment, and on their liberation Captains 60l. each, and the Li



LOWER, DE ST. WINNOW, &c. ‡

ARMS.—1st. *Sable, A Cheo. between 3 Roses,*
Argent. LOWER,
 2d,

Philippus Lower, de

Johannes Lower, filius et hæres.

Johannes Lower, filius et hæres.

Philippus Lower, filius et hæres.

Richardus Lower, filius et hæres.

Willms. Lower, filius et hæres.

Johes. Lower, de Polscotes, in parochia de Ricardus = Johanna, filia et hæres. Tresithney, Johis. Tregonnon,

Nicholaus Lower, de Polscotes, Amy, fil. et cohær. Ric. Tresithney, de

Willms. Lower, de St. Wynow, Eliapora, fil. 2da Johs. Pentire, de Pentire.

Nicholaus Lower, de Trelaske, 2dus filius. Jana, filia, et cohær. Tho. Upton. Willms. Lower, 3. filius.

1. Gratia, uxor Johis. Polwheele, arm. 2. Jana, uxor Johis. Lampen. 3. Catherina, uxor Rogeri Tubb.

Thomas Lower, de Trelask, filius et hæres. Margareta, filia Edmundi Percivall, de com. Somerset.

Petrus Lower, de Trelask, arm. superstes. ann. 1620. Honora, fil. et hæres. Willmi. Abbot, de Hardland, in com. Devon. Jana, filia.

1. Margareta. Thomas Lower, de Trelask, arm. duxit 2. Willms. 3. Petrus. 4. Georgius. 5. Nicholaus. 2. Elianota. Eulaliam, fil. Arth. Tremaine, de Col-lacomb, arm.

Thomas Lower, fil. et hæres. ætat. unius, ann. 1620. Maria, ætat. 3. annorum.

Johes. Lower, de St. Wynow, filius et hæres. Margareta, fil. Tho. Upton, de Trelask, et cohæres.

Willms. Lower, de St. Wynow, fil. et hæres. Agneta, filia Thos. Trefry, de Fowey, arm. Johannes 2dus fil.

Thomas Lower, filius et hæres. superstes. 1591. Jana, filia, et hæres. Willmi. Roskymmer. Walterus 5. filius.

Willms. fil. et hæres. 2. Johes. 3. Nicholaus.

Henricus Lower, 2dus fil. Elizab. relict Anton. Fox, 3. fil. de Tremere, in St. Tudy, superstes, 1620. Edwardus Lower, 3. fil. de Tremere, in St. Tudy, superstes, 1620.

Katherina, uxor Francisci Coatsney, de Lanivet. 2. Agneta. 2. Willms. 3. Edwardus. 4. Nicholaus. 5. Philippus. Humphredus Lower, fil. et hæres. ætat. 21. annor. 1620.

Thomas Lower, 4tus fil duxit Janam, fili. Johis. Tre-venen, de ..

Johes. Lower, de Polmakin, in parochia de Margareta, filia Jacobi Lake, et cohær. ... Beauchamp. Marcus 2ds fil.

Johes. fil. et hæres. ob. ante patrem. Georgius Lower, 2dus. fil. Jana, uxor Georgii Carminow de Fenton-gollan.

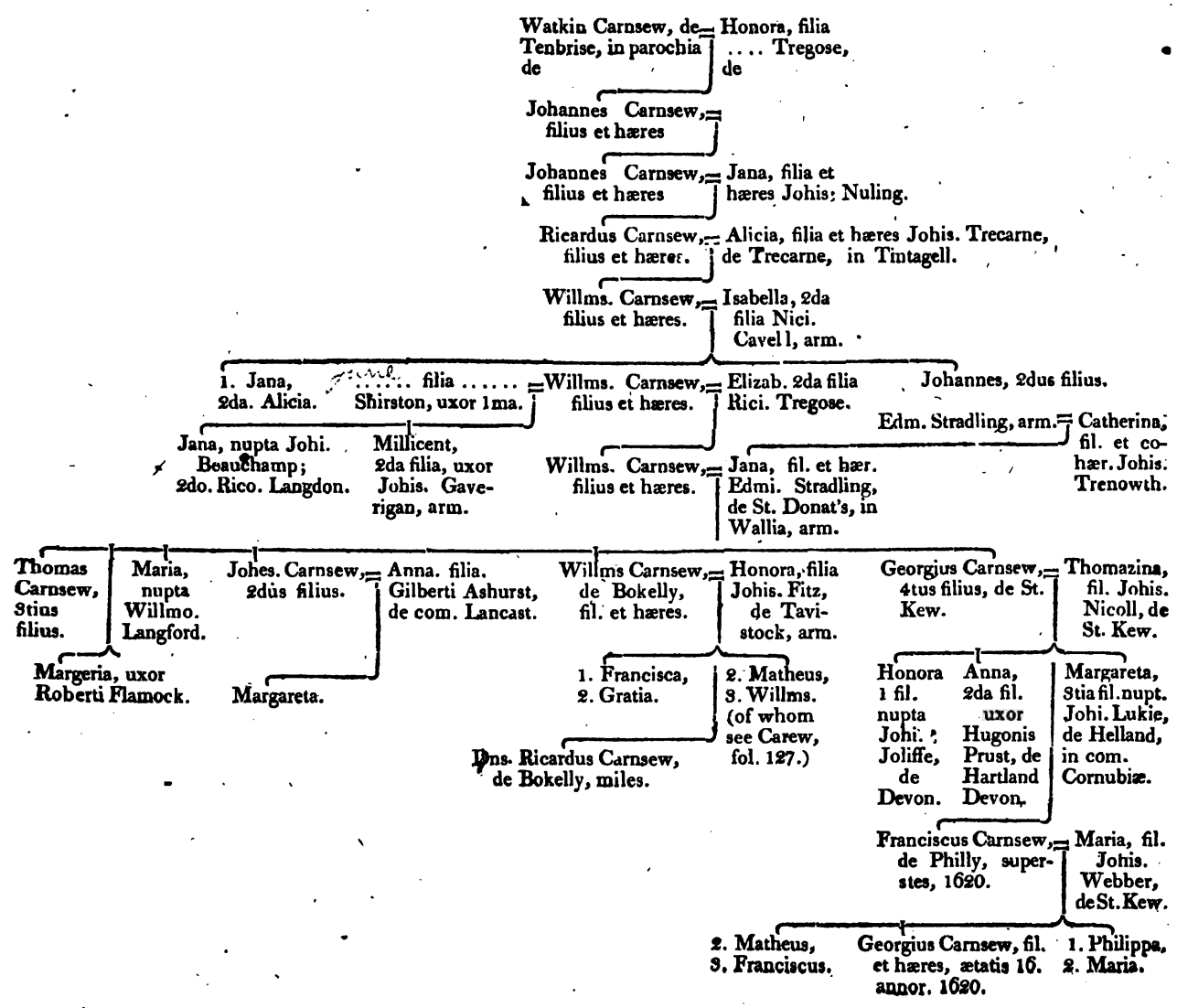
Maria, fil. Hump. Nicoll, de Penrose. Ferdinando Lower, de Lezant, 4tus fil. superstes. 1620. Lora, filia Willmi. Kelly, de Northlew, in Devon.

4. Gracia. 5. Jana. Jana, fil. et cohær. uxor Tho. Grosse de Leskerd.

Barbara. 2da fil. et cohær. nupta Nico. Ley, de Quethiock. Elizab. 3. fil. et cohær. nupta Nico. Cock, de South-Petherwin.

CARNSEW, DE BOKELLY, IN ST. KEW.

ARMS.—1st, *Sab. a Goat passant, Argent, (attired & tripped, Or.)*. CARNSEW.
2d, *Or, a Bull passant, Sable*. TRECARNÉ.
3d, *Paly of Six Argent & Azure, on a Bend, Gules, 3 Cinque-foils, Or*. STRADLING.
4th, *Argent, on a Fess, Sable, 3 Cheveronds, sideways of the First*. TRENOWTH.
5th, *Sable, a Chev. Ermine, between 3 Pair of Wings, conjoined, Argent*. NANFANT.
6th, *Argent, on a Chev. Sab. 5 Bezants, between 3 Torieauxes*. TREJAGO.
7th, *Gules, a Lion rampant regardant, Argt. between 9 Acorns, Or*. CHENDUIT.
8th, *as the 1st*.
CREST.—*On a Cap of Maintenance, doubled, Ermine, a Greyhound, passant regardant.*



BOOK III. CHAPTER III.

[A] See History of Devon, Vol. I. pp. 214—222, 223—224, 312—314, and Hist. of Cornwall, Vol. II. pp. 97—132. That our See was originally at Bodmin, (as commonly reported) I was by no means assured, and therefore stated it as a very doubtful point. But Whitaker has since proved, in "the Cathedral of Cornwall," that it was first established at St. Germans and that it continued there till Canute: when the Sees of St. Germans and Crediton were united.

DEANRY OF EAST.

£	1	11	1
	1	18	8
	3	4	0

Morwinstow V. _____

1 12, 0
1 4, 0

St. Enebor. V. _____

St. Evall V. _____
St. Merin V. _____
St. Newlin V. _____
St. Colan V. its certified value _____

1	13	4
0	13	4
1	10	8
1	13	4
40	0	0

St. Allen V. its yearly teathe
Guerrans R. _____
St. Goran V. _____
Kenwyn and Kea V. _____
St. Probus & Co. V. _____
Tywardraeth V. _____
St. Feeche V. its certified val

0	17	4
1	11	3
2	0	0
1	12	0
1	7	5
0	18	8
45	0	0

St. Glavias &c. V. _____
Milor and Mabe V. its yearly tenths
Manaccan V. its certified value
Mullion V. _____
Sithney V. _____

2	2	8
1	13	6
48	0	0
34	18	11
48	0	0

Gwinear V. its yearly tithes.
Zenor V. its certified value

1. 4. 0
35. 0. 0

A. D.

R

A. D.

- 1110 Ewaldus. Reg. Exon. 10 Hen. 1.
 1135 Hugh de Aug. Reg. Abbat de Tavistoc. MS. penes Duc. de Bedf. f. 81. 1. Stephen.
 1143 William Reg. Exon. 8 Steph.
 1160 A——— Reg. Plymton 15 Steph.
 1157 Walter. He died 2 Cal. Maii. 1157 Martyr. Eccles. Exon. 4 Hen. 2.
 1171 Peter. He died 7 Id. Sept. Mart. Eccles. Ex. 17 Hen. 2.
 1180 G. Reg. Abb. Tavist. MS. f. 21. 26 Hen. 2.
 1192 Walter. He died 9. Cal. Jul. 1216. Mart. Eccl. Ex. 3 Ric. 1.
 1243 John. He subscribed as a witness to the deed, whereby the Vicars of Exon were erected in 1243
 28 Hen. 3.
 1264 Galfrydus de Bysimano. He resigned in 1264. Reg. Bronescombe.
 1264 Robert de Telford succeeded in the same year. Reg. Bronescomb.
 1274 John de Esse was collated Aug. 23, 1274, and died in 1284. R. Br. 2 Edw. 1.
 1284 Henry de Bollegh was collated 8 Id. Jul. 1284. Reg. Quiv. 11. Edw. 1.
 1290 Will. de Bodringham 1296 Chron. Dunstable MS. 24 Edw. 1.
 1300 Adam de Carleton 1300. Reg. Abb. de Tavist. MS. f. 249. 28 Edw. 1.
 1327 Nicholas de Scotton. Pat. 2. p. 1. 2 Edw. 3.
 1346 John S. Paul 1346. Reg. Beke Epi. Lincoln. 20 Edw. 3.
 1349 Will. de Cusastia Feb. 15, 1349. Pat. 24. p. 1. 24 Edw. 3.
 1371 Thomas de Orgrave. He resigned 1376. Reg. Brentingham.
 1376 Robert de Bradbroyk was collated Mar. 3, 1376. resigned 1381.
 1381 Nicholas de Braybrook collated July 26, 1381. 50 Edw. 3.
 1397 Edward Dautesey collat. July 14. Reg. Stafford. 20 Rich. 2.
 1411 John Oram, Reg. Staff. 11 Henr. 4.
 1413 John Bremer collated Apr. 3. Reg. Staff. 1 Henr. 5.
 1419 Will. Fylham May 29. Chancell. of the Church 1436 R. Lacy. 7 H. 6.
 1436 Walter Trengoff collat. Oct. 2. R. Lacy. 13 H. 6.
 1444 Richard Helier Feb. 20. R. Lacy. 22 H. 6.
 1446 Henry Trevihen Nov. 19. 24 H. 6.
 1448 John Selot, Mar. 20. Reg. Lacy. 26 H. 6.
 1462 Thomas Mark, July 12. Reg. Nevill, p. 47. 2 Edw. 4.
 1490 Will. Sylke L. L. D. resigned for the Precentorship. Reg. Redmayne.
 1499 Thomas Harris L. L. D. Apr. 15, Precentor 1509.
 1509 Barnard Oldham Dec. 16. Treasurer 1515. Reg. Oldham.
 1515 John Fulford Apr. 18. Reg. Oldham. 7 Hen. 8. A. D. Exon.
 1515 Hugh Ashton Sept. 28. R. O. 7 Hen. 8.
 1516 Richard Sampson L. L. D. Feb. 3. resigned 1528. 8 Hen. 8. Reg. Exon.
 1528 Rowland Lee L. L. D. Sept. 8. Bp. of Lichfield and Cov. 1534. Reg. Old. 20 H. 8.
 1534 Thomas Bedall June 11 installed 26 H. 8. Reg. Oldham.
 1537 Thomas Winter Oct. 8.
 1543 Rowland Taylor L. L. D. martyr. Burnt at Hadleigh in Suffolk. Tanner's Not.
 1543 John Pollard.
 1554 John Rixman A. M.
 1555 George Harvey March 2 resigned 1563 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary.
 1563 Roger Alley Oct. 13. R. Voysey 5 Eliz.
 1574 Nicholas Marston, June 10. Reg. V. 16 Eliz.
 1603 Thomas Somaster died 1603. He was A. D. of Cornwall 1602. See Carew.
 1603 William Hutchinson S. T. P. Sept. 5. R. Exon 1 Jac. 1.
 1616 Jasper Swife S. T. P. July 20. exchanged for Totten in Nov. 14 J. 1.
 1616 William Parker Nov. 27. R. Exon 14 Jac. 1.

Launceston, Leakeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston and Penzance—and that the Deans rural† are expected to visit annually all the Churches within their deaneries.

For our Religious houses, we had colleges or collegiate churches at St. Neots; at Endelion; at Crantoc; at St. Columb; at Probus; at St. Teath; at St. Piran; at Penryn; at Constantine; at St. Berian. And not long before the Reformation, a college was founded by Thomasine Bonaventure at Week St. Mary. Our principal monasteries, were the *Austin*-priories of St. Germans, Launceston, and Bodmin. The *Austin* monks had a cell at Lancel subject to Hertland, and a cell also at St. Anthony in Roseland subject to Plymton.—The *Benedictines* had an alien Priory at Tywardraith, to which there was a cell at St. Anthony in Menege; a Priory at Talcarne, and at St. Michael's Mount, and a cell at Lamana in Talland. The *Cluniacs* had a cell at St. Carrock in St. Veep. The *Cistercians* had a cell at St. Keverne. The *Knights-Hospitalers* had a Receptory at Trebigh, in St. Ives. The *Black Friars* had a convent in Truro. The *Grey Friars* had a convent at Bodmin.[B] There was a nunnery at Leskeard, and at Truro, (the *Poor Clare's*;) at Treilian-bridge; at Trugan (as Hals says) perhaps Tregonian, in St. Michael-Penkevil; and at St. Michael's mount. There were hospitals at Launceston; at Newport; in Menheniot; in Bodmin those of St. Anthony and St. George; near Bodmin, that of St. Lawrence; and in Sithney a hospital under the government of a Prior, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The suppression of alien Priories was gradual, for the most part in the reigns of Henry IV. V. VI.—It paved the way for the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII.[N]

- 1628 Martin Nansogg coll. Jan. 27, but not installed. 3 Car. 1.
- 1631 Rob. Peterson Jul. 23. per. mortem Parker. Reg. Ex. 6 Car. 1. Collation never took effect.
- 1683 Rob. Hall, treasurer Aug. 21. 8 Car. 1. Reg. Exon.
- 1641 George Hall, Oct. 8. per. resignationem Rob. Hall 17 Car. 1.
- 1660 Edward Cotton, Sept. 15 per. resign. Georgii Hall 12 Car. 2.
- 1672 Edward Drewe, M. A. Sept. 5. per resign. Cotton died 1714. 24 Car. 2.
- 1714 Lancelot Blackburne Jan. 26. 1 Geo. He held it with the Deanry and with the Bishopric of Exon.
- 1724 Stephen Weston Jan. 23. He held it with the Bishopric till 1732
- 1732 C. Fleetwood. Feb. 15.
- 1737 Geo. Allanson. Sept. 14.
- 1741 John Sleech. Aug. 26.
- 1788 Geo. Moore. Feb. 16.
- 1807 William Short.

† The office of the Dean Rural is to visit the Churches, Chapels, Parsonages and Vicarage Houses, within his Deanry; to see that the edifices be kept in decent repair, and the Churches and Chapels provided with proper furniture, utensils and ornaments, and to report to the Vicar General, or, within the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, to the Archdeacon by composition;—but the Archdeacon is finally to report to the Vicar-General. For this purpose the Clergy of each Deanry, at their annual visitations, elect one of their body (generally by rotation), who takes an oath before the Vicar-General, or one of his Surrogates, for the due execution of his office. The advantages resulting from this office are obvious—The houses of the Clergy are, in general, kept in good order, and briefs for the rebuilding or repair of Churches, so frequent in other parts of the kingdom, are here almost without an example.

[B] Carew mentions a House of Friars at Launceston.

[N] See Speed p. 1053.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE.

BOOK III. CHAPTER IV.

THE materials for building with which we are furnished in different parts of the county, seem to have determined not only the general appearance of our houses, but the mode of their construction.—Where stone-quarries are scarce, we have good houses of [A] mud: And where [s] slate is plentiful, we seldom see roofs of thatch.

1. In the neighbourhood of the Denyball quarry, even the meanest huts are covered with fine blue slate. And we have excellent specimens of the thatched cottage in Cornwall. But the seats of the Cornish gentry have little to boast, in point of architecture. At the commencement of this period, we observe many grand and noble piles, which were, manifestly, derived from the opportunity of seeing, during the Crusades, the various refinements and improvements in foreign countries; when at length the idea of the castle was nearly swallowed up in that of the palace. In the time of Edw. I. *Redrigan Castle* is said to have been the most magnificent in the county. Till the year 1786, (when they were pulled down) stood the hall and the kitchen, with a timber roof, and the chapel which had been converted into a barn.—In the reign of Edw. III. arose the spacious hospitable mansion, embattled only for ornament, and containing vast combinations of ill-matched rooms put together as if they had been added at various times and by chance. Of the structure at *Tehidy* in those days, there are no remaining vestiges. It appears from the family-papers that William Basset was permitted by Edward III. to *kernellate* his house at *Tehidy*: The present

[A] Cob-walls (if supported by a good foundation of stone-work) are very lasting, and the houses thus built are drier and warmer than others. The cob is a composition of earth and straw, wetted up somewhat like mortar, and well-beaten and trodden together: and probably, the word cob is derived from *κορυς*, *contusus*. After a cob-wall is raised to a certain height, it is allowed time to settle; when the mason lays on another range of cob.—An old cob-wall is excellent manure.—These cob-built houses are usually covered with thatch or reed. And with this combed wheaten straw, the thatcher is enabled to finish his work much more neatly than can be done in those counties, where no reed is made, but where the straw in which the long bath scarcely been separated from the short, is fastened to the roof, rough as it comes to hand. The eaves of the cottage roofs, are seldom so regularly shorn in other counties, as in Cornwall.

[s] Slating, or healing of houses with slate, seems in Cornwall and Devon a trade in itself. Before the discovery of our slate-quarries, the roofs of houses were generally covered with shingles: in the Eastern counties they are covered with tiles.





E. Harding Esq

TRELOWARREN.

The Seat of Mr. George Vyngan, Bart. Engraved at the expense of Vol. Vyngan Esq. to whom it is inscribed, by his obedient servant R. P. Archibald.

buildings (chiefly of Cornish free-stone) were begun in the year 1736 by John Pendarves Basset, and finished in 1739, in which year he died. Erected from designs by Edwards, they consist of a square and spacious dwelling house in the centre, and four detached pavilions at the angles. On the East side of Trelawny house we have some remains of the castellated mansion built by Lord Bonville in the reign of Henry VI. Travelling through Cornwall in 1478, William of Worcester speaks of *Turris Blekennock* (or Boconnoc)—and of a castle at Godolphin [*“Godollen”*] in ruins. The mansion that succeeded the castle, was called Godolgan and then Godolphin-Hall. The portico was built of white moor-stone from Treggning, by Francis Earl of Godolphin. William of Worcester notices, also, the dilapidated castle of *Pohohete*, and the castle of Morysk near Truro in ruins. Of the age of Henry VII. is *Cotehele*, situated on the West banks of the Tamar; an irregular stone building inclosing a small quadrangle, the entrance to which is through a square gateway tower on the south. Beyond the buildings which form the North side of the quadrangle is a large square tower. The windows to the East and South are narrow, arched at the top, and darkened with iron gratings. Those towards the quadrangle and in the North tower are wide and square. In the windows of the hall (42 feet by 22) is preserved in painted glass, the coat armour of the Edgcumbes and their alliances. About the time of Henry VIII. we may observe the regular quadrangular edifice. Of *Pengersick-Castle* all that remains, is a square embattled tower. The paintings with which an upper apartment in this tower was ornamented, I have specified elsewhere, as curious relics of the age of Henry VIII. *Rialton-House*, in St. Columb Minor, was built by Prior Vivian, who died in 1533. Its remains bear testimony to its grandeur of other days. There is a chamber still called the Prior's Chamber. A large arch which seems to have been the principal entrance, is embellished with shields and inscriptions. The old hall and chapel of *Trecarrell* in Lezant, and the old hall of *Benallack* in Constantine are still in existence. Most of the great buildings in the reign of Elizabeth, have a style peculiar to themselves both in form and finishing: the Grecian manner is adopted, though much of the old Gothic is retained. Neither of these tastes, however, predominates; while both thus indistinctly blended compose a fantastic species, hardly reducible to any class or name. One of the characteristics of this species of architecture, is the affectation of large and lofty windows; where (says Bacon) “you shall have sometimes faire houses so full of glass, that one cannot tell where to go to be out of the sun.” I do not know that Cornwall was in any great degree “illuminated” by the architects of Elizabeth. To them, perhaps, is attributable *Pluce-House* in Fawey, the ancient seat of the Treffrys. It has still a large bow-window, richly adorned with Gothic tracery. And in its hall oiled with oak, there is the date, under a coat of arms, of 1575. The castellated feature of the building is very striking. At *Godolven*, in Probus, the Tregians had planned a fabric equal to that of the Treffrys. [B] In 1692, *Padstow-Place* was built by Nicholas Prideaux, and was lately re-edified by its present worthy possessor, the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. In *Trelowarren* there is a venerable and (if I may express myself) an inviting aspect, which reminds us of ancient hospitality. It has a fine Gothic air without loftiness: It has more of comfort than magnificence. Francis Vyvyan esq. father of Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was created a baronet in 1644, is said by Hals to have built this mansion. But, according to Borlase, it was not a new edifice: The greater part of the old building was preserved.

[a] “Mr. Tregyan hath a Manor Place richly begun and amply but not ended, caullid Wulvedon, alias Goldoun.” *Ireland's Itin.* III. f. 12. And see Carew f. 143.

At the Restoration, most of the seats of gentlemen in Cornwall, were either newly built or materially repaired. During the Usurpation and the persecution of their owners (almost all loyalists) they were greatly dilapidated, and almost went to ruin. This accounts for the general renovation of so many houses, on the joyful return of the owners to their estates. It was about this time (or some years before) that the Lord Robartes new-built *Lanhydroc*—a quadrangular[^D] building; remarkable at this day for its gallery, through the whole length of which (116 feet) the ceiling and cornices are ornamented with a variety of scriptural subjects. *Stowe* in *Kilkhamton* was a noble edifice of this era—the seat of the *Granvilles*. But *Stowe* and the *Granvilles* are now no more. The residence of this illustrious house, once the pride of Cornwall, and the resort of the western gentry, hath been long laid even with the ground—“so that corn may grow and nettles spring, where *Stowe* once stood.”* It was in the reign of *Charles II.* that *Hugh Boscawen, Esq.* built his seat at *Tregothnan*.† The present Lord *Falmouth* is now rebuilding *Tregothnan-House*, with the freestone of *Newham-quarry*. In its resemblance to the old castellated mansion we recognize the period of the third *Edward*; whose “embattled roofs” were rendered interesting by the hospitality of their possessors. The turrets of *Edward* are again arising: and there will be ample space for the display of the same old English spirit. *East Anthony-House* was built of *Pentuan-stone*, by *Gibbs* the architect. It was finished in 1721.‡ “*Mr. Trevanion* has bestowed a great deal of money in buildings at *Caerhayes*. But as no regularity is observed, it may more properly be called a pleasant romantic seat, than a complete habitation. And though it faces the south, yet it lies too much under the hill, and consequently is damp and cold in winter.” So said *Tonkin*. And that the present *John Trevanion Parnell Bettesworth Trevanion* entertained the same opinion, is evident from his extensive castle-wise erections not yet completed. *Pencarrow* is coeval with the old house at *Caerhayes*. [A] I might here mention *Newton*, the seat of the *Corytons*; and several other houses as good family mansions, equal to almost any of those already specified. *Newnhydden-house*, of the *Grecian* order, was built chiefly of the schist of the neighbouring quarries. It con-

[D] “In the year 1644, *John Lord Roberts*, being disgusted on some occasion or other with the *Town of Truro*, left the barony-house there, and new-built a large one at *Lanhydroc*, quadrangle ways, to which he added afterwards a noble gatehouse, and enclosed a very handsome park, well wooded and watered by the river *Fawey*.” *Tonkin's MSS.*

* It is remarkable that the cedar wainscot with which the *Earl of Bath* fitted up the chapel in *Kilkhamton* was purchased by *Lord Cobham*, and applied to the same purpose at *Stowe* in *Buckinghamshire*.—The stone carved work which ornaments the town-hall at *Southmolton*, as well as *Castle-hill*, and many other places in the neighbourhood, are among the relics of this magnificent mansion.—The House in short was sold piecemeal: so that scarcely a vestige remains of it. A man of *Stratton*, indeed, lived long enough to see its site a cornfield before the building existed, and after the building was destroyed, a cornfield again.

† “It is said, that on the purchase of *Fentongollan*, he pulled down the noble old mansion, the lofty tower and fine chapel there, and carried the stones to *Tregothnan*, to build his new house. But he had built his house at *Tregothnan* before he laid *Fentongollan* in ruins.” *Tonkin's MSS.*

‡ “At *East Anthony*, *Sir William Carew* hath lately built a stately house of *Pentuan-stone*; and hath adorned it with gardens corresponding with it. From the bowling-green above the house, is a beautiful prospect of the river and all the adjacent country.” *Tonkin's MSS.*

[A] “In *Pencarrow* is dug a quarry of bright clear freestone that works with tool, plane, or hammer to what shape or form the mason pleaseth. It is equal to any stone in Cornwall, as may be seen by the beautiful house *Sir John Molesworth* is now building with it.” *Tonkin's MSS.*

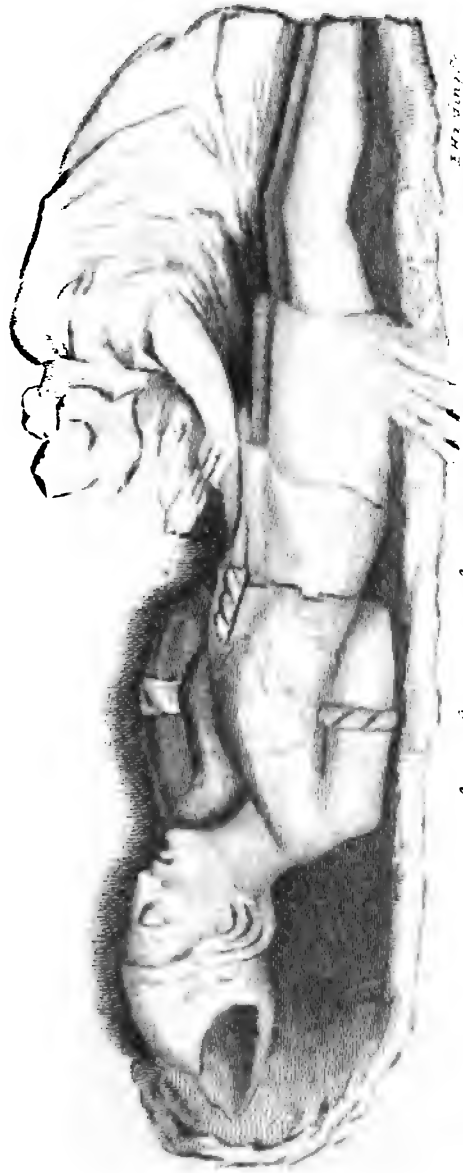




STAUSTEL.

Published by R. Pichholz. March 26th 1853.

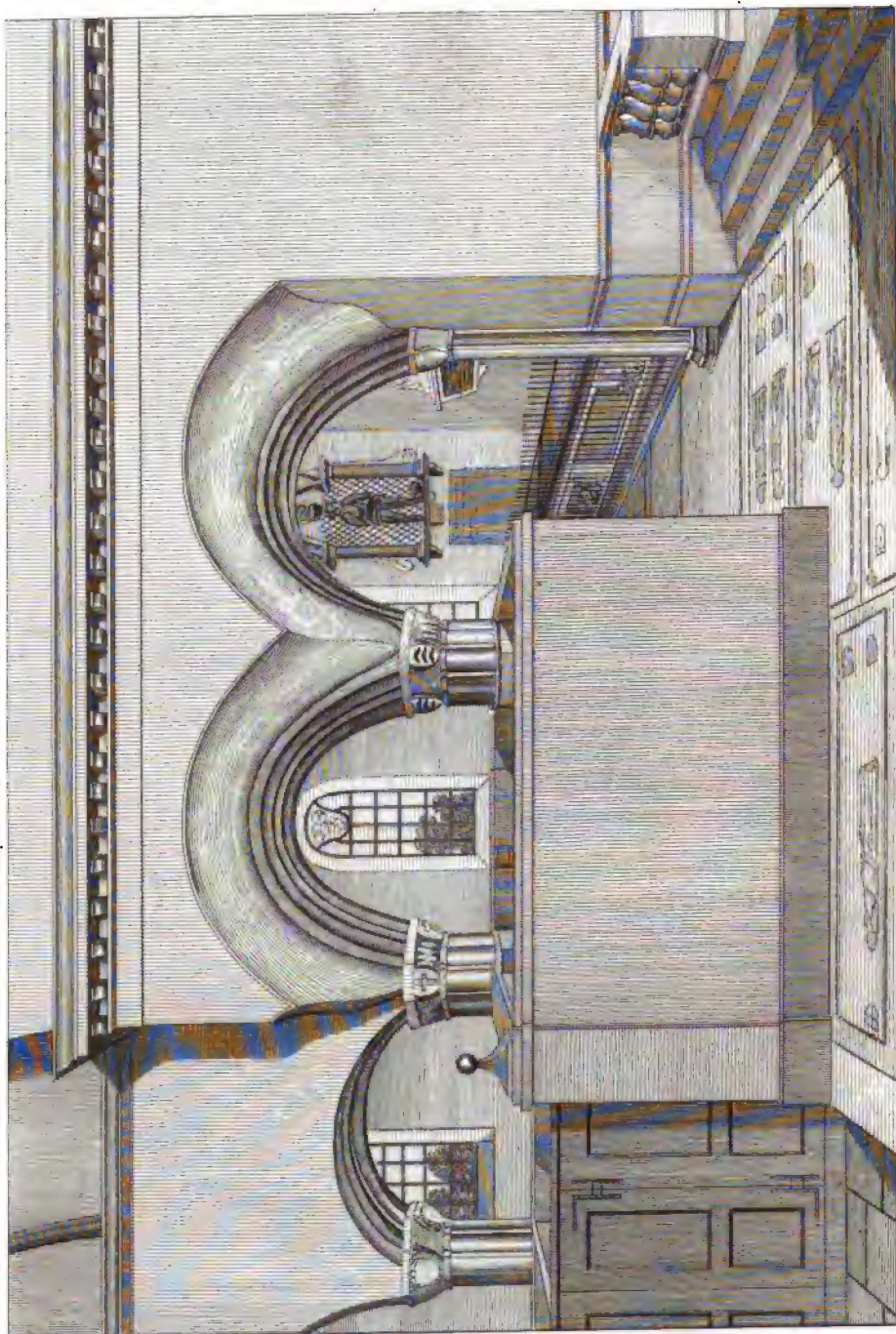




Flaying of St. Bartholomew in the Church at Lestwithiel.

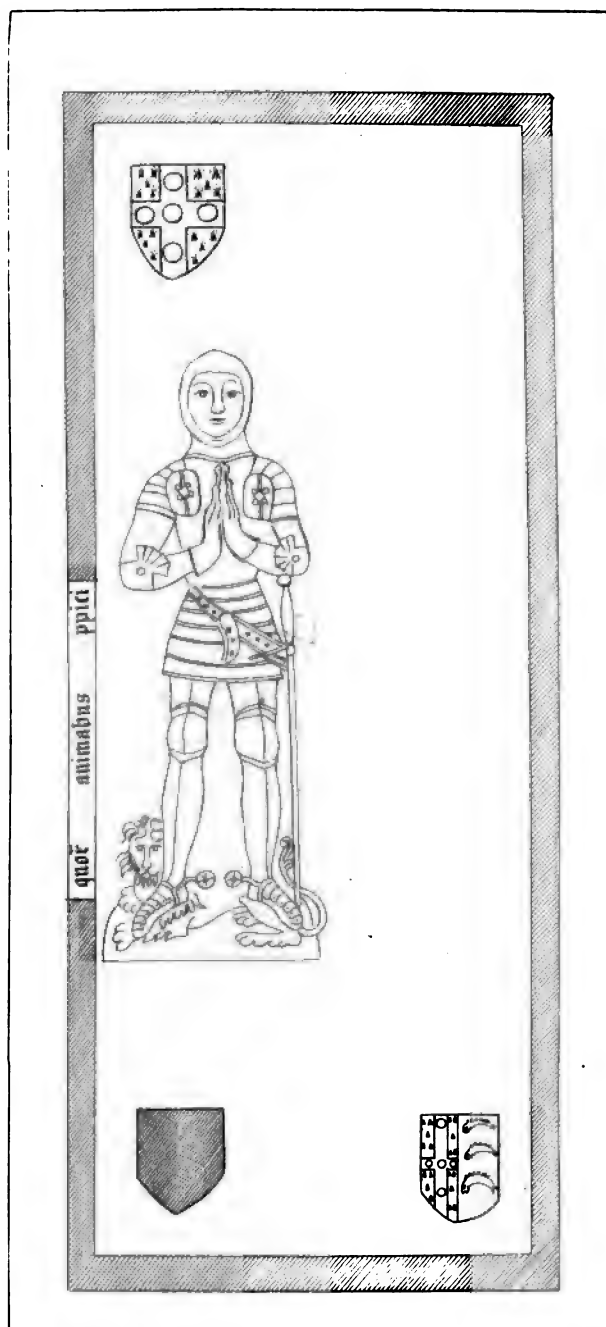
Engraved by the artist directed by G. H. Colburn





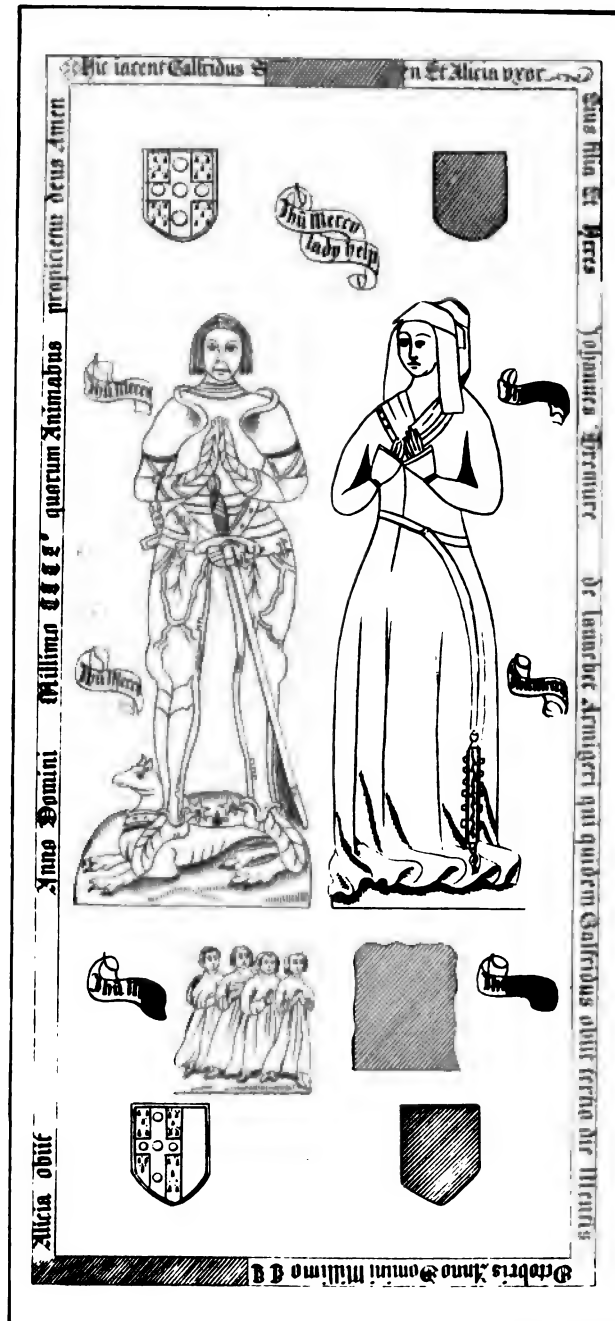
A View of the Chancel of the Parish Church of Crown in the County of Cornwall.





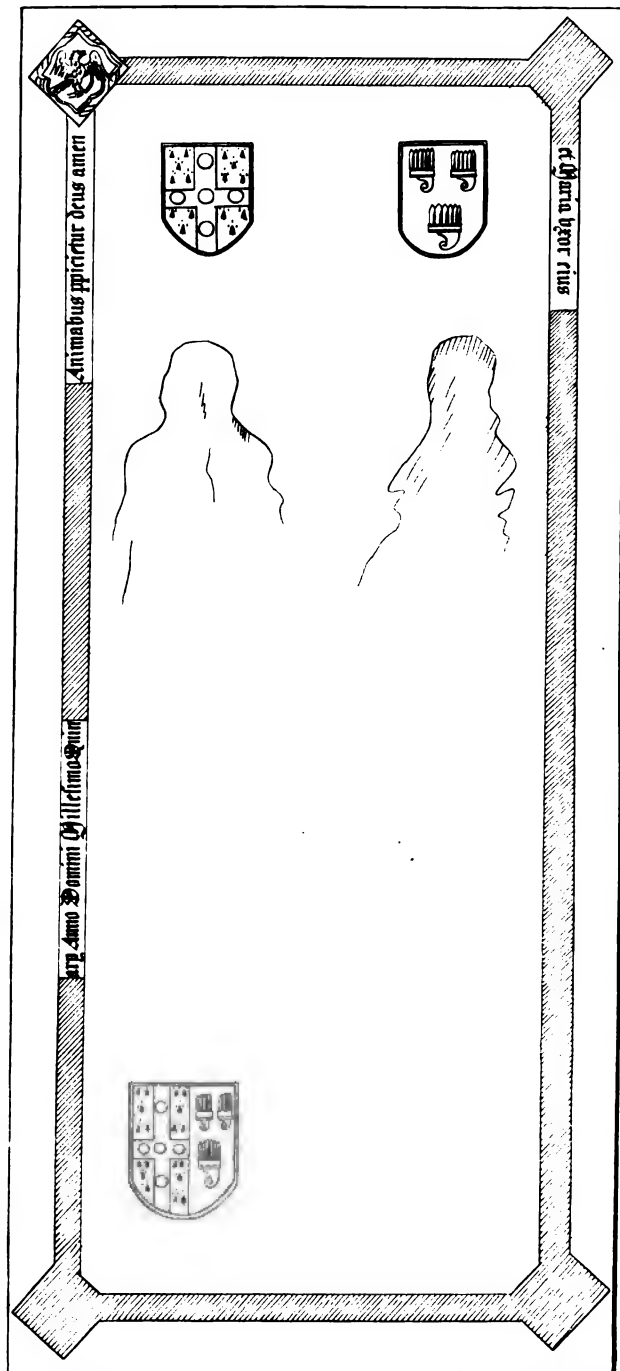
Geffrey R. Aubyn and Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter and Heiress of Peter Rymyng of Clowance from a Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall. Obid. 1400.





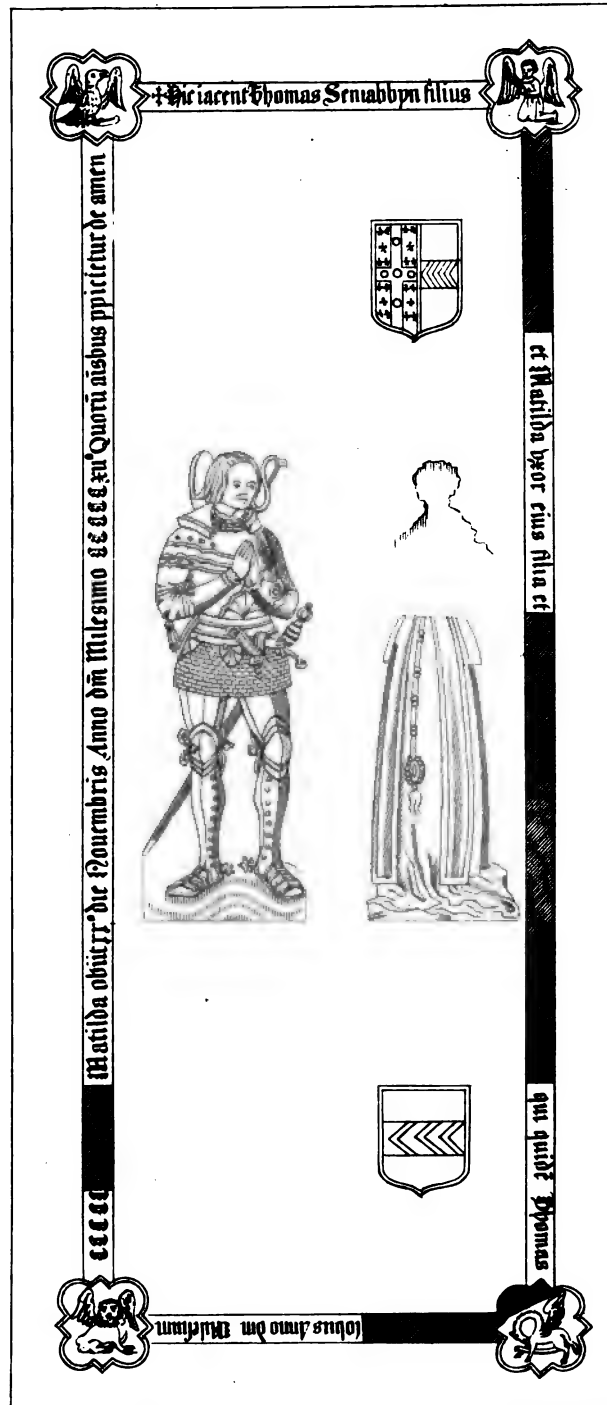
2. Jeffry A. Lubyn of Clewance and his Wife Alice
 Daughter and Coheir of John Tremere from a
 Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan in
 the County of Cornwall.





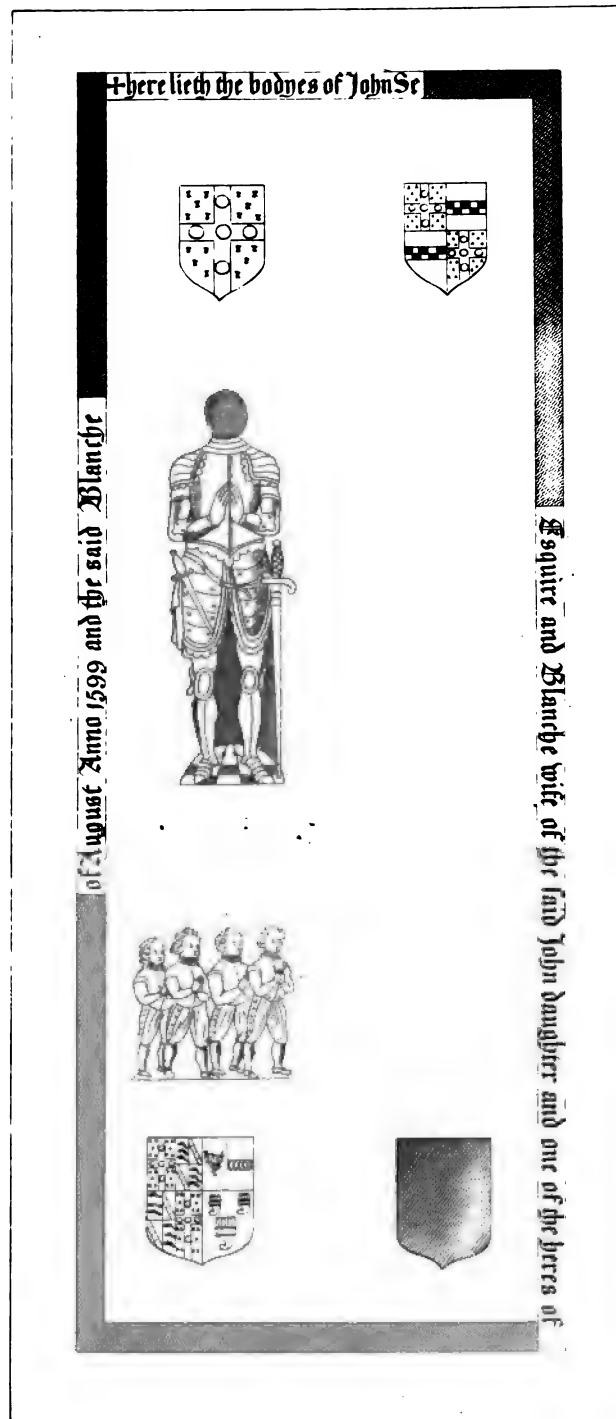
*Thomas M. Aubyn of Clowance Esq. and his Wife, Mary
Daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville of How, Kn^t.
from a Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan
in the County of Cornwall.*





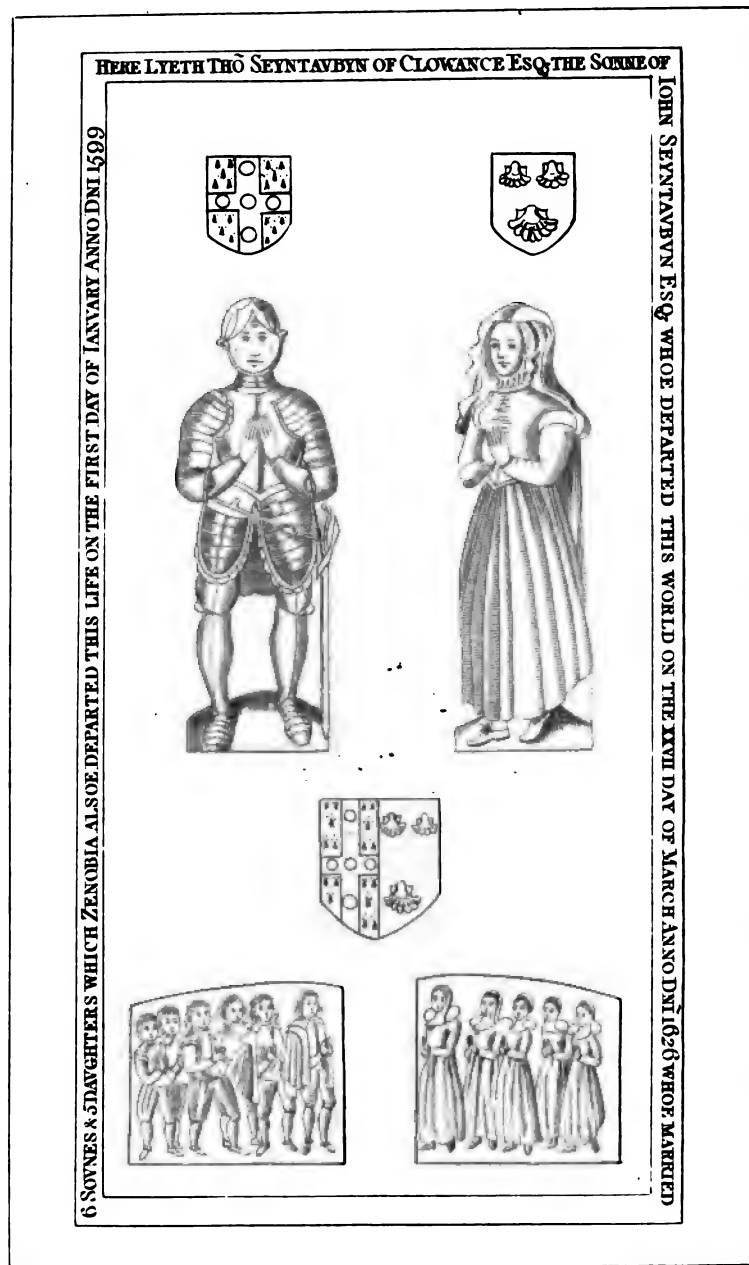
Thomas & Matilda of Cornwall, Esq. and his Wife, Matilda second Daughter & Coheir of John Pennoeth of Pentangelleth in Cornwall Esq. from a Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall.





*John St. Aubyn of Clowance Esq. and Blancha his Wife
Daughter and Heiress of Thomas Whittington. from a
Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan in the
County of Cornwall.*





22. 1/2 in. or 22. 1/2 in. broad.

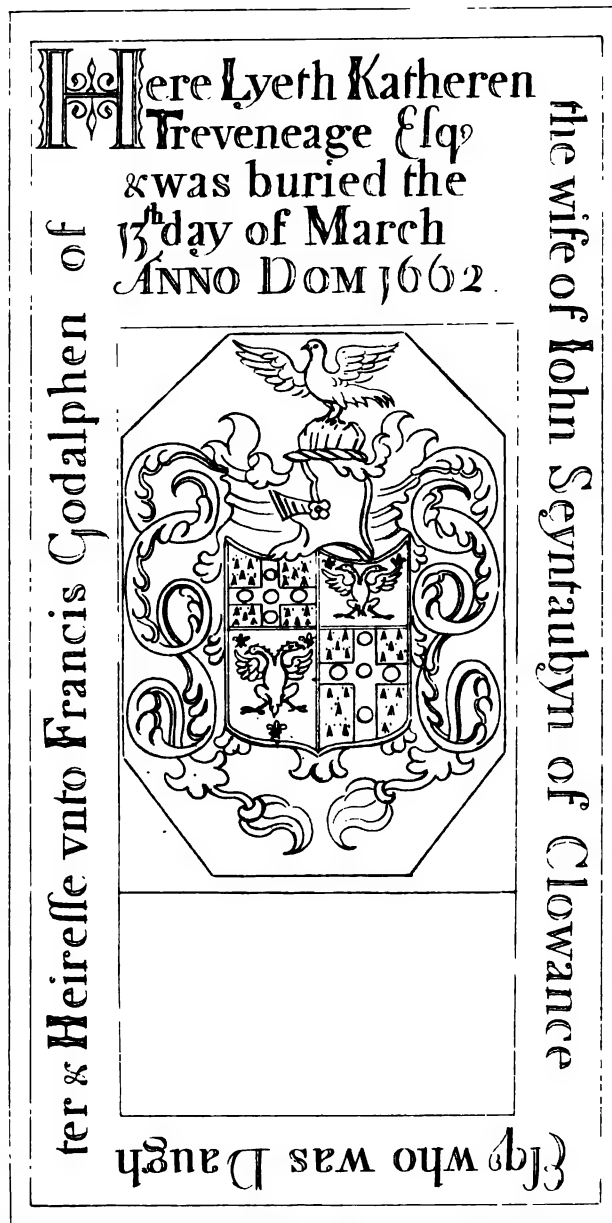
*Thomas S. Aubyn of Clowance Esq. and His Wife Zenobia
(daughter of John Mallet of Woolley in Devonshire Esq.)
from a Monument in the Parish Church of Crewan in
the County of Cornwall.*





*Thomas St. Julyn. 2^d Son of John St. Julyn of Clowance Esq^r.
a Colonel for the King in the Civil Wars. from a Monument
in the Parish Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall.*





*John St. Aubyn of Clowance and of St. Michael's Mount Esq^r
and Catharine his Wife. Daughter & Heire of Francis Godolphin
of Treveneage in the County of Cornwall. from a Monument in
the Parish Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall.*



LIBRARY



*Sir John Stubbins of Clarence and of Michaels Mount Bar.
from a Monument in the Parish Church of Cronan in the County
of Cornwall. The First Baronet.*





Here lyeth the Body of
 S^r JOHN S^r AUBYN
 of Clowance in the
 County of Cornwall Bar^t
 who departed this Life
 the 20th day of June
 Anno Dni 1714 in y^e 45th
 year of his Age

*Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance and of St. Michaels
 Mount Bar^t from a Monument in the Parish
 Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall.*

The Fifth Baronet.





*Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance and of St. Michael's Mount Bar! from a Monument in the Parish Church of Crowan in the County of Cornwall.
The 4th Baronet.*

ered a large extent of ground, and rose to a great elevation. Approached by flights of steps, it stood proudly supported by Ionic pillars. There was the same order of architecture within, in the staircase, the marble chimney piece of the library &c. This stately mansion was built by Mr. Hoblyn, at the expence of more than £25,000. Nineteen years in building, it was consumed by fire in a few hours. || *Carclew* is a neat building of the Ionic order, faced with granite: It has a regular portico. I must not conclude this cursory survey of our Cornish gentry, "seated amidst rural repose" without noticing *Glynn*, and *Trelissick*; the latter, so finely harmonizing in architectural elegance, with the picturesque beauties of the place. The word itself *Tre-lis-ick* is descriptive of the natural situation.

2. Of our ancient church-architecture I can give few examples, to raise in the minds of my readers ideas of the sublime or the graceful. I shall class a few of our sacred edifices (the ages of which have not been ascertained) under different centuries, as their architecture may seem to correspond with the modes of building that prevailed at different periods. But nothing can be more fallacious than such conjectural dates, where time has silenced the voice of tradition. The south aisle of *St. Germans* church, (rebuilt in 1261) and the nave of *St. Anthony* church (in Meneg) which has pointed arches with foliated capitals, may be mentioned among the instances of early Gothic architecture. The church of *Kilhampton* is said to have been built by an ancient baron of the Granvilles. It consists of three aisles, divided by slender pillars supporting obtuse Gothic arches, and was probably re-edified in after days.—Dr. Borlase in a letter to Dean Lyttelton calls it "a light, airy, modern church." [aaa] The church at *Fawey* was built and endowed about the year 1360. [A] The windows of *Sheviok* church, and the east window of the church of *St. Ioe*, point to the fourteenth century. The church of *St. Austell* [o] (with its singular tower) and the beautiful Gothic spire of *Leawithiel* (which might have done honour to Truro) may be referred to nearly the same period.† Of the *St. Aubyn* monuments in *Crowan* church, here presented to observation, the most ancient bears the date of 1400. *Launceston* church (nearly in the centre of the town) originally a chantry-chapel, was in the reign of Henry IV. re-edified. It is built with square blocks of granite, and every stone is enriched with carved ornaments. *Kellington* church, spacious and lofty, was almost wholly re-built about the middle of the fifteenth century by Nicholas de Asheton. The spacious church of *St. Cleer* consists of a nave, and two aisles. Each aisle is separated from the nave by four very large pointed arches supported by pillars with highly ornamented capitals, and from the chancel by a pointed arch, lower than the others. The tower is 97 feet high, with large and lofty pinnacles. The church of *Bodmin* (or the greater part of it) was erected in 1475. *St. Agnes* church, as built in 1484, consisted of three roofs, a small tower and spire. §

|| See Vol. V. of this work, p. 94.

[aaa] MS. in my possession.

[A] By Trefry.

[o] In the vicinity of *St. Austell*, most of the churches and towers were built of the Pentuan freestone.

† See the flying of *St. Bartholomew* to whom *Leawithiel* church is dedicated.

§ It was then large enough for the inhabitants; but at present far from it. In 1712 it was intended to enlarge this church (as also that of *Redruth*). But nothing was done, except a small aisle, built by Mr. Tonkin for the use of himself and family. Tonkin's MSS.

Cornwall was much indebted to the munificence of Henry VII. for its churches; a large part of which seem to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *St. Kew*, *St. Berian*,* and *Padstow*, are said to belong to the fifteenth century; and the churches of *Camborne*, *St. Just* in Penwith, and *St. Neot*† to the sixteenth. There is an elegant lightness in the architecture of *Truro* church, and a profusion of decoration, the character of the later Gothic. The time when this church was erected, is ascertained by the date of 1518, in one of the windows of painted glass on the south-side. Its modern spire,[o] of plain moorstone, is ill suited to its fine old vestibule, or any other part of this venerable edifice. It should be viewed at a distance only, as a picturesque object. The tower of *Probus* church was "buided (says Carew) within compasse of our remembrance, by the well-disposed inhabitants."|| Its height to the battlements is 108 feet. At each angle is a double buttress, which lessens in ascending, and terminates in a foliated pinnacle. The top of the tower is ornamented with 40 pinnacles, disposed in eight clusters. The plinth, cornices and upper story are richly embellished with foliage, fleur de lis, &c. &c. *St. Budeaux* church was built in 1566. The earliest date on the monument of Grylls, in the church of *Lanreath*, is 1607. The new church at *St. Piran*, built under the inspection of John Thomas, Esq. of Chiverton, does credit both to his taste and his liberality. The cold and comfortless aspect, however, of the new church at *Kea*, (better according with its interior nakedness, than the font of old *St. Kains*, there preserved) reflects, perhaps, no great honour on the architect; though the painting over the altar is certainly correct in design and beautiful in execution. Not that it will atone for plain round windows, and a room without pillars. But the days of "superstition" are passed away, and the temples of God, whether churches or conventicles, are reduced upon the same footing—large rooms, equally accommodated to the purpose of public worship, or of public business—now re-echoing to the preacher, and now to the debating society. At *Trevenson* near *Pool* in *Illogan*, was lately built an elegant chapel, at the expence of Lord De Dunstanville.

Of our monastic buildings, we have few traces, except at *St. German's*, *Lanivet*,[A] and *St. Michael's*.

* *St. Berian* church, of granite, consists of three aisles, which are divided from the east end by a roodloft: this roodloft of oak has a profusion of gilding and carvings of huntsmen, hounds &c. &c. The S. porch is ornamented with embrasures and pinnacles.

† See *Foster's St. Neot* pp. 6—26, and *Whitaker's Arianism* p. 330.

[o] In 1776 July 9, was laid the last stone in *Truro* spire by John Bland, the architect. The height under ground: 9 feet, thence to the battlements, 70—thence to the top, 50—in all 129 feet.

|| There is a tradition, that a Mr. Andrew, an ancestor of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew, was the architect.

[A] Near the church of *Lanivet* are the remains of an ancient house and a tower which were formerly inhabited by nuns; and still the name of *St. Bennet* remains, to whom this religious house was said to have been dedicated. It is romantically situated; is well wooded and watered, and exceedingly retired. Some painted glass, being the armorial bearings of the founders, is still remaining, among which I think I can trace those of the family of Chiverton, who formerly resided at a place of that name in *Piran*—*zabulo* which is now the seat of John Thomas esq. Vice-Warden of the stannaries of Cornwall. There is a good well in the area between the house and the tower: and a pure stream of water issues out from the base of the tower, where the steps for ascending it are placed. The entrance into the tower, from the west, is through a large Gothic arch-way, and a similar one is on the east side, and immediately over the latter are evident traces of the roof that connected the tower with the chapel, which composed the northern side of the quadrangle. The apartments of the Lady Abbess are still very evident, being of a more ornamented architecture than the rest. The proprietor of the house and tower is said to be a Mr. Grose, who as he has been told that the stone of which the tower is built is worth £200, intends to pull it down under the pretence that it is about to fall. A great part of the buildings have been destroyed in the memory of persons now living, for the purpose of building Mr. Grose's dwelling-house at some distance.





Mount. The garden of W. R. Gilbert, Esq. occupies the site of the Priory-Church at Bodmin.[B]

3. Of the towns in Cornwall an architect would say little; though an antiquary might, with Mr. Whitaker, describe "the glory" of Tregoney from the days of the Romans to the reign of King John; and thence pass to *Truro* rising upon Tregoney; and thence to *Falmouth*—we cannot add—eclipsing *Truro*. [CD] In *Truro*, Sir William Lemon's house, built by his grandfather, and Mr. Daniell's, built of Bath stone (a present from Allen of Prior-park) are the only private houses which a traveller would stop to notice with a moment's observation; though this town may be mentioned for the variety of its structures, from the old manerial residence of the Robartes family (now defaced in its front,) and the Red Lion Inn (built by the first of the *Truro* Footes, though not the birth-place of our comedian) to the new buildings in Lemon-street, or Richards'-row, or Bennallack-place.—The town of *Padstow*, consisting of schist and alate, was anciently (as we have seen) a place of distinction. It sunk, after a few centuries, to decay. And many have been its elevations and depressions from Edward I. to this moment. Within the last forty years, it has greatly increased in buildings and inhabitants, and is now flourishing as a mercantile town chiefly through the influence of Thomas Rawlings esq. His newly-erected house, substantial in its materials, and compact in its construction, seems to promise durability to the town which it adorns.

But, whilst we thus flatter ourselves with ideas of permanence, we must not forget *Nansworthyden*—we must remember *Stowe*. The superb edifices which have perished—the splendid families which have been extinguished, call forth the most affecting sentiments of melancholy. And we contemplate with a sigh, and "not without a fear" the fleetingness of mortal prosperity—the awful uncertainty of human grandeur. Under such dispensations of mysterious wisdom, we learn important lessons: They humble our pride, and instruct our reason.

[B] There is a tradition that on the dissolution, when the monks still lingering at the monastery, persevered in the exhibition of their excommunicates; the people of Bodmin exasperated against them set fire to the building: And some relics, now in Mr. Gilbert's possession, have evident marks of fire.

[CD] See Whitaker's *Antiquary's MSS.* Vol. IV. pp. 211, 212, 213.

AIR, WATERS, AGRICULTURE.

BOOK III. CHAPTER V.

In the fifth chapter of the former periods I considered Cornwall, first as presented in its *natural state*, and secondly as subjected to human cultivation.

And here, the air and climate, and the soil, our waters, birds, fish and quadrupeds, *first* occur to observation; and *secondly* our pasturage and agriculture, as the county is divided into unenclosed and enclosed ground, and the enclosed ground is seen in the farm, the plantation, the garden, and the picturesque union of the whole.

I. 1. As Cornwall approaches so near to an island, it must be subject to all the disadvantages as well as benefits of an insular situation; for the area of water being superior to that of the land, the air is not only moister than over great tracts of land, but the weather in general more subject to rain. Accordingly a dry summer is a rare thing; and when other parts of England suffer by drought, Cornwall has seldom reason to complain. Our rains, however, are rather frequent than excessive; and it has been generally observed, that there is seldom a day so thoroughly wet, but there is some intermission; which may be owing to the hilly, narrow, ridge-like form of the county, over which the winds make a quick and short passage, and leave not the clouds to hang in one place, as they do where the ground is more level and champaign. The most prevalent winds are those which blow from the intermediate points of west and south: These winds advancing to the land, over so large a plain of water as the Atlantic ocean, not only bring rain, but frequently very hard gales. Hence the air of Cornwall must necessarily partake of the salts of the sea in a great degree, so as that it corrodes iron very shortly, in situations on the coast. This saltiness of the air is also very unfavourable to shrubs and trees; and near the shores, especially in a western aspect, a tree or plantation is permitted to rise very little above its shelter; for after a storm from these quarters we usually find the young shoots of plants shrivelled, and to the taste of a pungent saltiness. Under shelter, and at a few miles distant from the sea, trees suffer less; and those of a more robust nature such as the sycamore, ash, spanish chesnut, and beech attain to a respectable growth.

To the prevalence of the sea air, and in some degree to our more southern latitude may be attributed the general mildness of our winters. The snow seldom lies more than three or four days, and we are scarcely ever visited by those excessive hail storms, which sometimes desolate more inland districts. As our winters

are usually mild, our spring for the same reason shews itself early in buds and blossoms. [A] We have a languid kind of spring indeed throughout the winter. In the midland counties, however, the repose of four or five winter months imparts to vegetation a vigorous spring unknown to our equable seasons. Again our summers are not so hot, (though we lie so far to the south) as in the more inland counties, the sea air equally assuaging the heats of summer, and moderating the winter colds. From the intense heat of the sun, the harvests [B] are earlier to the eastward. Our climate is undoubtedly healthy. We suffer not from sluggish exhalations, such as infest low, flat, and marsh countries. The prevalence of the winds seldom permits any mist to rest long, but promotes a constant current and circulation of air. Nor does the saltiness of the atmosphere impair health; for as many instances of long life are to be found in this county especially on the high promontory lands, as in any part of England, perhaps owing to our more constant and equable state of the weather with respect to heat and cold. [C]

2. The vegetable soils of Cornwall may be distinguished into three sorts, the black and gravelly, called by the Cornish *growan*, the shelfy slatty earth, and the stiff reddish loam. The black soil prevails in the more inland and mountainous parts of the county. It runs in a line nearly east and west through the more northern parts of the parishes of St. Cleer, St. Neot's, Lanivory, Roche, and St. Stephens, principally on the tops and sides of the hills. It is a lax, cold soil, and on the higher grounds so destitute of vegetative powers, that its produce is little more than dwarf heath and starved moss. In crofts, further down from the hills, it serves as wintering for black cattle, where they pick up a scanty livelihood among the sedge-grass, and other marsh plants. The second soil is the shelf, the superficies of which is a fine vegetable mould, and the substratum a soft slatty rock. This is better calculated than the former both for wheat and grass, but it is so porous that in the opinion of some farmers, it looks for rain every third or fourth day, and is seldom disappointed, and as seldom overdrenched, its shelfy bottom easily disposing of any moisture. It prevails on the uplands throughout the hundreds of West and Powder. The stiff red loam is the next general soil. It is most common on level grounds; and being of a closer texture, is more retentive of the vegetative qualities, and consequently more productive than either of the former. These three sorts of soil are not always equally and specifically distinct from each other, but in different places are so mixed, that the black partakes more or less of the loam, and the loam of the black, and the shelf of either or both: Neither are they found always in separate peculiar tracts, but oftentimes so intermixed that the same tenement exhibits different strata of these soils. This is observable in several instances in the parish of Probus, where in general the southern lands are upon a yellowish shelf, and the north upon a dunstone. The parish of Cuby

[A] Memorandum on an old account book of Thomas Glynn, esq. late of He'ston. "27 March 1750. I had a gooseberry pye; the gooseberries were gathered yesterday by Jane Elewett, who now lives with me as a servant, and was eat by Dr Peters and my own family: the goosberries were as big as white kidney beans."

[B] Harvest is much later than formerly, in Cornwall and Devon. A gentleman of the South Hams writes thus: "my father has been told by an old man of the neighbourhood, of strict probity, that when he was a boy, he reported, upon his return from Kingsbridge fair, as a surprizing circumstance, that he had seen a standing field of wheat: now this fair always was, and now is held on the 20th of July."

[C] With respect to the irregularities of the air, "though it be commonly said Winter's thunder is summer's wonder, Yet I can with truth affirm (says Tonkin) that there has not been one winter for the last thirty-five years, without frequent thunder in this county, both before and after christmas. And this November, Sunday 29, 1755, Mr William Trewithick, of Trevisa in St. Enoder, had two oxen and a cow killed with lightning." Tonkin's MSS.

consists, one half of shell, and the other half of a stiff loamy clay, intermingled with spar, with a substratum of slaty stone. The parish of St. Ewe exhibits a variety of these soils. [A.A.]

Cornwall abounds in clays, the low and level lands of almost every estate producing some kind or other of them: But they do not effervesce with acids. At Liskeis in Kewynn, there is a yellow micaceous clay with which the lighter lands are successfully manured for wheat. A few other instances of the use of this fertilizing substance occur in the district. But the only real marble is in the parish of Veryan. This is a rich slaty marble, the immediate superstratum of a liptrock discovered not many years ago. It effervesces strongly with acids, and 100 parts contain 42 of lime and 58 a mixture of silex, clay, and iron. It dissolves readily on exposure, but when thrown into the fire makes no crackling noise. In the parish of St. Stephens Brannel there is a saponaceous white clay on the tenement of Carloggrass; that ingredient in the porcelain manufactory, several hundred tons of which are sent coastwards every year into Staffordshire.

Cornwall produces likewise a variety of ochrous earths, which are found to mix well with oils. A vein of pale yellow ochre was not long since discovered in the cliffs near the Deadman point in Gorran, which appears to be a valuable earth for painting in oil, as well as water colours.

The sands of this county are perhaps more various and plentiful than in any other district of Great Britain. Every little cove or bay produces specimens, correspondent in a great measure to the adjacent cliffs. In some situations these sands are more favourable than others to the interests of agriculture in proportion to their mixture with salts, lime, shells, and coral. The lands on the river of Looe experience this variety; and the shelly sand procured from the neighbourhood of Looe island is more valuable than the slatty sand collected at Looe bar. In Carreg road, in the harbour of Falmouth a coral sand is procured by dredging, to which the lands on each side of this fine navigable river are greatly indebted. All those sands effervesce in the marine acid, and crackle much in the fire.

3. Few countries are in general so well supplied with water as Cornwall, and few where its value is more appreciated. The mining interest can assert this. But agriculture reaps little or no advantage from its application, except we take into the account the services derived from our maritime situation and the several navigable rivers of this county. The naturalist may be amazed with the variety of our mineral and chalybeate waters. But of irrigation few instances occur: and these for want of accurate attention are imperfectly conducted. Some meadow lands belonging to Mr. Puckey of Liskeard have, however, been greatly improved by this commendable practice: and the Rev. Mr. Joze of St. Cleer has experienced the very good effects of it. A well managed meadow on a farm of the Rev. Robert Walker, in St. Winnow, exhibited a pleasing specimen of the great advantages derivable from the judicious application of a rich water proceeding from his farm yard. So frequent are our rills, that these advantages may be obtained in a greater or less degree upon al-

[A.A] Where an attentive husbandman may easily distinguish them, and appropriate to each its proper culture. To the black and slatty soils, stiff, earthy, and calcarious manure, such as may warm, strengthen, and consolidate them. In the parish of St. Stephens, in a lane leading from Brannel to the church town, there is a greasy dun-coloured loam, well calculated for the high grown lands on the northern part of this parish. The discreet and industrious farmer will equally appropriate to the red and loamy soil, that species of earth, or quality of manure that may loosen, quicken, and open it. The management of these soils must be different, and the product and fertility will be in proportion to the remedy applied to their natural defects: Where the loose soils are strengthened and consolidated, the necessary moisture will be retained; and the fertility of the stronger and more compact loams will be furthered by a mixture of opening and loosening manures.

most every large farm. Some lands appear to be peculiarly favourable to this practice. The grounds both above and below Lestwithiel court the experiment, and some rich low land in the neighbourhood of Leskeard. But the most extensive practice of this kind is observable at Glynn.

4. Of the indigenous plants peculiar to Cornwall, are the *ligusticum cornubiense*, the *erica vagans*, and the *illecebrum verticillatum*. Though no where else occurring in England, the *ligusticum cornubiense* is found on Mount Athos. The *sibthorpea europea*, which this island produces no where but in Cornwall and Devon, is a native of Thessaly and of Crete. And it is remarkable, that the *panicum dactylon* (of the sands between Penzance and Marazion), is to be seen in Greece; and the *corrigiola littoralis* (of the banks of Loo-pool) on the Bosphorus. The *herniaria glabra* growing plentifully on hedges at the Lizard, is almost peculiar to Cornwall; as it is found only here, and in the vicinity of Newmarket.[D] The tamarisk (though

[D] The habitats of these and others are as follows. Class 1. (Order monogynia) *Hippuris vulgaris*; Marazion-marsh. 2, (monogynia) *Veronica spicata*; near Penzance. *Veronica Chamædrys*; near Penzance. *Pinguicula villosa*; marshes, frequent. *Utricularia minor*; Tretheage-marsh between Helston and Truro, Marazion bog. 3, (monogynia) *Valeriana rubra*; old walls &c Cornwall and Devon. *Iris pseudacorus*; near Penzance. *Schoenus mariscus*; near Penzance. *Schoenus albus*; frequent. 3, (digynia) *Panicum dactylon*; sands between Marazion and Penzance. *Avena nuda*, "prope Belerium copiose seritur." Hudson. *Arundo arenaria*. 4, (monogynia) *Exacum filiforme*; below St. Blazey-bridge and near St. Ives. 5, (monogynia) *Myosotis scorpioides*; near Penzance. *Anchusa sempervirens*; near Leskeard. *Lycophis arvensis*; near Penzance. *Primula vulgaris*, liver-coloured variety; near Poltair. *Primula veris*; near Cotehele, and near Hayl, plentifully. *Campanula hederacea*; in Cornwall and Devon, frequent. *Illecebrum verticillatum*; between Senan and the Land's end. 5, (digynia) *Gentiana campestris*; Pirar round. *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*; Pol-whele. *Salsola fruticosa*, Devon and Cornwall, frequent. *Herniaria glabra*; at the Lizard-point. *Ulmus campestris*. *Eryngium campense*; near the ferry from Plymouth into Cornwall, and near Penzance. *Ligusticum cornubiense*: from the time of Ray, this plant seems to have eluded the researches of botanists; and for a long time only one specimen was known to exist. But Mr. Pennington at length discovered it near Bodmin, very plentiful in a field which had then been ploughed, after having lain fallow from time immemorial. See Withering's Arrangement, 3rd edit. vol. ii p 297. 3, (trigynia) *Corrigiola littoralis*; west bank of the Loe pool near the bar of sand. 6, (pentagynia) *Linum angustifolium*; in Cornwall and Devon, frequent. 6, (monogynia) *Allium ampeloprasum*; Goonhilly downs. *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*; near Penzance. *Scilla verna*; near St. Ives, plentifully. *Scilla autumnalis*; at the Lizard-point, plentifully. *Asparagus officinalis*; on a peninsula at Kynans cove. 8, (monogynia) *Erica vagans*; Goonhilly downs, for plantation opposite Penrose &c. 8, (tetragynia) *Adoxa moschatellina*; banks of a rivulet near Castle-borneck. 10, (trigynia) *Silene anglica*. *Stellaria Holstea*; near Penzance. *Arenaria verna*; on the side of the path leading down to the soap-rock, and near Penrose. 10, (pentagynia) *Cotyledon umbilicus*; near Penzance. *Sedum acre*; near Penzance. *Sedum anglicum*; frequent in Devon and Cornwall. *Spergularia loricata*; in Cornwall and Devon, frequent. 11, (trigynia) *Euphorbia peplis*; some years since between Penzance and Market-jew. *Euphorbia Portlandica*; common on the shores of Cornwall. *Euphorbia paralias*; between Penzance and Market-jew. 12, (trigynia) *Sorbus aucuparia*. *Sorbus domestica*; mountainous parts of Cornwall. 13, (monogynia) *Papaver cambricum*; in St. Anthony (Meneg) under the cliff near the church. It grows all round the kelp-kiln, as if the kelp were favourable to its growth. *Papaver maritimum*; hedge between Hayl and Camborne. *Nymphaea alba*; Marazion-marsh. It extends itself by long runners, which form a root at the end, and send up leaf-stalks in deep water. The root is bulbous: It is one of the most beautiful of the English plants, and may be propagated by transplanting the bulbous roots in winter. 13, (trigynia) *Aquilegia vulgaris*; near Bodmin, Goldsithney, Falmouth, banks near the Loe, and hedge near St. Erth. 14, (Angiospermia) *Bartsia viscosa*; marshes of Cornwall and Devon. *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*; near Penzance. *Antirrhinum monspessulanum*; hedges near Penryn. *Schrophularia scorodonia*; sea-shore near St. Ives. *Digitalis purpurea*. *Sibthorpea europea*; banks of rivulets and borders of wells, frequent. 15, (Siliculosia) *Lepidium nuderale*; near Truro. *Lepidium anglicum*; near Truro and Penryn. *Cochlearia officinalis*; frequent in Cornwall. (Siliquosa) *Brassica oleracea*; near Penzance &c. 16, (Decandria) *Geranium columbinum*; fields near Penzance. *Geranium sanguineum*; at Kynans cove. (Polyandria) *Lavatera arborea*; in Cornwall and Devon, frequent. 17, (Decandria) *Genista pilosa*; sides of the path leading down to the soap-rock. *Ulex nanus*. *Anthyllis vulneraria*; Penzance. *Trifolium ornithopodioides*; near Penzance and Marazion. 18, (Polyandria) *Hypericum androsaemum*; in our woods and hedges. 19, (Polygamia aequalis) *Tragopodon porrifolium*; many places in Cornwall. *Santolina maritima*; between Penzance and Marazion. (Polygamia superflua) *Gnaphalium dioicum*; on Newmarket heath, and in Wales and Cornwall. *Tussilago petasites*, Verran churchyard &c. &c. *Inula Heleneum*; near St. Ives. (Monogamia) *Viola lactea*; heaths between Leskeard and Lestwithiel. 20, (Diandria) *Orchis pyramidalis*. *Orchis mascula*. 21, (Tetrandria) *Littorella lacustris*; banks of the Loe in abundance, forming during the summer a grass-like margin to the lake. In the winter, it is always under water, being considerably below the high-water-mark. 22, [Tetrandria] *myrica gale*; frequent in Devon

adopted by Withering as such) can scarcely be numbered among our indigenous plants. *Alp. Grindell* who died in 1588 first brought it into England. It was planted at St. Michael's Mount; whence a branch of it was carried to the Lizard, and stuck into a hedge. [L]

5. With respect to our birds, the *Corvus Graculus* (the Cornish chough) seems the only bird plentiful here, and scarce in most other parts of the island.† It much frequents the Lizard point; where it breeds in the cliffs.

6. For our fish, the pilchard and the mackerel in particular, "bless our lucky shores" in great abundance. But rare or uncommon fish sometimes excite the wonder of the fisherman and attract the attention of the naturalist. [ooo]

and Cornwall. 23, [Dioscia] *Ilex aquifolium*; frequent in our woods and hedges. 24, [Filices] *Osmunda regalis*; near Poltair. *Asplenium marinum*; Cornwall and Devon, frequent. *Asplenium lanceolatum*; in Cornwall abundant, particularly near St. Ives. [Algæ] *Lichen uiger*; near St. Ives abundant. *Lichen lunatus*—*Ulva coccinea*; near Plymouth and Falmouth. *Ulva dichotoma*; Devon, Cornwall. *Ulva articulata*; Cornwall; Devon, Dorset &c. *Fucus natans*, *Fucus sanguineus*, *Fucus concatenatus*, *Fucus tamariscifolius*, *Fucus crispatus*, *Fucus tomentosus*, Cornwall, Devon.—For the Fuci, see "Nereis Britannica."

[L] See Hunter's Evelyn's Silva, II. 35 [edit. 1786] Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, L 204, [3rd edit.] and Withering's Arrangement II. 318 [3rd edit.]—An old man of the Lizard informed my friend Mr. James [late of St. Keverne] that "in his father's time, a person came from the Mount with a branch of the Tamarisk, which he used for a whip, and that he carelessly stuck it into a hedge there: where it has been propagated, and grows ever since. The hedge, if I remember rightly, is part of an enclosure belonging to the last house at the Lizard-point."

† A very large eagle was killed in Piranzabulo in 1692—Since that time, eagles have been more than once shot at, in that neighbourhood; and one I think killed. The goshawk, the kite, and the buzzard are scarce. The people here call the moor-buzzard a kite. The kestrel is frequent, commonly called a creshawk; in old Cornish, kryast. If owls, the long-eared (*strix otus*) was once shot near Fawey. The carrion-crow; not very plentiful. The hooded or Royston-crow; a bird of passage; generally comes and goes with the woodcock, and from its frequenting Market-jew in particular is called in the west of Cornwall, the Market-jew crow. The nutcracker; very rare. The roller: one shot near Helston-bridge many years ago. A white bird larger than a thrush, but supposed to be a degenerate variety of the ouckoo, was taken up in an exhausted state in the parish of Stratton in June 1813. The great spotted woodpecker; two have been seen in Cornwall. The king-fisher; very scarce. The hoopoe; several have been killed. The partridge; I have been informed that Charles Rashleigh esq. of St. Austell, procured from abroad, some of the red-legged, and turned them loose, and that they have multiplied. The quail; some scattering ones: Mr. James once found a nest with seven eggs: he has also seen two brvys, the one of eleven, the other of five. The land-rail; never abundant. The bustard; one killed near Padstow in the lands of Edmund Prideaux, esq. in 1710. Turtle-dove; scarce. Starling; it breeds in the cliffs: in winter, vast flocks.—Missile-thrush; scarce. Fieldfare; vast flocks about November. Redwing; comes and goes with the fieldfare. Ring-ousel: a few about Michaelmas. Water-ousel: Mr. James saw one in the parish of Manaccan. Oriole: he saw one, and heard of another. Reed-bunting—Tawny-hunting—Brambling—Woodlark—Redstart—Yellow-wren: scarce. Golden-crested wren: frequent in hard winters. Sedge-bird—Sandmartin: scarce. The Bee-eater, *meropaspiaster*: rarely seen in England: four were seen; and two shot, in the parish of Madron, in 1807.—Of water-fowls, the Bittern: scarce. Woodcock: nest sometimes found. Snipe; nest often. Sandpiper: not common. Golden-plover: amazing flocks in winter. Long-legged plover: very scarce. Ringed dotterel: scarce. Oyster-catcher: not common. Spotted Gallinule: very scarce. Coot—Grebe—Puffin—Arctic Gull—Great Tern—Lesser Tern—Shear-water: scarce. Stormy petrel; Mr. James saw two near Porthoustock. Goosander: very scarce. Wild Swan: in hard winters. The common wild Goose: in hard winters: "In the winter of 1710, I had five (says Tonkin) brought me one morning; killed at one shot in Mellinger's moors under Lambrigan; they were fat and very good meat. Willoughby speaks of a tame goose, more than 50 years old. But Tonkin memorizes a gander of Charles Huddy of Trethoweth in Probus, which, according to tradition, was 300 years old: He died in 1688. Mr. Huddy had at Tienoweth a picture of this gander; under which were some rhymes intimating his great age, and his constancy in getting ten goslings at a time every year, even the very year in which he died."

[ooo] "Of whales I have seen many" says Mr. James, "but cannot say of what sort. Of the lamprey and of the angel or monk fish I never saw but one. For the porbeagle, see Borlase, p. 263: and for the Beaufort's shark, see Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. III, p. 118, 8vo, edit Lond. 1776. I never saw but one, which was caught near the Manacles. The



The Porbeagle

Length 32' 5 In Depth 8 In

Found in the North Atlantic







Span. Mackerel

pub. as the old illustration of the

7. Of quadrupeds, our small breed of horses, our small black cattle, and our black-nosed sheep may be mentioned, perhaps, as indigenous.[BA]

II. Removed as we are at a distance from a state of nature, it would be more difficult than useful to discriminate with precision between the wildness that speaks no cultivating hand and the artificial improvements of man. I have in some instances, therefore, intruded on the division now before us.

1. In the reign of Edward I. Cornwall measured 1,500,000 acres. It contains now no more than 758,484.

2. It has been calculated, that nearly a fourth part of the county from 150,000 to 200,000 acres consists of *unenclosed* lands, which are appropriated to no other use, than a scanty pasturage for a miserable breed of sheep and goats throughout the year; and about 10,000 acres, to the summer pasture of cattle and sheep.*

3. Of our *enclosed* lands, the general appearance and nature of the fences, are the first object of attention to the traveller. In some places, we have specimens of a good hedge, consisting of about three feet of stone surmounted with turf or earth about three feet more, and exhibiting on its sides various sorts of herbaceous plants and flowers, primroses, daises, violets, kingcups—and on its top shrubs and trees, the black and white thorn, the hazel, holly, privet and rose—the sycamore, ash, elm, and oak, and (what in winter is very pleasing to the eye) a profusion of moss and ivy. Our most profitable enclosures are on the sea-coasts, and

Great Weever: I never saw but two, which were sent to me by the fishermen of Coverick, to know what they were. Cepola: Five were thrown on shore in the parish of St. Keverne during a heavy gale of easterly wind in the winter of 1797; two of which I took home. This fish has a slender tapering shape, about twelve inches long, and hardly one thick; semi-transparent, of a fine rose colour. It had no scales. Common in the Mediterranean, but I believe never before known on the British coast. Bellows or Trumpet fish: One thrown on shore on Parr-sand, St. Austel bay, in the spring of 1804. It was about five inches and a half long, and an inch and half broad. Covered with rough scales, it has a long snout; almost equal to one third of the whole length. It has a small aperture at the end, which has a covering connected to the lower part, and must be raised upwards in order to shut it, and when it is opened this is let down. The eyes are large, and their iris is white; and on the back there rises a very strong spine of great length, to which there corresponds a furrow on the back part. On the edges there are a row of teeth which turn upwards, and the spine can be erected, or laid down at pleasure, but not directly upright, for it always inclines towards the tail. It is common at Rome; but the only one ever found on the British shores. For the Spanish Mackerel, see Pennant III. 266.—Crabs: Their claws actually perform the office of hands. I once saw a crab in Gillan harbour (St. Anthony-Meneg) seize the head of a gray mullet (which had been thrown over the side of a French vessel) and holding it with one of the claws, pick the eatable parts off with the other, and convey the morsels to its mouth.

[BA] Goonhilly was once famous for a breed of excellent horses, occasioned, it is said, by a Barbary horse, turned loose there by one of the Erisey-family. The estate of Erisey joins the down.—Sheep: The Leicester and Southdown introduced. Deer, Stag: Some few straggle out of Devon into the eastern part of Cornwall. Cat, wild: sometimes seen in the Eastern part of the county. Domestic Cat: A Cat belonging to a family west of Penzance had been remarked for her gentle disposition: And, a lucky concurrence suggesting the experiment, a young duck hatched by a magpie, was substituted for her kittens. The cat received it kindly, and took every care of an offspring so dissimilar from her own. The cat would frequently call, and the young duck come to her; when if it happened to be wet in dirty weather, she would express great disgust, but never failed in the end, to lick it clean: And the duck would nestle under her like a kitten. The same cat afterwards nursed a young rabbit, and once rescued it from a large and fierce dog. On another occasion perceiving her adopted charge in danger, she flew at a second dog, but unfortunately falling into a pan of hot milk, was scalded so much, as to occasion her death—in 1802.—Marten: very scarce. One was killed some years ago near Bodmin. Stoat, or Ermine: very scarce. Dormouse: scarce. Mole: I have seen several of a fine buff colour.—Seal: scarce on the South, but numerous on the North coast.

* "The midland country from Brownlilly to Launceston yields great quantities of grass all the summer season: so that from all the other parts of the county, vast numbers of black cattle are brought, both to graze and feed. As also Bodmin-moors and all that middle land between Launceston and Bodmin. To both which, great numbers of the like sort of cattle are brought down by the Devonshire graziers likewise." Tonkin's MS.—See Worgan's Agricult. Survey.

along the banks of the navigable rivers. Tonkin's 'Agricultural glance' (as it may be termed) discovers much sagacity. I prefer the following to volumes which have since been written on the subject. "In the W. part of the county from the Landsend to Penryn, on the S. and St. Agnes on the N. the sod is mostly inclinable to a growan, and is fitter for pasture, milch-kine, barley, pillia, and oats, than for wheat; except that part of it, called Meneage, which is excellent for all kind of grain, but more especially barley, and lies on a blue iron stone; and some few parishes besides in which is a mixture of what they call penny-shelf the best bottom of any, and growan. The northern coast, where the N. W. winds have not overwhelmed with sand the most neighbouring parts to the sea (which sandy shores are covered with millions of small snails of all sorts of shapes in their shells, affording excellent food to the sheep that greedily lick them up) lies mostly on a penny shelf; more to the inland, of a mixture of clay, and in some places, of a deep fat mould; and is excellent for all kind of grain, especially wheat; as it likewise produces an exceedingly sweet pasture for breeding sheep. And this sort of soil variously internixed but more shallow and on the shelf towards the sea, continues from Piran-sands to Tintagel, which part of the county, in the summer-season, as being much more on a level than the south part, and having the advantage of the Gannel and the beautiful river Alan, is by far the pleasantest of any; and were it better wooded I should not stick to compare it with the finest countries in the kingdom. From Tintagel to Hartland, and most of the hundreds of Lesnewth and Stratton, the soil inclines to a deep clay, and a colder bottom, though not without several veins of good land. The southern coast, from Penryn to Plymouth harbour, is full of little hills, with a mixture of penny-shelf clay, and fat mould, and yields a very good produce of corn and grass to the painful husbandman; to which the plenty of most sorts of dressing does not a little contribute. The middle part of the shire answers to Mr. Carew's description of it: Only this I must add, that since his time, the several sorts of grass seeds have been introduced every where with good success: So that meadow land is not so much wanted here as formerly."† The rent of laïds is very variable; depending on local circumstances and the different springs of human industry. In the neighbourhoods of Truro, St. Austell and Lostwithiel, rents run so high as from 3* to 5 or 6l. per acre of 160 poles or yards of 18 feet square. But the rack tenant at a lease of from 7 to 21 years, pays upon an average about 18s. per acre, and in general when his rent was much below that average the lands were in a state of wretched management, and where he paid considerably higher, the rent operated as a stimulus to proportionate industry.†

4. The Cornish farms are small, as compared with those in the midland counties. The largest are Norton near Stratton of about 900 acres, Roscarrock in Endellion, Trerice in Newlyn, and Bodrigan near Mevagissey—the last three, about 600 acres. The Cornish farm is not, like that of the eastern, partitioned out into lands for pasturage[or] and for agriculture; whilst each partition is kept distinct for a long series of years; but small as it is, we find its fields (even its coarser outgrounds for sheep) broken up and tilled, in

† Tonkin's MSS.

* Some land near Penzance is let for £18 per acre; near Truro, for £12. But this is rare.

† A great stimulus to the improvement of our lands, is the leasing of estates to farmers,—the lease determinable in 99 years, or with the lives of three persons named in the lease, which is a grant of the Duchy Church-lands, or manors of private gentlemen. For this lease of three lives, the taker usually pays on the average about 16 years value of the real annual profit of the estate, besides a reserved conventionary rent to the lord of about a twentieth part or 1s. in the pound.

[or] I am acquainted with one or two instances of dairy cows near Truro producing nearly three pounds of butter a day for several months after calving, and long afterwards, not less than two pounds. But the most remarkable is the Manaccan cow, late the property of Nathaniel Roskrige. It is cow was bred on Tregonwell in Manaccan and bought by

regular rotation.[CDE] At Bodrigan there remains a spacious barn which would contain 1000 bushels of wheat in the straw. And the barn at Trewothack in St. Anthony-Meneg, is a fine stone building, 90 feet long by 19, and about 16 feet high.

5. Of plantations, Borlase says, "we have several laid out in a more rural manner than was formerly the custom" and he particularizes "Anthony, Port-Eliot, Trewithan, Tregothnah, Carclew, Nanswhydden, Tehidy, Clowance, Trelowarren, Trevetho, Enys, and Castlehorneck."* I can only add, that Lord De Dunstanville has enriched Tehidy, Lord Falmouth, Tregothnan, Sir V. Vyvyan, Trelowarren, Sir William Lemon, Carclew, Mr. Enys his seat of Enys, and Mr. Daniell, Trelissick, with a variety of firs and forest trees, planted to a great extent, and disposed with taste.

6. Of orchards many parts of the county, present but a cheerless prospect. Here, around Truro, in St. Clements and in Kea particularly, our apple-trees are gone to decay. Our "*raciest*" cyder is, at the present day, produced in the hundred of Stratton, and in that of East where it borders on the Tamar, from an apple called the *duffling*, and in the neighbourhoods of Fawey and Lestwithiel.[L]

Boskrug, when young; after which he kept her as a dairy cow. While in milking, being surprized at the great produce of this cow he was induced to try the weight of butter produced from one common meal of milk, which weighed 33 ounces; at which rate a day's produce was 66 ounces, making 4lbs. 2oz. avoirdupoise weight. When fat, she was killed, and weighed 7cwt. She had two calves at a birth, male and female, which were reared for labour, after which they were fed and killed, weighing 10cwt. each. For sheep, I must observe, that (notwithstanding our strangers from Leicestershire) the Towan mutton is still prized on account of its high flavour. The large sandy common in Gunwallo called the Towan, has been already noticed: But Tonkin mentioned Kelsey with distinction. "Kelsey in Cuthbert means the dry neck; and such is the character of the estate, a dry promontory of land covered mostly with sand, and famous for feeding the sweetest mutton in Cornwall. The old Earl of Radnor, when in the country, would admit no other to his table." Tonkin's MS. Our farmers have, of late years, considered their boggeries as of prime importance. In 1805, a pig was killed at Killiow, weighing 48 score. In 1806, Mr. Anthony Hocky of St. Issey killed a pig weighing 44 score and 8 pounds. And a pig bred at Enys was sold to a Mr. Reed of Constantine, who fed the same. And when killed in 1814, it weighed 40 score and 18lbs.

[CDE] Our principal manures are sea-sand, the earthridges, dung and sea-weed and bruised or damaged pilchards and the refuse salt used in curing them. "Of oats (says Tonkin) we have a sort plentifully sown in the west parts of the county called Pilez, the *avena nuda* of Ray. Its name in Cornish signifies bald or bare: whence I take it to be originally Cernish. Plot mentions it, as sown in one place in Staffordshire." Tonkin's MS. Of late years, potatoes have been cultivated on a large scale. In the neighbourhood of Penzance, two crops are produced within the year; and an acre has been known to yield, of the kidney or golden dose 300 (Winchester) bushels, the first crop; and of the apple-potatoe 600 bushels, the second crop; whence Truro and its vicinities are generally supplied before the end of May.

* Natural History, p. 218.—"The trees most proper for propagation are agreed to be Oak, Ash, and Elm. The Elm more especially, in such places as are fit for it; as being of such general use for pumps and in the mines. And when they like the soil, they are very quick growers. The sycamore too is well worth cultivation (though not of such general use) as they grow in the most exposed places. The late Mr. Paynter of Boskenna has shewn what industry will do; since at his seat there by means of furze-ricks for shelter at first, he has raised a very fine tuft of trees in a place where scarcely a bush grew before. The Scotch Fir will likewise thrive well with us; as may be seen in those fine plantations of the Hon. R. Edgcombe esq. at Mount Edgcombe, who hath been a great raiser of all sorts of trees; and the late Samuel Kempe esq., at Carclew in Mylor; and as myself have done with success at Lambrigan, and several others, in many places of this county. George Dennis esq. hath at his seat of Treant in Duloe, several prosperous trees of that sort of fir, which the gardeners from its fragrant scent call the Balm of Gilead, and makes a very beautiful tree; which were originally planted by Mr. Dandy of Trewan in the said parish of Duloe. And there is a fine one brought from thence now growing in the garden of Court in Lanreath, late the seat of Charles Grills esq.; as also some at Mount Edgcombe, given by Mr. Dennis. The silver fir thrives too very well with us, of which sort there are several fine trees now growing at Carclew aforesaid. But I cannot say the same of the spruce fir, which will not bear the weather with us, at least from what I have seen of it in many places, and have had the experience of, myself. Mr. Moyle, in the 1st vol. of his works p. 421, speaks of a fir-tree in his garden at Bake, which the late Mr. Stephens of Menbinnel (a curious botanist) took to be a non-descript;—the cones which it bears every year hanging downwards." Tonkin's MS.

[L] "Orchards and gardens are much improved of late all over the county; and in our table and cyder fruit, we may vie with most other countries. The Redstreak, indeed, seldom makes a good tree with us: but the Whitesour, Hop-kim, &c. do mighty well. And our cyder itself, is so well managed as to come up in many places, especially in the east

In the mean time, the cherry-orchards of Calstock and Stoke-climland or the strawberry-fields of that neighbourhood have not lost their celebrity: And with black cherries or mazards, Truro is supplied from the East, as with "golden dons" from the West. And Kea, where apples were once abundant, is now in plums (as heretofore) prolific.[v]

7. The union of the farm and the garden in a picturesque manner, may be instanced in the seats of Cornish gentlemen. Few or none, indeed, of these seats, exhibit perfect models of the picturesque: But there are many claim our notice from their fine situation, or the taste displayed in shewing their unpromising features to the best advantage. In the disposition of the ground, the wood or the water, Cornwall never witnessed, till the generation before us, the design of the artist; in some degree owing to the circumstance, that gentlemen had too great a regard for the old familiar features of their places, to admit of any material alteration. At present, (if not equal in fame to Mount Edgcumbe,) Boconnoc, Tregothnan, Tehidy, Tre-
lisk, hath each its appropriate beauties.[p]

and south, to the cyder of the Southams in Devon. And the planting of good cyder fruits is what we ought chiefly to encourage, having so many pleasantly seated and well sheltered bottoms fit for such plantations: So that, indeed, there are few parishes in the whole county but have some such bottom or other." Tonkin's MS. Of Cornish apples I can enumerate a few, such as the Borlase's Pippin (first introduced by Borlase at Treluddero), the Slade's Pippin, the Blanchet, the Hasling, the Jany-gimblet, the Stubbart, the Whitesour, the Bel-bone, the Jacky-Johns, the Cobble-dick-longerskins, the gilliflower, first produced I believe in the Polwhele-orchards and the cloth-of-gold, once existing there but now extinct. The Cornish apples sent to Mr. Forsyth, from Penzance, from Mr. John Duncan, are as follows: The Cornish nonpareil, rather under the middle size. It is a little flatted, and of a russet colour. This is a very good apple and keeps till the middle of March. The Cornish Pearmain, of a middling size and long shape of a dull green colour on one side, and russet on the other. This is a very good apple, and keeps till the latter end of April. Harvey's Russet, so called in Cornwall; a large russet-coloured apple, with a little red towards the sup. This is a famous kitchen fruit, and tolerably good, raw. It has a musky flavour. The Hollow-eyed Rennet, the Red Sweet, the Spaniard, the Traworder Rennet. See Forsyth on Fruit-trees, edit 2, pp. 79-116. The Blue-pippen is often sold in the Penzance markets. The Godolphin apple is a very handsome large fine fruit, streaked with red on the side next the sun and of a yellowish colour on the other side. It is in eating from the latter end of September to December. I found this apple growing in the garden of the late Lord Godolphin St. James's Park, and have given it the name of the Godolphin-apple, as I have not been able to find it in any catalogue. Forsyth's Treatise p. 91. This apple is frequently seen in the Helston markets.

[v] "For vines, the slate or penny-shelf is found to be as good a bottom as the limestone; witness the white muscadine growing on such a bottom, in the garden of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. at Padstow; which ripens at least a fortnight sooner than any other in the neighbourhood. But the truth of it is, we have wines at so cheap a rate from France, that gentlemen think it scarcely worth their while to propagate the vine for that end. The Hon. Richard Edgcumbe has lately planted a vineyard at Mount Edgcumbe, which hath all the advantages of nature and art." Tonkin's MS.

[p] Of our ancient parks Carew says: "Cornwall was stored not long since with many parks of fallow-deer, four of which took a fall together, viz. Cary-bullock, Liskerd, Restormel, and Lanteglos. (temp. Henr. VIII.) "Parks yet remaining, are in E. Hundred, Pool, Sir Jon. Trelawnyes newly revived; Halton, M. Rouse's, lately impaled; and Newton, M. Corington's, almost decayed. In W. Hundred, Boconnock, Sir Reginald Mohun's. In Powder, Caryhayes, M. Trevanion's. In Stratton, Lancel, M. Chamond's. In Kerier, Trelowarren, M. Vivian's; and Merthir, M. Reskymir's." f. b. 23. "Pool, Lancel, Halton, Trelowarren, and Merthyn (not Merthir) have been long since disparked. But we have at present, (besides Newton, Boconnoc, and Carhayes, which are still kept up) in Penwith, Trevetho, Mr. Praed's; in Kerier, Godolphin, the Earl of Godolphin's, and Tremogh, Mr. Worth's; in Powder, Tregothnan, Lord Viscount Falmouth's; in Pider, Lanhydroc, the Earl of Radnor's; Treluddro, the late Mr. Borlase's (now left to ruin though a park by patent) Trevaunance, the Writer's hereof; in W. Hundred, Pincheley, the Earl of Radnor's; in E. Hundred, Bradridge, Mr. Coster's; Werington, Sir Wm. Morice's; and Mount Edgcomb, Mr. Edgcomb's." Tonkin's MS. The parks now in existence are, in E. Hundred, Werington and Mount Edgcumbe; in the West, Boconnoc, Lord Grenville's; in Pyder, a small park at Place, Mr. Brune's; in Powder, Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's; Caerhayes, Mr. Trevanion's; Pearce, Mr. Sawle's; and in Kerier, Carclew, Sir W. Lemon's.





The Logan or Rocking Stone, near the Lands End.

Picture taken and directed by G. W. H. H. H. H.

MINING.

BOOK III. CHAPTER VI.

L. I have already described our hills of granite (that mountainous chain which has been called the *jagum Ocrinum*) as running from Dartmoor through the centre of Cornwall to the sea at the Landsend.* The granite displays itself here and there in various shapes and elevations; as amidst the wild scenery of Rowtor and Brownwilly; in the Cheesewring of Linkinhorne, where rock piled upon rock rises to the height of 32 feet; in the country between Roche and Lestwithiel, (where the hills consist entirely of granite or rocks of a granitic nature peeping above the soil in various places, and forming rude grotesque crags)†—in the *kains* and mighty masses of *Karnbre*; in the enormous oval stone on the tenement of *Mên* in Constantine, which (33 feet long and more than 14 feet high) on the points of two other rocks, seems ready to crush them with its weight; in the hills of Tregoning, Breage and Godolphin; in the conic form of the Mount of St. Michael rising as out of the sea and gradually diminishing from its broad base to its summit;[ABC] and in the rocks of Cape-Cornwall, Castle-Treryn,[ON] and the Landsend.[CD]

* Elevation of hills &c. above the sea-level (according to Colonel Mudge, Davies Giddy esq. &c. &c.) from Portreath up to Brownwilly—Clift near Portreath, 180 feet; St. Michael's Mount, 267; Trevoze-head, 274; the Dudman, 379; Maker-heights, 402; St. Berian, 415; Lansallos, 514; St. Stephen's-down, 605; St. Agnes-beacons, 621; Bodmin-down, (quarter of a mile E. of the turnpike-gate) 649; Bindown, 638; *Karnmunnis*, 805; *Karnbonellis*, 822; Cadenbarrow, 1041; Bessbarrow, 1026; Kitt-hill, 1067; Carraton-hill, 1208; Brownwilly, 1368.

† Roche-rock itself is not a granitic but a *sheri-rock*.—And north of St. Blazey, there are considerable ridges, some of which are composed of detached blocks wholly dissimilar with respect to their constituent parts. The quartz, *feldspar*, and mica are not only in very different proportions, but different in texture, and are partially mixed with short and horn-blende.

[ABC] Its height from low water-mark to the top of the chapel tower is about 260 feet—its circumference at the base nearly a mile. It consists of clay-slate and granite. The whole north-base is clay-slate—the upper part entirely of granite, or pseudo-granite, according to De Luc.—That the Mount was inland, in the time of Diodorus, I have not a doubt. It could not have been the *Ictis*; however its present peninsularity may answer to the description of the historian.

[ON] At Castle-Treryn, the groups of granite rocks rising in pyramidal clusters to a great height, overhang the sea. The Logan-stone in the parish of St. Just “in the large heap of rocks called *Bosworlas Lehan*,” is a mass of granite, as is another “on the top of the granitic rocks called Castle-Treryn.” See *Borlase* p. 180. Near St. *Paul* Churchtown, Dr. Berger observed many blocks of *shorrock* scattered on this part of the granitic plain.

[CD] The cliff at the Landsend is rather bold and broken, than elevated; here like basaltic columns, there formed into arches.

In St. Stephens Brannel, we meet with what is called the Cornish *china stone*.*

On each side of the great ridge of granite, there are lower *killas* hills, declining northward and southward to the sea. Towards the coast, the *killas* passes into an argillaceous slate.

In the mean time, the *slate* (or the helling-stone of Cornwall) is to be found—among other places—between the Tamar and Leskeard, at Tintadzel, in the Dennybal quarries, at Padstow, and in St. Anthony in Roseland. But the Dennybal slate is “perhaps the finest in the world.”

The scarcity of *lime* is a marked feature of this county. It is discovered between the Tamar and Leskeard in thin stratifications, at Padstow in larger masses, and in Crantoc and Lower St. Columb to the north, and in Veryan and Caerhayes to the south. The limestones both to the north and the south resemble each other.

Among our *freestone* quarries, those of Pentuan and Newham near Truro are the most remarkable.

Sandstone occurs in St. Ives bay, at Pendean cove in St. Just and at other places, where the observations of the ingenious Dr. Paris have evinced its recent formation.†

Of the *iron-stone*, St. Keverne presents unmanageable masses, and Tolcarne near Penzance is a striking specimen.

The southern part of Meneg, is what we call the *serpentine* country. And the serpentine well deserves particular attention; as it occurs no where else in England. It occupies the whole extent of Goonhilly downs, and terminates about half a mile before we reach the Lizard point. Its grotesque appearances in the rocks of Mullion and of Kinance Cove, its variegated colours and spots (resembling the serpent's skin) its dark green or brown suffused with shades of red, and its fine polish from the beating of the waves, cannot escape the eye of the most negligent observer.

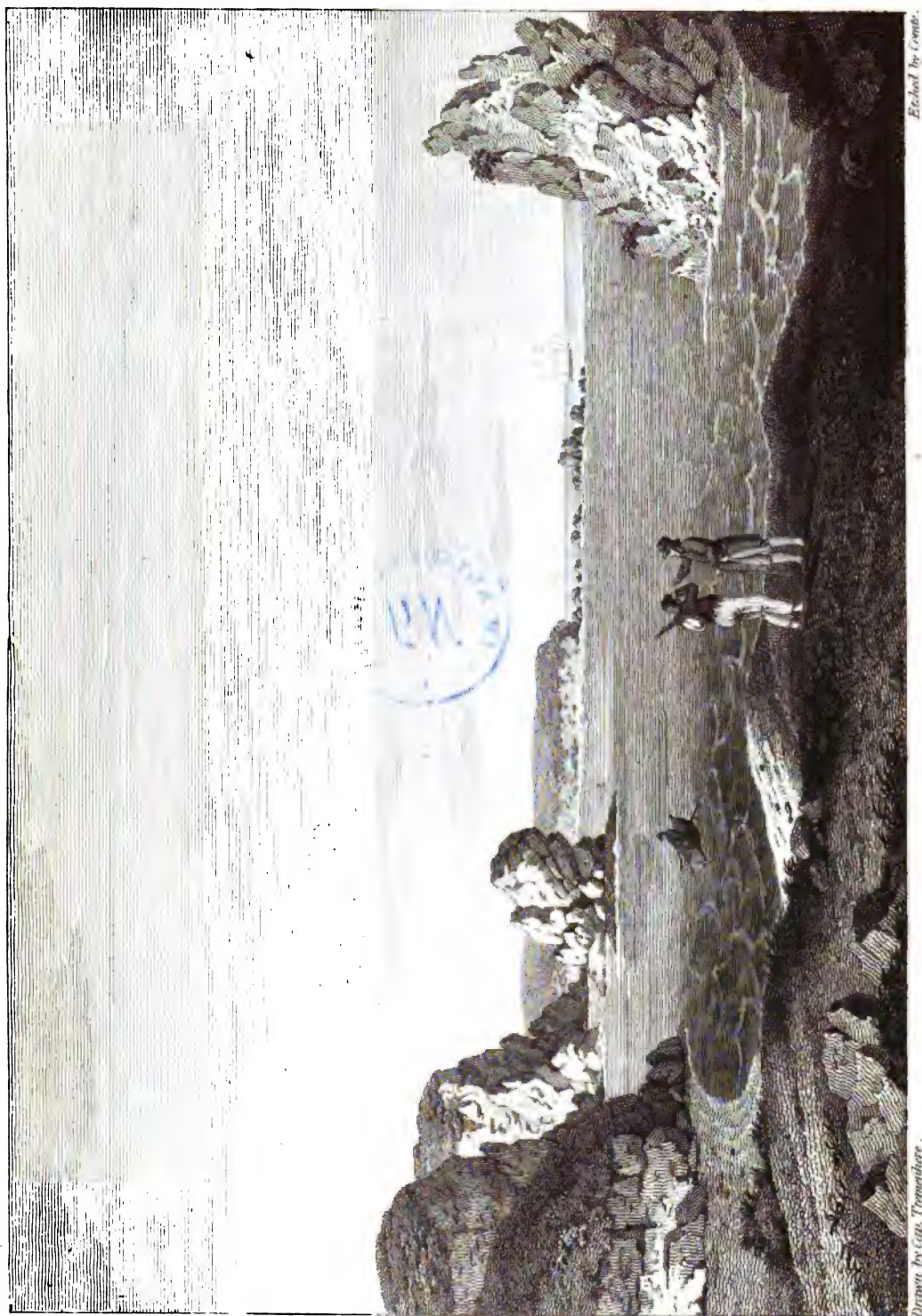
The *steatite*, a mile and half N. W. of the Lizard, is considered by Dr. Thomson, as serpentine itself in a state of decomposition.‡

Of precious stones, the only product of Cornwall, is the white topaz. In the rock at St. Michael's Mount, it is sprinkled over the granite. In the slate-quarries of Dennybal have been found the largest transparent and colourless rock-crystals; in the mines of St. Agnes, the finest groupings of the same substance; at Hewas in St. Mewan, crystallizations of amethystine quartz; at Trevascus in Gwinear, the stalactital chalcedony;

* Among the burrows of a mine near Helstone, the late ingenious Mr. Cookworthy discovered a sort of earth, which partly gave occasion to his porcelain manufactory at Plymouth. This substance had the distinguishing characters of the kaolin of China, which is described to be a white, unctuous, unvitriifiable earth, and is considered by the Chinese as the bones of China ware, or what gives it its firmness and consistency in the fire. The petunse, or vitriifiable ingredient (says Mr. Cookworthy) which the Chinese consider as the flesh, since it gives the body, transparency, softness of texture and lustre in the breaking was yet to be discovered. In his search after this, Mr. C. found a stone which would vitrify, but, after some pretty expensive experiments, was satisfied it would not answer. This was a compound stone, having a small mixture of limestone particles in it. Some time after this he perceived that our western granite or moorstone was of the genus of the stone he was enquiring after; as it was sufficiently vitriifiable. On giving a piece of this stone a white heat in a crucible, it melted: and the white parts of the stone were of a beautiful glossy semidiaphanous white, but the black particles burning red as containing iron, and being by any practicable art inseparable from the white part, it was plain the common moorstone would not answer in so elegant a ware as the porcelain, where the perfection of the white is its merit and excellence. At length he discovered what he wanted near St. Austell.

† See his excellent little book, entitled “A Guide to the Landsend;” particularly at pp. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

‡ For the manufacture of porcelain, we must add the *steatite* of the Lizard to the granite and decomposed felspar of St. Stephen.



The Lizard, from Kinans Cove.

Published Oct. 1. 1804. by Rev. M. P. P. P. P.







MULLION ISLAND.

Published by R. D. White, March 25th 1863.





Drawn by Cap. Trenchard.

Etched by Combe.

Tolcam, near Penzance.

Published Oct. 1. 1814. by Rev. M. P. P. P. P.



crystals of axinite in Lanlivery and at Trewellard a little north of Botallack in St. Just where they were first discovered in Cornwall; at Stennagwyn in St. Stephens, that rare mineral hydrargillite or wavellite—at Stennagwyn, also, at Godolphin-ball in Breage, and at St. Michael's Mount, phosphat of lime, and in the mines of St. Agnes, the cubic, with bevelled edges, and octædral crystals of fluor or fluat of lime.

2. I spoke of the granitic ridge that runs through the whole length of our peninsula, and of the lower killas-hills. It is in that granite and this killas, that we boast our mines of tin and copper, the richest in the world. Our most ancient tin-mine is *Drakewill's* on Hengeston-down: It has been in working 150 years. Our most productive tin-mines in Borlase's time were Polgooth in St. Mewan, Polberon in St. Agnes, and Poldice (now worked as a copper-mine) in Gwennap. About the year 1800, were worked in Cornwall 28 tin-mines, of which 7 were in St. Agnes, 4 in Wendron, 3 in Gulval, 2 in Lelant, 2 in Redruth, and 2 in Piran-zabuloe: And among the mines producing both tin and copper, there were 4 in Redruth, 4 in Gwennap, 3 in St. Agnes, and 2 in St. Neot. And one was worked for tin and cobalt in Madron.[A] At this moment our richest tin-mines are *Huel Unity* in Gwennap, *Cook's Kitchen* in Illogan, *Trevenen* near Helston, and *Botallack* in St. Just. For the depth of the mines, it is observed that tin rarely continues worth working beyond 50 fathoms deep, while copper is seldom wrought in great quantities till past that depth to 100 fathoms. In the mean time, there are found in the strata of some of our vallies large quantities of tin-ore; which, at very distant periods, had been washed from the higher grounds and there deposited: These are our *streamworks*, the most ancient of which I have already noticed. The principal streamworks of the present day, are in St. Mewan, Creed, Probus, Ladock, Carnon, and Piranzabulo.[B] The Carnon-stream is nearly a mile in length, and 300 yards broad. An adit, a little above Carnon-stream, which has been driven to the W. part of North Downs, a distance of nearly 10 miles, drains, by its various branches, the mines of Chacewater, North Downs, Huel-Unity, Huel-Garland, Huel-Pink, Huel-Jewell, Huel-Hope, Huel-Daniell, Poldice, Huel-Virgin, the United Mines. And the water that issues from the adit, drives the wheel in Carnon-works. We have no native tin. But woodtin, a variety of the oxid of tin, is almost peculiar to this county, and has as yet been found only in the alluvial strata of Roche, St. Columb, St. Dennis, St. Austel, St. Mewan, Ladock and Madron.* In the mines of Huel-Rock in St. Agnes and Huel-Speed near St. Ives, I have been told that tin was discovered about 30 years ago, in the state of sulphuret,† com-

[A] See Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 188, and Berger's Phys. Structure of Cornwall and Devon, published in the Trans. of the Geol. Society.

[B] Native gold is found in all our streamworks. Borlase notices "a piece of gold in possession of William Lemon, Esq. of Carclew, which weighed in gold coin three pounds three shillings, or fifteen pennyweights and sixteen grains." It was found in the parish of Creed, and brought to him in September, 1756, p. 215. Mr. Rashleigh's piece of gold (which Mr. Wills shewed me about four years ago at Truro) was less in weight. It was from Carnon.

* "This variety has hitherto been found only in Cornwall. It occurs always in fragments, which are generally rounded. Colour brown; sometimes inclining to yellow, streak yellowish grey. Opaque. Texture fibrous. Hardness 9. Specific gravity 7.0. Before the blow-pipe becomes brownish red; decrepitates when red hot, but is not reduced. Klaproth obtained from it 63 of tin; and in all probability it is an oxide of tin nearly pure." Thomson's System of Chemistry, IV, 79, 8vo. Edin. 1802.

† Dr. Paris tells, that sulphuret of tin has never been found any where throughout the world but at St. Agnes.—See Thomson's Chemistry, IV, 77.

bined with the sulphuret of copper: And Mr. Gregor informs me, that he pointed out a few years since "a large vein of sulphurated tin at Stennagwyn in St. Stephens."

Our first successful copper mines, are said to have been those of Albalanda or Blanchland in Koa. In Borlase's time, our "first and greatest" copper-mines were *Chacewater* in Kenwyn; *North-downs* in Redruth; *Huelros* in St. Agnes; *Dalcooth*, *Bullen-garden*, *Roskaer*, *Huel-Kitty*, *Entral* and *Longclose* in Camborne; *Huel-Fortune* in Ludgvan; the *Pool* in Illogan; *Metal-works* and *Trejuswyn* in Gwennap; *Binner-downs* and *Clowance-downs* in Crowan; *Huel-Cock* and *Rosmoras* in St. Just; and *Herland* mine in Gwinear. About 1890, the number of our copper-mines was 45—of which, 11 were in Gwennap, 6 in St. Agnes, 5 in Camborne, 4 in Gwinear, 4 in St. Hilary, 3 in Germoe, 3 in Crowan, 3 in Illogan, and 2 in St. Neot. In Gwinear one mine was worked for copper and silver, and one in Camborne for copper and cobalt. The chief copper mines now working are Gannis Lake in Calstock; Crennis near St. Austel; Huel-Towan in St. Agnes; Huel Unity, United Mines, Huel Damsel, Treskerby and Poldice in Gwennap; Dalcooth in Camborne; Huel Alfred near Hayle; and Huel Abraham in Crowan.—The deepest now at work, are Crenver and Oatfield 200 fathoms; Cook's Kitchen, 210 and Dalcooth 228 fathoms. But our most remarkable copper mine, is the Crown Engine of Botallack in St. Just, Penwith. Here, the miner was at the outset, forced to lower a gigantic steam engine down a precipice of more than 200 feet to carry on his operations under the bed of the vast Atlantic! The workings of this mine extend at least 70 fathoms in length under the sea. Over the heads of the miners, the Atlantic ocean rolls its roaring waves!—In some places, the sea actually penetrates through, and by its filtration is deprived of a great proportion of its salts. In the mines of Gwennap, we have the red oxid of copper, and varieties of arseniat of copper;* and the sulphuret of copper, more particularly in the mines of Camborne which are remarkable for their fine crystallizations of this ore. In the serpentine rocks of Mullion and Landewednag occur veins of native copper. The ore of Crown-engine is the grey and yellow sulphuret of copper, which sometimes occurs in prismatic crystals. At St. Michael's mount, has been found the triple sulphuret of copper, antimony and lead.

Towards the sea-coast, are veins of *lead* intersecting the lower Killas-hills.† Of all our lead-mines, Tonkin gives the preference to the Garras. About 20 years before his time, the ore from the Garras was very rich in silver. The mine, it seems, was discontinued, but was resumed in 1726; when "though it did not turn to any great account, it was richer in silver than any other in the county." In our lead-mines, we have the crystallized carbonate and phosphate of lead, and from Huel Unity in Gwennap, the arseniat of lead.

Of those emphatically called *silver-mines*, (Wheal Duchy, Huel Mexico, and the Herland mine) Wheal

* "When arsenic acid is digested on copper, the metal is oxidated and dissolved, and a bluish-white powder is formed which consists of the arseniate of copper. This salt may be formed also by pouring arsenic acid into acetate of copper, or by precipitating nitrate of copper by means of an alkaline arseniate. Arseniat of copper has been lately found native in considerable quantities in the mine of Huel Gorland in the parish of Gwennap in Cornwall; and a very interesting description and analysis of it have been published by the Count de Boarmen and Mr. Chenevix in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1801," Thomson's Chemistry, II. 506, 507.

† Lead "anciently and lately worked (says Borlase) in St. Mewen, Boconek, Firan-sands, St. Agnes, Crowan, Sithney, Gwinear, St. Issey, St. Columb, Illogan, and Camborn. The works most noted formerly are those of Penrose, Penworley Trevascus, Relistian, and Guarnek." See Woodward's Cat. I. 217, 218. and II. 30. and Tonkin's MSS. Garras-mine was again discontinued. It is now worked afresh. But does it produce, as formerly, one hundred and forty ounces of silver in a ton of lead?

Duchy in Calstock (discovered in searching for copper) has been worked with most success. The whole lode is from 6 to 12 inches wide—the part containing silver from 1 to 4. It runs E. and W. the direction of other similar veins in the neighbourhood. Some of the ores contain from 60 to 70 parts in 100, of pure silver. About £3000 worth of silver, a year or two ago, had covered the expence of the undertaking in its early stages. In Cubert, Huel Mexico produced, some time since, large quantities of rich horn silver and crystallized in tubes.

Woodward mentions iron as found in Temple, Lanivet, Piran-zabulo, St. Dya, at the Lizard-point, in Gwinnear, and in Morvah. We have the brown iron stone and brown hematites from Lanhydrocan and St. Just; the cupreous arseniat of iron in the mines of Gwennap, and all the known crystallizations of the common sulphuret and arseniat of iron, and the usual oxides; the specular from the Lizard and St. Just, the spathose from the Lizard, and the magnetic from St. Just. The oxid of uranium, in the form of uran-glimmer at Stennagwyn in St. Stephens, is a discovery of the Rev. W. Gregor; as was the ferriferous oxid of titanium in the form of a sand at Manaccan. In the cliffs near Crown Engine, there is a black crystallized shorl in which titanium has been detected also by Mr. Gregor. And at the Crown Engine is found iron crystallized in four sided prisms, which is supposed by Count de Bournon to contain titanians. Welfram, or the ferriferous oxid of tungsten, is found in the mines of Kithill near Kellington, and in various tin-mines in the west of Cornwall. It was first detected by Dr. Paris, at the Mount on the south base below high water mark. Tungsten, or the oxid of tungstic acid combined with lime, has been found only at Pengelly, in Breage.

In Pillaton and Endelion, we have the sulphuret of antimony from the mines of that metal. And in the mine of Huel-boys in Endelion was found a triple sulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper.* Of bismuth, cobalt, arsenic and manganese, we have the common ores, abundant. In Crown-Engine, is sulphuret of bismuth imbedded in jasper.

II. 1. For the working of our Cornish stone, whether blocks on our moors, or stones in the quarry, I shall only state, that the *granite*† is exported from Cornwall for bridges and other public buildings—that the *granite of St. Stephen's* and a *fine white clay*, (already described) from some pits in the same parish are exported in large quantities from Charles-town for the porcelain manufacture in Staffordshire—that for the same purpose the *steatite* of the Lizard is exported by the Worcester china manufacturers; and that the *Denyball slate* is exported from Port-Isaac (about five miles distant from the quarry) in large quantities.

* See Phil. Tran. for 1804.—For the greater part of the above information, I am indebted to my most valued friends the Rev. W. Gregor, and Davies Giddy, Esq. That my acquaintance with Dr. Paris of Penzance is but of late date, my readers perhaps have cause to regret; as I am sure his liberality and openness of communication can only be equalled by his talents and his science. Penzance may well felicitate herself on the presence of such a man, by whose exertions chiefly the "Geological Society" is going on more and more towards perfection. That Truro, however, will soon become a formidable rival to Penzance, or rather that she will be enabled to cooperate powerfully with her sister, in the promotion of science, we have good ground of expectation; as the present County-Library-room is intended for the repository of the most select specimens of mineralogy, under the auspices of a gentleman of true scientific genius. The books will probably be removed thence to an apartment in the Coinage-hall. The room where they now are, is a part of the house of John Vivian, Esq. And the gentleman to whom I allude, is, of his three sons, the second—John Henry Vivian. We know, how the eldest, Sir Huesey, fought the battles of his country! And of the youngest son, Thomas, I have the pleasure to say, that his classical attainments are most respectable.

† In Mr. Rashleigh's elegant grotto, is a table inlaid with 32 polished specimens of Cornish granite. In Borlase's time the Denyball quarry was 300 yards long and 100 wide, and the deepest part "from the grass" 40 fathoms. See Nat Hist p. 94.

2. In the former chapters, I have had occasion to point out the ancient mode of working our mines. The present method of working them by shafts and adits commenced about 300 years ago; and the art of blasting with gun-powder about 150 years since. But before Newcomen's steam-engine about 1710, a shaft could be worked to a very inconsiderable depth: The water interrupted the progress of the miners; fifteen fathoms was a deep tin mine; and till within some few years, fifty was so accounted. With respect to the process, our present method of stamping and dressing the tin-ore, is said to have been introduced by Sir Fr. Godolphin. Tin had been smelted from time immemorial in the county. But Sir Bevil Granville is memorialized as the first who made the experiment of melting our tin with "fire of sea-coal, to save wood, and keep the tin from wasting in the blast."* In 1706, Mr. Lyddell obtained a patent for smelting tin in iron furnaces, and set up works at Angarrack in Phillack. The use of reverberatory furnaces soon followed, and the blowing-houses grew into disuse. At St. Austell only, they stood their ground. In 1811, a new blowing-house was erected near Penzance.[a] In one view, then, we observe, that the tin-ore, when collected, is broken, washed, stamped by mills, and dressed, then smelted and cast into blocks, and carried on mules to one of the coinage towns. There each block, weighing 320 pounds, is examined by a piece broken from the corner of the block, and is impressed with the arms of the Duchy. This stamp implies permission to vend the tin as pure. In 1602, the profits of the coinage of tin in Cornwall amounted to £2,023 9s. 8d. Dr. Borlase published his Natural History in 1759. "For the last four years (says he) the tin has amounted on an average to £190,953 19s. 3½d. Of this the Duke of Cornwall receives about £10,000 yearly." The tin raised in 1799, 1800, and 1801, amounted, each year, on an average, to 16,820 blocks—whence the Duke's revenue was £9,620. The quantity raised in 1811, was 14,043 blocks, in 1812, 16,699.

It is in the copper mines, that we are to contemplate the grand effect of our mining operations. And Cornwall affords a piece of machinery, well worthy admiration, in the Chacewater steam-engine. It may be seen about 3 miles S. of Redruth; a double engine on the improved principle of Boulton and Watt.† Its

* See Tonkin's Carew [MS] p. 34. and Lloyd's Mem. of Loyalists, p. 469.

[a] Calennick smelting-house consists of ten reverberatory furnaces, each six feet high, and 12 feet long. Cullm is used as a flux, in proportion of one eighth to the ore, of which nearly 600 cwt. is smelted within six hours, yielding about 350 cwt. of tin.

† The improved engine of Watt was introduced into Cornwall about 1778. Whilst the powers of the steam-engines have been computed equal to 40,000 men, the application of whims have saved, it is said, the labour of 10,000 more. "Steam-engines are of so recent a date that Mr. Lemon erected the second ever built in Cornwall about seventy years since on Wheal Fortune in Ludgvan: the first was set up in Breage. Whiffs are not more than half a century prior to steam-engines. I remember a carpenter who used to boast of being the first builder of one to the westward of Hayle. Previous to these inventions and the occasional use of wheels which may be somewhat older, all the water was discharged from mines by manual labour, applied through windlasses or chain pumps perfectly similar to those still retained on board large ships. An improvement in mining scarcely less important than that owing to hydraulic machines was effected by the introduction of gunpowder. For accustomed as we now are to the use of this powerful agent, it has become difficult to conceive how the workmen of former times made their way through rocks almost impervious to gunpowder itself. They are said to have fallen on many expedients equally inconvenient and tedious, such as making large fires in contact with the hard stone; driving wooden plugs into holes bored after the present manner and waiting for their gradual expansion: But in ordinary cases they seem chiefly to have relied on instruments called feathers and tearers; each consisting of two half cylinders, and a long slender wedge: these were placed in a perforation adapted to their size, and the wedge driven between them. I have never been able to ascertain when gunpowder was first used in the Cornish mines; but the date cannot be anterior to the middle or perhaps the latter part of the seventeenth century." Extract of a letter from Davies Giddy, M. P.

dimensions the cylinder 66 inches, the box 19 inches in diameter, the depth of the engine shaft 128 fathoms—from the adit to the bottom 90 fathoms. It makes 8 strokes in a minute, and at every stroke raises 108 gallons of water to the adit—It raises at the same time 60 gallons of water 10 fathoms high, for the purpose of condensing the steam. The coals consumed in 24 hours are about 8 chaldrons. It is equal to the power of 1008 horses—In one instant it may be stopped by applying the finger and thumb to a screw. But the steam-engine, invented by Mr. Trevithick, now in full course of working on the Herland Mines, in Gwinear, confirms, in every respect, the high opinion expressed by several scientific men on the day on which it was set to work, “that it has not, in our day, had an equal”—if “using only a third part of its steam, it go 13 strokes ($10\frac{1}{2}$ feet stroke) per minute, and lift, at each stroke, 92 gallons of water, which will amount to 1,722,240 gallons per hour; and if in this operation it burn no more than two bushels of coals.” In the mean time, one of the same size, (a 33 inch cylinder) on Bolton and Watt’s construction, will burn about the same quantity, and not do, even at the very extent of its power, a fifth part of the duty.[A]

In 1758, Borlase informs us, that for 14 years then past, the copper mines had produced £160,000 per annum.† In 1806, the total produce of the Gwennap mines was 2962 tons. Crennis yields about £2000 a month: And of Huel-Alfred the monthly expenditure amounts to about £3500 which it has defrayed, and returned besides a clear profit of £120,000 to the adventurers. The greater part of the copper-ore is smelted in Wales. The only copper smelting-house in Cornwall, is at Hayle; where about 6000 tons are smelted annually.* We should notice the rolling-mills at St. Erth, where bars of copper are reduced into sheets of any thickness. It is computed, that the mines of Cornwall support a population of nearly sixty thousand, exclusive of artizans, tradesmen and merchants in St. Austel, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth, Redruth and Penzance.

[A]. Extract of a letter from my friend Davies Giddy in 1802. “Mr. Richard Trevithick has obtained a patent for moving carriages by the force of Steam. His machine consists of a fire-place, boiler and cylinder suspended near the centre of a waggon, from whence the power is transferred to the wheels by means of toothwork and cranks. If this contrivance answer the expectations of many persons well informed on mechanical subjects, it will become of great national importance; and assisted by iron-railed roads may prove eminently useful in the mining district of Cornwall; where a sum little short of a thousand pounds a week is now paid for transporting copper ore and coals to the sea-coast and the mines.

† Note of Copper Ores produced and sold from the Cornish mines in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.

	Tons of Ore.		Tons produced in fine Copper.
1799...	52043	sold for at the mines	£467,166.....
1800...	56223	560,140.....
1801...	57198	471,872..... 5316.

* Hayle copper-house built with square masses of the scoria, which for the purpose of building &c. is cast into moulds as soon as it comes out of the furnaces.

MANUFACTURES.

BOOK III. CHAPTER VII.

“ AS the mines and the pilchard fishery are the chief support of the labouring poor not employed in husbandry, we have no manufactures of any consequence in Cornwall, except those of coarse woollens and carpets.” So said the first merchant in this county, in a letter to me, containing much valuable information on the conduct of the mines.

There is a considerable serge manufacture at Padstow and at Lestwithiel: And the carpet manufactory commenced at Truro about the year 1791, by Tippet, Martyn, Turner and Co. and continued under that firm until the year 1800, since that period carried on by Martyn and Turner, and then Plummer, who have machinery &c. sufficient to manufacture one thousand yards of carpetting per week from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per yard value. As they prepare the wool from the sheep's back through every process until it is manufactured, they employ from five to seven hundred men, women, and children weekly.—The commencement of the late war occasioned great stagnation to the trade—The Brussell's carpetting which they manufacture is considered by the trade to be equal if not superior in quality and colours to any manufactured in the kingdom.*

* The coarse mats of Cornwall, commonly called Piran broadcloth, from the great quantities made from the rushes growing on the sand banks in Piranzabulo, are scarcely worth mentioning. See Carew fol. 18. There are manufactures of leather at Leskeard &c. (noticed by Campbell l. 344)—paper and gunpowder mills in the neighbourhood of Penryn—and kelp from 100 to 200 tons a year, and spinning of wool in the Sylleh isles.—Speaking of the Sylleens, Campbell observes, “ Their alga marina, fucus, or oreweed serves to feed both their small and great cattle, manures their lands, is burned into kelp, is of use in physic, is sometimes preserved, sometimes pickled, and is, in many other respects very beneficial to the inhabitants.”

COMMERCE.

BOOK III. CHAPTER VIII.



1. AS introductory to the state of our commerce, I had brought together a volume of facts relative to our roads and posts, our rivers, canals and harbours. But I can advert to our roads and posts only; selecting a few particulars.

1. Such was the bad condition of the western roads little more than a century ago, that they scarcely admitted of wheel-carriages in travelling. The stannary-court of the Earl of Bath, the Lord Warden, which was held about 150 years since, at "Crockerentorre" on the wilds of Dartmoor, was attended by a cavalcade of three hundred gentlemen. They were all, it is said, well-mounted; little regarding the inclemency of the weather, whilst they held their open court amidst the rocks of the desert. It was not, indeed, more than fifty years ago, that our first gentry resigned the saddle for the more luxurious chaise or coach. In 1756, was set up "a *three days* stage machine from Bath to Exeter."* We have now coaches scarcely to be enumerated from London to the Landsend. There is one (if not more) which travels from London to Falmouth in 41 hours.

2. It appears, that *posts*, when first projected, were for the service of the prince: And the use made of post-houses, was only to furnish horses; the rate of which was, in the reign of Edward VI. fixed at one penny a mile. In the reign of Elizabeth, Mr. Randolph was chief postmaster. In 1635, Charles published a proclamation, regulating the rates of postage, forbidding private posts, and pointing out what we stile the north and west roads.† In 1644, the parliament bestowed the foreign office on the Earl of Warwick, and the inland on Edmund Prideaux, Esq., who in this year was supposed to collect about £5000. It is to

* "The three days stage machine from Bath to Exeter will set out from the Lamb Inn in Stall-street, on Thursday, the first day of April next, at nine o'clock, and continue so to do every Thursday during the summer; will arrive at the Oxford Inn in Exeter every Saturday, and set out from thence to Bath every Monday. Passengers to pay 23 shillings each &c. &c" Bath Journal March 22, 1756.

† See Rymer's Fed. XIX. 649. and Campbell, II. 255.

him, our countryman, that we owe the regular establishment of the post-office.† From this time to the act passed by queen Anne for its improvement, the annual receipt of the post-office gradually increased to £111,461. The scheme of the cross-posts seems to be the next thing of consequence in the history of the post-office; an improvement, for which the nation is indebted to the great and good Mr ALLEN. And it is with pleasure I have to record, that the hospitable possessor of *Prior-Park*, (that friend of genius and of virtue) was a native of St. Blazey in this county. He was the "low-born Allen" of Pope. But his commercial genius soon broke through the obscurity of his birth. Pursuing the subject before me, I am led to state, that placed under the care of his grandmother, who kept the post-office at St. Columb, he there discovered a turn for business, a cleverness in arithmetic, and a steadiness of application which seemed to indicate his future eminence—that the inspector of the post-office coming into Cornwall, and among other towns visiting St. Columb, was highly pleased with the uncommon neatness and regularity of young Allen's figures and accounts, and expressed a wish to see the boy in a situation where ingenuity and industry might have a wider scope and more ample encouragement—that not long afterwards, Allen's friends consented to his leaving Cornwall—that at Bath he was chiefly patronized by General Wade; and that there, by his project of the cross-post, for forming which he obtained a grant from government, he laid the foundation of his fortunes.* It was in 1764, that Mr. Allen died—in which we observe—still marking the progressive improvement of our post-offices, their product, inland and foreign, was no less than £432,048. From Mr. Allen's time to the present, there is nothing which, in this slight outline, I am required to notice; except Mr. Palmer's reform in the administration of the post-office—which is, indeed, of vast national importance. In his plan, presented in 1783 to Mr. Pitt, Mr. Palmer observed, that the post, instead of being the swiftest, was almost the slowest conveyance in the country; and that though, from the great improvement in our roads, other carriers had proportionably mended their speed, the post jogged on as heretofore. And, that

† The "Gazet" was published by authority in 1665 at Oxford, where the court had taken up their residence. It was there printed by Leonard Lichfield to the fourteenth number; and then reprinted and continued in London by Thomas Newcomb who became the sole printer and publisher of this paper. A complete set of the *Gazet* nowhere, perhaps, exists: But there are a few numbers of it in the library of All Souls, Oxford. At its commencement, Sir Francis Godolphin used to send a messenger every week to Exeter for this paper; which was the only *Gazet* that came into the west of Cornwall, and was laid on the table of the great hall at Godolphin for the inspection of the clergy and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Sir Rose Price's MSS.

* How far the following anecdote may be deserving of credit, I do not know; but it was communicated to me by a most respectable correspondent "In a severely contested election for the county, in which the candidates were Edgcombe, Boscawen, Glanville, (of Stowe) and Trevanion; Mr. Boscawen called upon Mr. Allen, and asked for a pint of his beer, requesting Mr. Allen to drink with him. Mr. Allen being naturally obliging felt no hesitation in complying with the request of the stranger. Mr. Boscawen (who was incog.) took an occasion to enquire the news of the neighbourhood and day; and the election being then most predominant, the subject was immediately introduced. After conversing in a more cursory manner, Mr. B. began to enquire into the general opinion of the private characters of the candidates, which Mr. Allen as freely gave him. Mr. B. then enquired who this Boscawen was, and what Allen thought of him? Allen observed, "he is much respected I believe in his neighbourhood, but in his public capacity we all suspect him to be unsound." The conversation having proceeded thus far, several of Mr. Boscawen's attendants came up and addressed him in his proper form. Mr. Allen felt abashed and apologized for the freedom which he had ignorantly taken "Give me your hand my honest friend" (cried the gentleman) "you have given me no offence, here is your money for the beer. I hope soon to undeceive the country, and prove that Boscawen is not unsound." It was not long after this that Mr. Allen removed to Bath, where I need not pursue him; and some relation of his succeeding him in the public-house, (some say his son-in-law, named Tucker) his name and family have long been forgotten in St. Blazey." See Hurd's Warburton for a further account of Allen.



Engraved by H. Meyer.



Ralph. Allen. Daniel. Esq.^r

this print of his relation ()

Ralph. Allen. of Bath. Esq.^r

is inscribed by R. POIWHIELE.



the post (he added) was very unsafe, the frequent robberies of it, sufficiently proved. In the mean time, (he stated) the conveyance of parcels through stage-coaches and diligences was at once expeditious and secure. "It is advised, therefore (said he) to contract with the masters of these diligences, to carry the mail, and have a guard to protect the same. By such means, it is presumed, letters might be delivered in nearly half the time they now are from many parts of the kingdom." Mr. Palmer's plan was adopted in all its material points: And the acceleration and extension of the posts, are far greater than he would venture to promise. The mails are now conveyed not only in half their usual time to most parts of the kingdom, but in one third, and even one fourth of the time in many of the cross-posts. In 1783, when this regulation was proposed, the gross receipt of the post-office, annually was about £500,000. But the revenue was soon increased to a considerable amount. Thus the mail-coach was really the very perfection of carriages. And at this day, it runs its course with unvaried regularity, from one end of the island to the other—in Cornwall, over its whole mountainous range, from the Tamar to its utmost town.

2. In the mean time, our peninsularity points out our dependance, not on travelling so much as navigation, and shews, in a commercial light, our best roads and vehicles of little importance, when compared with our ships and our harbours.[p]

II. At the time when Campbell made his report of the products of Cornwall, they were said to amount, in the whole, to about half a million per ann. Three fifths of this were supposed to arise from the tin and copper mines; another from the rest of the mines and native commodities; and the remaining fifth was held to be about the value of our manufactures and fisheries.*

[p] "The many harbours and creeks of Cornwall furnishing the inhabitants with every means for foreign imports, and their many mines of tin, copper, lead bringing these in money to supply materials therewith to which we may add our fish and wool—few counties in England can pretend to vie with this, either for the necessities or superfluities of life. Fuller, in his works, saith that God may be said in this county to rain meat (such the plenty thereof) and give dishes, too, made of pewter, which hath tin for the father, and lead for the mother thereof." Tonkin's MSS.

* Campbell vol 1. p. 344.—"Great as this sum may appear (says our author) I conceive it to be rather below the real income, and that, in a very few years, the annual produce of this rich, and yet improveable county, might be at least doubled, by very easy and none of them very expensive establishments—such as erecting an office of assay in each of the coinage-towns, where the worth of the ores might be settled with certainty and their values certified by authority—founding a school and endowing a single college for the education of youth in mechanics and metallurgy, and for the comfortable maintenance of a few persons capable of teaching in those branches of knowledge, or who may distinguish themselves by new inventions in regard to machines, or by discoveries in respect to minerals and metals—putting the exportation of tin under a proper regulation, or encouraging the manufacturing of it here which might be done with vast advantage both to Cornwall and the country in general—allowing coals to be imported from Wales duty free, or under small duty; which would enable the people in this county to melt their own copper as well as tin, and to make other improvements from which they are now precluded. And possibly some hundred acres, in proper parts of the county, might be assigned out of the dutchy lands, for maintaining wood for this service only, the profits of which woods would defray the expence of the two former establishments. If the soil or air of Cornwall be thought unfriendly to timber, I reply, that it was disforested by king John: And trees will doubtless grow if those whose salaries depend on their produce, be appointed overseers of the woods. This would put it in the power of the Cornish to erect saltworks also, which would be beneficial to their fisheries, and turn to vast profit many of their minerals, that are now useless or advantageous only to foreigners. And though there be no great hope of producing any rich wines in Cornwall, yet the juice of the Cornish grape might be profitably

Our pilchard fishery affords employment for at least 12000 persons; And the capital engaged, has been estimated at £400,000. [A]

Herrings seldom pass the Landsend; abundant as they are in the Bristol channel. The herring-fishery is carried on, at St. Ives, on a large scale.

employed in turning their own copper into verdigris." I need not add, that some of these schemes have been happily carried into execution. But the speculations of strangers are often visionary.

[A] For the following description of the seine-nets and process of taking the pilchard at Mullion in the Mounts-bay I am indebted to my ingenious friend, Mr. Head surgeon at Helston. "The pilchards seldom make their appearance in the Mounts-Bay before the latter end of July; but more generally in the first and second weeks of August: at which season the seans are prepared to take them, which is sometimes done in immense quantities. The stop sean is a net about 220 fathoms in length, and from 10 to 14 or 15 in breadth. It is fixed both at its upper and lower part to a strong double rope through its whole length; this they call setting the sean. The head rope is buoyed up with a great quantity of cork fixed on it at about 10 inches distance, and the foot rope is sunk by means of hollow leads, placed at the distance of about three feet asunder, through which it runs. A boat of about eight tons burthen is appropriated to carry this net, which is placed with great care in a chamber in the stern of the boat; and so folded as to be thrown overboard with great expedition by two men, the most skillful and strongest of the whole crew. The man who throws the head rope overboard is denominated the master-seiner, and the other the foot rope man. The rest of the crew consists of the hew man (who seated at the bow oar, and having his eyes upon the huer directs the motion of the boat) and five other rowers of proved abilities. The ends of both the head and foot ropes are fixed at about five fathoms from each end of the net, to a strong rope of from 40 to 50 fathoms long. These ropes are denominated the warps, as by them the ends of the net are brought into contact as will be shewn by and bye. The other boats necessary to this fishery, are one of rather smaller dimensions than the sean boat; which carries the tuck sean, and whose crew consists of 5 or 6 men at most—and a smaller boat with a crew of three men denominated the cock boat. Each of the boats is furnished with several coils of strong rope, and a proportionate number of anchors and grapnels, for the purposes to be mentioned presently. The nets and every other apparatus, with the crews being got onboard, they now proceed to the place of their destination. This is generally some sandy bay into which the pilchards are expected to come, in their progress round the coast. The sean boat and follower or tuck-sean boat, anchor at about three or four hundred yards from the shore; whilst the cock boat proceeds to sea to the distance of a quarter of a mile, more or less, where the master of the cock boat keeps a good look out for the game. The huer in the mean time, takes his station upon the highest cliff, near the boats so as perfectly to command a view of the sea to a considerable distance. The huer is the person upon whom the success of the fishery chiefly depends; as in addition to his discovering the fish when they approach the coast, he has the entire direction of the sean boat whilst enclosing them. He should therefore be a person who in addition to a quick and piercing eye for seeing the shoals at a distance, should possess an even temper not easily ruffled by trifling disappointments; a vigilant and active mind; with strength of body capable of enduring great fatigue; and firmness and good-humour to keep his crews in proper subordination, and to make them love and respect him; above all other things he should be a perfectly sober man in his own person, thereby not only to show a good example to the men under his command, but that if any of them should at any time get intoxicated, which they scarcely ever fail to do when an opportunity offers, he may with the greater propriety correct them for it by imposing such fines as may be thought adequate to the offence. Thus qualified, and thus situated, he patiently waits the approach of the pilchards. On espying the shoal in its approach to the shore he is immediately on the alert; he holds in each hand a bush or branch of a tree with which to make the necessary signals to the different boats. When the shoal has proceeded so far as to give him a reasonable hope that he shall be able to catch it he makes the signal for the sean boat to weigh her anchor and to get the tarpaulings with which the sean is at other times covered, removed. Each man is now at his post and the most eager expectation is depicted in every countenance, but in none so forcibly as in that of the huer, who as the fish move in different directions, expresses by various turns of his own, the greatest anxiety, the liveliest hope, and when finally successful, the happiest exultation that can possibly be conceived. An unconcerned spectator indeed must be possessed of a great degree of apathy to view this scene and not take a lively interest in it; as it sometimes happens that a shoal of fish shall keep both huer and his crews busily employed for several hours, and perhaps at last give them the slip. When however the shoal is so situated as to induce the huer to hope for success, he makes the signal to the sean boat for throwing the net overboard. The rowers immediately begin to pull with all their might, whilst the master seiner throws the warp overboard with a buoy fix-

Of the dried ling of Sylt and of Massahole, the former is generally preferred.*

ed at its extremity, as soon as it is all out he and the foot rope man, begin to throw out the net with the greatest expedition; the boat in the mean time proceeding with the greatest possible velocity, in order to surround the shoal; directed in its course by the orders of the boyman, whose eye is intently fixed upon the signals from the huer. As soon as the warp is thrown overboard from the sean boat, the cock boat takes her station upon it, and there waits till the whole of the stop sean is out. As soon as this is accomplished, the people in the cock boat begin to beat the water with their oars, in order to prevent the fish from approaching this part of the sean, as it still remains open: sometimes indeed to a considerable distance; when it becomes necessary to warp the two ends of the sean together in order to secure the pilchards. When the net is brought close at the ends, the head rope of each end is tied together with a piece of rope-yarn; this is repeated at the distance of every ten or twelve feet, till they have tied up about as many fathoms; by which means the foot ropes are brought close also, and the fish are now completely secured. A large anchor is now carried out from this doubled end of the sean, by which means it is secured from moving, or shifting its situation materially. The tides however require some attention; as, if nothing further were to be done, they would draw the net together, and by pressing the pilchards into a firm and compact body would force up the leads from the ground, when every fish would escape; and the greater the quantity of pilchards the more certain would this event be. To prevent this accident, three or four, or more grapnels are fixed to long warps of 30 or 40 fathoms more or less; which warps being tied firmly to the cork rope of the sean, in as many different places, the grapnels are then carried to the full extent of the warps and thrown into the sea; by which means the sean rides without being affected by the different currents of the tide. They then tie up a small quantity of the head rope from the fixture of each warp, in the same manner as was done by the ends of the net. Thus are the pilchards secured in the sean. Here it is the custom if the shoal is a good one (i. e. large) for all the seamen to collect in a body, and salute the huer with three hearty cheers. The next business is to take up the pilchards in order to their being removed to the cellars for curing. This is performed by another net called the tuck sean. This net is not above half so long as the stop sean, but of a different shape, being considerably deeper in the middle, or cod, than at either of the ends: it is also corked but not leaded. The boat with this net on board, proceeds to the inside of the sean; and being drawn forward by the head rope of the stop sean, the men throw the net overboard close to the stop net; tying the head rope of the tuck sean to the head rope of the stop sean, every three or more fathoms till the whole is thrown overboard. Thus a double wall of netting is formed as far as the tuck sean reaches. The tuck sean boat is now carried about ten or fifteen fathoms from the middle part of the tuck sean, and fastened with a hawser fixed to her midships, to the opposite side of the stop sean; by which means her broadside is brought towards the cod of the tuck sean. From twelve to fourteen of the seamen now go into her and begin to haul up the foot rope of the tuck sean from each end; cutting the cords by which it is fastened to the stop sean as they proceed. When they have got the whole of the foot rope into the boat, the pilchards are completely inclosed in the cod of the net as in a large bag; and nothing more remains but to take them into the boats which are always in waiting, to have them conveyed to the cellars. In this manner shoals of 2000 hogsheds have been taken at a time; but it is not often that the adventures are so very fortunate; a shoal of from 200 to 500 hogsheds being thought a good catch." Another correspondent says: "It often happens that they enclose from 500 to 2000 hogsheds at a time when it requires several weeks to take them up: It has been known many times (particularly in the year 1790) that after the fish were enclosed they have sent to France for salt, which has arrived home in time to cure the said fish; but this is a great risk, as, after they are enclosed they are often lost by means of bad weather or strong tides. In some seasons the pilchard fishery has produced upwards of 60,000 hogsheds, each of which has contained from 2500 to 3900 fish of five score to the hundred, the number depending on the size of the fish; which in the first instance are salted in the fishermen's cellars and spread in regular rows and a layer of salt between each row of fish, so that it requires about eight bushels of foreign salt, of 56 pounds to a bushel to cure a hogshed of pilchards in a proper manner to bear the hot climate of Italy, where they are often kept twelve months: After remaining in salt for about 32 days, the fish are packed in regular rows in the casks and pressed very hard by means of a lever and stones at the end thereof; the cask is then filled a second and a third time, and after the third repacking and well pressed, the cask is headed up and fit for export. Pilchards are a very fat fish, so that in consequence of being so pressed, the fish will not only keep longer and better (and the cask contain double the quantity of fish) but a hogshed of oil is extracted from every ten to twenty hogsheds of fish, perhaps on the average out of fifteen when the fish are fine and caught in the months of July and August, but the fish taken in September and October seldom produce so much, perhaps one out of twenty. When the fish are taken out of salt, near half the eight bushels remain, with which the fishermen cure fish either the same or the following season: The salt that then remains after being used twice, is found to be of great use for mixing with earth to manure the land. A hogshed of pilchards I apprehend is nearly equal to three barrels of herrings, as it contains about four hundred and a quarter of dry fish. In some seasons it has been sold (cask included) so low as 18s., at others, so high as 34s. exclusive of the bounty which is always the property of the fish curer."

* In Faller's Worthies, we have a curious notice, respecting the salmon: "The nature of the salmon is, that if in the night he see any light, as of a candle or lightning, he will come to the top of the water and play in and out. The Cornish men used to take salmon and trout by tickling them under the bellies and so throwing them on the land."

Of our oysters, those at Helford have been famous for ages. The scallop, once very fine at Helford, has disappeared. But oysters are still plentiful, for the supply of Truro and other parts of Cornwall, and even of Southampton, whither we send them fresh and good in our fishing-smacks; though we shall never, perhaps, retrieve the art of the epicure Apicius, ho sent to the emperor Trajan from Italy into Persia, oysters that, when eaten there, were as fresh as on the day when they were taken.

Of our tin and copper, I have already spoken. [A B]

[A B] The following extract from "Minutes of evidence before the Committee &c. &c. on the copper-business, 1799" may not be unacceptable to those who would compare the present with the state of the trade about sixteen years ago. "On the part of the Cornish miners it has been proved that in the last seven years the ores sold from the mines have amounted to £2237291; Cost, £2195123; Profits, £42168; against which profits must be placed the unsatisfied claims of Messrs. Boulton and Watt for the use of their engines which are not much short of the whole sum. That the capital employed in the mines is about £350,000. That in the last seven years the deep mines which produced about half the copper were wrought to a loss of £6690 beside above £2,000 claimed by Messrs. Boulton and Watt. That in the last six months (to the end of February 1799) the time when the price of copper is called unreasonable and exorbitant, the mines producing more than half of all the copper, were wrought to a loss of 1087l.; and that other mines suffered a loss of 17295l, under a standard of 113l. That owing to the increased price of labour and materials (above 50 per cent.) and the decreased richness of ores there is no reason to expect that the mines will in future be wrought to a greater advantage at the same standard. On those grounds the miners contend that any parliamentary restrictions which may tend to lower the price of copper would be impolitic, ruinous and unjust. Impolitic inasmuch as their effect would be the very contrary to that which they have in view by stopping the deep mines, the quantity of copper produced would be lessened one half and the other half would consequently be sold dearer. Ruinous, forasmuch as they would deprive the owners of the deep mines of the chance which the times afford of recovering a part of the immense sum of 164,000l. which is sunk in them; and as they would do irreparable injury to the great concerns which depend on those mines. Unjust, because those sums have been expended on the faith of parliament in a full reliance that a free export would be always allowed, and the protecting import duty continued. On the part of the manufacturers it has been proved that their manufactories in general are much lessened; their export trade in particular, principally owing to the war, partly to the high price of copper and prohibiting duties in Germany, Russia &c. The trade to France, Spain, Italy and Holland is lost by the war, they cannot tell what quantity has been at any period, or is now exported. That they are afraid if the copper should be cheaper on the continent than in England they shall be undersold, that they have been undersold in some articles, and that as far back as the year 1790. As to the markets of France, Spain, Italy, and Holland are lost by the war, it can be in the northern markets only that they are affected by the high price of copper. The returns from the custom-house afford that information which the manufacturers could not give.

An account of the export of brass and plated goods abstracted from the custom-house returns.

	1790, 1791, 1792.	1793, 1794, 1795,
	Tons.	Tons.
France, Flanders, Holland, Spain, Cannaries, Italy, &c.	424	58
Germany, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark Prussia } and Norway. }	84	96
	<hr/> Tons 508	<hr/> Tons 154
Say $\frac{2}{3}$ copper, 236 Tons.		Decrease 354
		<hr/> 508
The average quantity of those goods exported in 1796, 1797, 1798 was	Tons 2652	
Deduct in 1790, 1791, 1792,		2458
		<hr/> Tons 194

This statement proves first, that the export to France &c. has been lost by the war, that the export to Germany &c. has increased notwithstanding the strict prohibition in Russia, Prussia, and Germany. That the general export has increased notwithstanding the loss of the french and other markets by the war, which heretofore took one sixth of the whole export. That there is no danger of their being undersold in foreign markets in consequence of the low price of copper abroad is proved by showing that copper is at present much dearer in every market in Europe than in England."





Engraved by J. M. Hoys

To Sir William Lemon Bart. M.P. for Cornwall.

This Plate of his



Grand - Father

William Lemon Esq.

is inscribed by R. POLWHELE.

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These commodities are exported (with various others) from Looe, Polperro, Fawey, Charles-town, Mevagisey, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth,* Helford, Marazion, Penzance, St. Ives, Hayle, Portreath, Trevaunance, FORTH, Padstow, Port-Isaac, and Bude.

In 1737, the officers of the customs &c. &c. were, for Looe, Nicholas Dyer, collector, his salary, £60 and five other officers, £185; for Fawey, William Tolley Treffry, £60 and twelve other officers, £160; for Falmouth, William Pye, collector, himself and clerk £70 and twenty-four other officers; for Penryn, Ambrose Thompson, collector, £40 and six inferior officers £150; for Truro, Zachariah Williams, collector, £40 and two tidesmen and a waiter, £80; for Gweek, Henry Tremeneheere, collector, himself and clerk, £60 and two other officers, £50; for Penzance, Nathaniel Page, £60 and twenty other officers, £50; for St. Ives, Vivian Stevens, collector, £30 and six other officers, £124; and for Padstow, Richard Score, jun. collector, £40 and nine other officers, £78.† Our contraband trade was, ten or twelve years ago, of a very alarming magnitude. And, since the peace, the smugglers have reappeared in formidable bodies.[B]

III. Of the gentlemen who, in a mercantile character, live in the memory of a grateful country, or stand high in our estimation, were Robartes of Truro, through whom merchandize was dignified with an earldom, Hender Molesworth to whom Pencarrow owes its aggrandizement—Gregor of Truro, whence the house of Trewarthenio—Hearle of Penryn and Lemon of Truro—and Daniell, also of Truro; whose son Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq. has enjoyed for several years that elegant retirement of Trebisick, leaving to the world many children to reflect honour on his name; among whom Thomas Daniell Esq. of Truro, has claims, not from birth only, to the priority.—Were I to memorize those who have not resided in Cornwall, I should mention as the most opulent, Hope Williams Esq. and the Grenfells. But in recounting names of the first respectability, I must not omit the Foxes of Falmouth, Daubuz of Truro, and Oxenham of Penzance.—Looking back to the persons enumerated, we cannot but observe, that there is one, in particular, who merits much more at our hands than a transitory notice—I mean William Lemon Esq. Our “recollections” of such a man cannot but be interesting; since from his useful and comprehensive knowledge, the county derived incalculable advantages. He was born in the west of Cornwall (I have heard, Bréage), in 1697. A clerk (if I have not been misinformed, to Mr. Coster) he had the best opportunities of making his observations on the conduct of our mining adventurers and all their concerns, and of exercising his sagacity in detecting er-

* The exports from Falmouth are principally tin, copper, tin-plates, oil pilchards, and occasionally lead, and American cargoes warehoused for exportation. Some of the merchants in Falmouth do much business with Russia, Norway, Hamburg, Italy, Turkey, and Portugal; and in time of peace with Holland, France, and Spain. A very considerable trade is carried on by some of the merchants at Falmouth in importing sundry supplies for the use of the mines and fishery, and also in importing salt from France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean for the use of the fishery. Cargoes of wine have been frequently sent from Spain to Falmouth in order to pay the duties, and afterwards re-exported to Canada to comply with the navigation act.

† See Chamberlayne's Present State, &c. &c.

[B] “In 1803, there were twenty vessels of from nine to upwards of one hundred tons burthen annually employed in smuggling spirituous liquors, wine, tobacco and salt from the island of Guernsey to the coast of Cornwall, viz. from Fowey round the Landsend to Port Isaac; the probable quantity yearly conveyed by those vessels was about 337,200 gallons of spirits and wine, and about 110 tons of tobacco and salt.” From J. Beynon, late collector of the excise at Falmouth.—About this time a medical gentleman of my acquaintance informed me that the people of Cadgwith were all thrown into consternation by the story of a smuggler, who about midnight crossing Goonbilly-downs, saw in the great pool there, the vision of a lugger or king's ship!—“Not a Cadgwith-man (said he) will now venture upon Goonbilly.”

rons, and his invention in planning improvements. In 1724, he married Isabella Vibert of Tolver in Guisborough with whom he received a fortune sufficient to enable him to pursue his favourite speculations in mines: And so happily were they directed, that he shortly had the power of turning his whole attention to that object. He was the first who conceived the project of working the mines upon the grand scale on which they are at present carried on; and the success attending it, aided by the discovery of fire engines, caused him to enter largely into that commerce, (now divided amongst many) which became necessary for the supply of materials for so extended an undertaking.—He carried on his trade at Hayle, and at Truro; to which latter place he removed. His thorough knowledge in mining procured him a grant from Frederick Prince of Wales for 30 years of all minerals except tin in the duchy lands in Cornwall; where he made valuable discoveries. But his memorial produced to Sir R. Walpole, proving the policy of taking off the duty upon coals, was in its result most beneficial to himself and his countrymen. It was an admirable paper, stating in the clearest terms the advantage that must accrue to the trade from the discharge of that debt. And it discovered such a mastery of the subject, as drew from the minister the most flattering compliments. In the last convocation of tinners, Mr. Lemon was one of the stannators; and in the regulation of the stannaries, his suggestions were, of course, of prime importance. In the framing of the militia act, government was indebted to him for several useful hints. There were few, in short, possessed talents equal to his own, and none who exerted them more to the advantage of his country. He served the office of sheriff, in 1742. With all this strength of mind, and all this commercial knowledge, he was conscious of deficiencies, and (what is rare in affluence) he owned and lamented them, though not with unavailing regret, but used every effort to supply them. Late in life, he put himself under the tuition of Mr. Conon, master of the Truro grammar-school, and (it is said) made some progress in the learned languages. I have given an instance of his humility—or rather of his resolution: And if, in proof of his liberal way of thinking, and his generous feeling, I produce a very trivial anecdote, let it be remembered that characters are best illustrated by little familiar occurrences. Mr. Lemon was as much attached to a Cornish chough, as an esquire of elder days ever was to “hawke high tow’ring or accoasting lowe.” The favourite chough used at all times to obey his call. If he were walking on Truro-green, or through the streets, the chough mixing occasionally with other birds, or perched alone upon the housetop, would fly to him instantly at his whistle. This bird, therefore, was regarded at Truro with almost as much veneration as a stork at Athens. It happened, however, that Mr. Thomas, (our present vicewarden) then a schoolboy at Conon’s, taking up his gun, contrary to the rules of the school, and proceeding to the back-quay where he had observed some birds, shot among them, and unluckily killed the sacred chough. His situation was indescribable. He was told by the by-standers that he would certainly be hanged. He had incurred the danger of a flogging for shooting, and of Mr. Lemon’s displeasure for shooting his chough. But amidst despair, he at once took courage, went to Mr. Lemon’s house, knocked at the door, was introduced to Mr. Lemon, and trembling and in tears, confessed the fact. Mr. Lemon paused a moment, and then said he was sorry for the poor bird—but freely forgave the little delinquent for so much candour in acknowledging his fault, and more than that, promised to keep it a profound secret, or, if it should come to Conon’s ears, to intercede for him—a transaction apparently trifling, yet I think worth recording; as it discovered the mind and the heart—a transaction equally creditable to both parties. To amuse

themselves with the chough, (a pleasant though most mischievous bird) was frequent with gentlemen in Mr. Lemon's days: and the recreation of ringing, was equally common. For her musical bells, Kenwyn had to thank Mr. Lemon, at whose expence chiefly they were erected, and who (with the Reverend Samuel Walker and other gentlemen of Truro) used often to pass the evening in an exercise, which the memory of Kennicott (a great ringer as well as a great Hebraist) must have rendered respectable in our eyes!—But notwithstanding his chough and his bells, Mr. Lemon had no familiarity in his deportment. To him all ages looked up, with a degree of awe. His approach occasioned a sensation. He owed much to a fine commanding person, but more to the opinion of his mental superiority. Such was Mr. Lemon (the founder of one of the first families* of Cornwall) whom I have endeavoured to delineate, though the sketch, I feel, is but too feeble and imperfect. For when I look down from this place on “the pride of Truro,” though I could have known him only from report (since he died in the year of my birth) I cannot but imagine him there, giving to his “little senate laws,” and (more happy than Cato) anticipating the future opulence which, through his wisdom and knowledge, should advance his favourite town to the first respectability, and which should emanate thence; as from a common centre, to the east and to the west, to be enjoyed through the years of many generations.

* He bought Carclew (now the seat of his grandson, Sir William Lemon) in 1749—His residence at Truro before the building of the great house, was in church-lane, now the property of Edward Collins, Esq.—Mr. Lemon died at Truro 25th March 1760, in the 63rd year of his age, and is buried there with the rest of the Lemon-family. He had one son named William; who resided in the house where Mr. Thomas John's house now stands. William died long before his father, leaving 3 children, William and John; and Anne, who married John Buller of Morval Esq. William, (who was created a baronet in 1774, and has from that time represented Cornwall in Parliament) married Jane, eldest daughter of James Buller of Morval, M. P. for Cornwall, by Jane the daughter of Allen first Lord Bathurst, by whom he has had eleven children. Sons; William, the eldest died unmarried; Charles, the second, married Charlotte Anne, sister to the present Earl of Ilchester, by whom he has issue. Daughters; Anne married Sir John Davey; Maria married Jodrell; Louisa married Lieut. Col. Dyke; Isabella married Anthony Buller; Caroline married J. H. Tremayne; and three are unmarried, and one dead.

END OF VOLUME THE FOURTH.

Michell and Co. Printers, Truro.

THE
HISTORY OF CORNWALL,

CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, ARCHITECTURAL, AGRICULTURAL,
COMMERCIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Edition, corrected and enlarged.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE,

Of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan, and of St. Anthony.

"Jam nunc cogitâ, quæ potissimum tempora aggrediamur. Vetera et scripta aliis? Parata in-
quisitio; sed onerosa collatio. Intacta et nova? Graves offensæ; levis gratia. Si laudaveris, par-
cus: Si culpaveris, nimis fuisse dicaris; quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris. Sed
hæc me non retardant."

"Ad quæ noscenda iter fugredi, transmittere mare solemus; ea sub oculis posita negligimus: Seu
quis ita natura comparatum, ut proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectemur; seu quod omnium
rerum cupido languescit, quum facilis occasio est: Seu quod differimus, tanquam sæpe visuri
quod datur videre, quoties velis cernere. Quacunque de causa, permulta in provincia nostra,
non oculis modo, sed ne auribus quidem novimus; quæ si tulisset Achaia, Egyptus, aliave
quælibet miraculorum ferax commendatrixque terra, audita, perfecta, lustrataque haberemus."
Plin. Epist.

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THE
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE,
AND
LITERARY CHARACTERS,
OF
CORNWALL:

WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM DEVONSHIRE.

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE,
Of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan.

London :
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.

1806.



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THE
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND LITERARY CHARACTERS,
OF
CORNWALL.

THE origin and * genius of the Cornish language, and its affinity with the † Welch and Armorican, ‡ have been sufficiently illustrated in the ancient history. Little else remains, but to notice its extent; and observe it gradually contracting its limits, till we see it reduced to a mere point, though not sure of its utter extinction.

The

* In imposing names on places, the Cornish certainly discovered a degree of observation and a precision, to which the Saxons had no pretensions. In proof of this assertion, I shall add to the various instances already adduced, three very descriptive words, *Als-y-farn*, *Goonbilly*, and *Cober*, or *Cobre*. And I have chosen these words, because I was once disposed to annex a different meaning to the first two, and to dismiss the third as illegitimate. The stupendous cliff called *Als-y-farn* is commonly pronounced *Halsephyron*; and, as it is one of the boldest and loftiest cliffs that front the great western ocean, I had taken it literally, *Als*, a cliff, and *Zephyron*, western. But it has been interpreted *Als-y-farn*, the hellish cliff, i. e. as deep as hell; from *Als*, a cliff, and *ifarn*, (infernus). Assenting to this etymology, we may indeed shudder if we combine it with the idea of the nocturnal operations of the smugglers that infest this part of Cornwall.

Goonbilly may fairly admit of a more expressive meaning than has yet been given. Situated in the centre of Meneg, and abounding with hares, it was the principal place of coursing in the British times: and, not many years ago, when coursing was in fashion, it was the rendezvous of the gentlemen of this neighbourhood. Resolving the word, therefore, into *Goon*, a down, and *bellia*, to bunt, we have the *bunting down*: this is both picturesque and historical.—The *Cober* I had struck off from the list of our rivers. Here I had followed Borlase's authority; but the old people of Helston say, that it is the true name. It is a *serpentine* river; and, in Spanish, the word means a *snake*. That there is a river so called in Jamaica, I am reminded by a beautiful stanza in the *Sable Venus*. The Poem may be seen in *Edwards's History of the West Indies*.

" Her skin excell'd the raven plume,
Her breath, the fragrant orange bloom,
Her eye, the tropic beam:
Soft was her lip as silken down,
And mild her look, as evening sun
That gilds the COBRE stream."

† There is a *Pukubelle* in Caernarvonshire:

‡ Names in Britany.—Portdavey—Planguain—St. Meen—Breal—St. Aubyn—Pontivy—Pontscorff—Rostrenten—Lanillis—Goulven—Landiviseau—St. Pol de Leon—Pontou—Guerlesquin—Rohan—Autray—Penmarc—Lesneven—Crauzon—Goutrin—Coray—Rosporden—Lanmur—Lannion—Treguier—Trieu river. This last word *Trieu* may possibly throw light on the etymology of *Truro*, or *Trivereu*. Richard de Lucy, whose castle was at *Truro*, was titled (as we have seen) de *Trivereu*.

The Cornish language was current in a part of the South-hams, (which I have called East-Cornwall) in the time of Edward the First; and long after, in all the vicinities of the Tamar. In Cornwall, it was universally spoken. Those of superior rank and education could have supported no sort of intercourse with the lower classes, if they had totally abandoned it. That the gentlemen of Cornwall were not unacquainted with the Cornish language at the time of the Reformation, I infer from the following circumstance: When the Liturgy was appointed by authority to take place of the Mass, they desired that "it might not be enjoined them in Cornish;" not pleading their ignorance of the Cornish, but preferring the English, for the sake of their mercantile and other connexions. At the same time we should presume, that the common people understood a little English; as the legislature would scarcely have forced the Liturgy upon them in a tongue utterly unknown.*

Yet,

* Since this was written, Mr. Whitaker published his "Cathedral of Cornwall;" where [Vol. II. p. 37.] he says, that "The English was not desired by the Cornish, but forced upon the Cornish by the tyranny of England, at a time when the English language was yet unknown in Cornwall. This act of tyranny (he continues) was at once gross barbarity to the Cornish people, and a death-blow to the Cornish language."

Some years ago a writer, fearful of the attacks of the English on the Welch language, thus spoke of Cornwall and Wales. "In Cornwall (formerly called West-Wales) where the British language was some years ago used, (as Borlase in his history of that country informs us) it is altogether lost. The inhabitants of Britany, in France, who were a colony from Wales, still retain many of the British words, adulterated with an impure alloy of barbarous French. Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Isle of Man, still retain a dialect of the ancient British or Celtic language. But in particular so tenacious have been the inhabitants of Wales of their language and customs, that notwithstanding it has been the policy of the English parliament, ever since the conquest of Wales by Edward I. to introduce the English language and customs there, both by planting colonies of English, keeping garrisons, giving the Welch encouragement to learn their language and to enlist † in the English army; notwithstanding, I say, all these means which the English pointed out as the most effectual to plant their language, and thereby totally to subjugate the stubborn Britons; yet they could never prevail upon them to submit to that most ignominious badge of slavery, the language of the conquerors."

Having considered the state of the Welch language, the author endeavours to prove, that the presentation of persons unacquainted with that language to livings in Wales, is illegal, and detrimental to the principality.

For this purpose he alleges, that "preventing any people from performing their public worship in the language they understand is a violation of the natural rights and liberties of mankind; and, that appointing clergymen to perform divine service in an unknown tongue is, in effect, such a *prevention*; that by the 24th article, the clergy are required to read the public prayers and administer the sacraments in a language with which the people are acquainted; that by the 5th of Elizabeth, and the 13th and 14th of Charles II. it is enacted, that divine service shall be performed in the Welch language, throughout all those dioceses where that language is commonly spoken; and lastly, that by the act of uniformity, incumbents, who reside on their livings, notwithstanding they have curates, are obliged, without a lawful impediment, to read service once every month, in their own churches, in the language which the people understand.

In confirmation of his opinion on the question in debate, he cites some ancient reports; and then proceeds to consider the detrimental consequences arising from these presentations."

"If (he says) the natives of Wales are excluded from ecclesiastical preferments in that principality, every endowment to a liberal education will be taken away, and the country involved in gothic ignorance and barbarity."

By the way, this argument can be of no weight, while the natives of Wales find preferment in almost every part of the kingdom.

"But (he says) the churches are deserted; and in many parts of Wales almost all the inhabitants are either methodists or moravians."

Ignorance, we may observe, is the parent of fanaticism; and while the common people of Wales spend their lives in a kind of barbarism, behind their native mountains, they will naturally become the dupes of every enthusiast who appears amongst them with any extraordinary pretensions.

It must however be confessed, that it is unreasonable to oblige the people of Wales to have prayers and sermons in an unknown tongue.

* This was the case of David Gam, who, though highly extolled by English historians, proved a traitor to his native country, in opposing Owen Glendowry, when the latter endeavoured to rescue Wales from English slavery.

Yet, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. Dr. John Moreman, a native of South-hole, and vicar of Menhenniet, was the first who taught his parishioners the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments in the English tongue. If the inhabitants of Menhenniet then, in the East of Cornwall, were not acquainted even with the Lord's Prayer in English before they were thus instructed by their vicar, it may well be supposed that, further West, the people had still less knowledge of English. Leland, who made a complete tour through Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VIII. says nothing, it is true, of the Cornish language: and there are some who infer from his silence, that the Cornish was then extinct. But, would an English traveller in Wales at this day, inform his countrymen, that Welch was spoken in that principality? No surely: to tell them what they all knew before, would be impertinent. The Cornish, however, was now rapidly on the decline. Attached as they were to their hereditary tongue, the common people naturally wished to understand a language in which they were expected, not only to converse with their superiors, but to address the Deity. And, in proportion to their attention to the English, they seem to have neglected the Cornish. Carew, who published his Survey of Cornwall in 1602, remarks, that "the Cornish was driven into the uttermost skirts of the shire."*

And

* "As the *Cornish* names hold an affinity with the *Welsh*, so is their language deduced from the same source, and differeth only in the dialect. But the *Cornish* is more easie to bee pronounced, and not so vnpleasing in sound, with throat letters, as the *Welsh*.

"A friend of mine, one master *Thomas Williams*, discoursed once with mee, that the *Cornish* tongue was deriued from, or at least had some acquaintance with the *Greeke*: and beside diuers reasons which he produced to proue the same, he vouched many wordes of one sence in both; as for example:

Greeke.	Cornish.	English.
<i>Teino</i>	<i>Tedna</i>	Draw
<i>Mamma</i>	<i>Mamm</i>	Mother
<i>Episcopos</i>	<i>Escoppe</i>	Bishop
<i>Klyo</i>	<i>Klorwo</i>	Heere
<i>Didaskein</i>	<i>Dalbisky</i>	To teach
<i>Kyon</i>	<i>Key</i>	Dogge
<i>Kentron</i>	<i>Kentron</i>	Spurre
<i>Metbyo</i>	<i>Metborw</i>	Drinke
<i>Scapbe</i>	<i>Schaptb</i>	Boat
<i>Ronchos</i>	<i>Ronchie</i>	Snorting, &c.

"This language is stored with sufficient plenty to expresse the conceits of a good wit, both in prose and rime: yet can they no more giue a *Cornish* word for Tye, † then the *Greeks* for *Ineptus*, the *French* for *Stand*, the *English* for *Emulus*, or the *Irish* for *Knaue*.

"Others they haue not past two or three naturall, but are fayne to borrow of the *English*: mary, this want is releued with a flood of most bitter curses, and spitefull nick-names.

"They place the adiective after the substantiue, like the *Latines*, *Grecians*, &c. as *Father ours*, *March guiddn*, horse white, &c.

In numbering they say, ¹ *Wonnen*, ² *Dearw*, ³ *Tre*, ⁴ *Pidder*, ⁵ *Pimp*, ⁶ *Whey*, ⁷ *Zith*, ⁸ *Eath*, ⁹ *Naw*, ¹⁰ *Deag*, ¹¹ *Ednach*, ¹² *Dowtback*.
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 40 100. 1000. 10000.

Tarnack, *Puzwartback*, *Puntback*, *Wheyack*, *Zitack*, *Itack*, *Naunzack*, *Eygganz*, *Dearw Eigganz*, *Cans*, *Mille*, *Molla*.
 "Durdatha *wby*, is Good morrow to you. *Ternestatha*, Good night: *Fallugan a wby*: How do you? *Da durdalaiba wby*: Wel I thanke you. *Betba wby larwanneck*: Be you mery *Benetugana*: Farewell. A sister, they call *Wboore*: a whoore, *worra*: a priest, *coggaz*: a partridge, *grigear*: a mare, *cazock* *Relaut*: by my troth. *Warra fay*: by my fayth. *Molla tuenda laaz*, &c. thousand mischiels in thy guts. *Mille vengeance warna thy*, a thousand vengeancees take thee. *Pedn ioll*, deuils head: *Pedn brauze*, great head: *pedn mowzack*, stinking head: and so in infinitum. Which termes, notwithstanding though they witnes their spite on the one side, yet retayne they as great a prooue of their deuotion on the other: for the Lords Prayer, the Apostles Creed, and the ten commaundements, haue beene used in *Cornish* beyond all remembrance.

† *Kelmy* is *tie*, in *Cornish*; *dbo kelmy*, to tie; *kelmys*, tied.

And Norden, whose History of Cornwall is supposed to have been compiled about 1610, informs us, that the Cornish language was chiefly used in the Western Hundreds of the County, particularly Penwith and Kerrier. "And yet, (which is to be marveyled) though the husband and wife, parents and children, master and servants, do naturally communicate in their native language; yet there is none of them, in a manner, but is able to converse with a stranger in the English tongue, unless it be some obscure people who seldom confer with the better sort. But it seemeth, however, that in a few years the Cornish will be, by little and little, abandoned." *

In the parish of Feock, the Cornish "resisted the scythe of time so long," that about the year 1640, Mr. William Jackman, vicar of that parish, was obliged to administer the Sacrament to the communicants in their old native tongue, "because the aged people did not understand English." "This, (says Hals) the vicar often told me." In 1650, the Cornish language was current in the parishes of St. Paul and St. Jüst; the fisher and market-women in the former, and

remembrance. But the principall loue and knowledge of this language, liued in *Doctor Kennall* the Ciuilian, and with him lyeth buried: for the English speach doth still encroche vpon it, and hath driuen the same into the vttermost skirts of the shire. Most of the inhabitants can speake no word of *Cornish*; but very few are ignorant of the English: and yet some so affect their owne, as to a stranger they will not speake it: for if meeting them by chance, you inquire the way or any such matter, your answer shal be, *Meea nauidua corwasarwneek*, I can speake no Saxonage.

"The English which they speake, is good and pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their owne gentry, and the easterne merchants: but they disgrace it, in part, with a broad and rude accent, and eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) especially in pronouncing the names, as Thomas they call, *Tummas* and *Tubby*: Mathew, *Matbarw*: Nicholas, *Nichlaaz*: Reignald, *Reinal*: David, *Daavi*: Mary, *Maari*: Frauncis, *Frowncis*: Iames, *Iammex*: Walter, *Watty*: Robert, *Dobby*: Rafe, *Raw*: Clemence, *Clemmowe*, &c. holding herein a contrary course of extension to the *Italians* abridgement, who terme *Frauncis*, *Secco*: *Dominick*, *Beco*: *Lawrence*, *Renzo*: as also to the *Turks* who name *Constantinople*, *Stampoli*: *Adrianople*, *Adrina*: an *Olifam*, *Fil*: and the *Sicilians*, who curtayle *Nicholas*, to *Cola*.

"Besides these, they haue taken vp certayne peculiar phrases, which require a speciall dictionarie for their interpretation: of which kinds are, *that is, fortunid* ayme, *escape* *pridy*, as also *boobish*, comfort, by-word, strange, threaten, shunne, forbear. *dule*, *lidden*, *shune*, *shew*, *shew*, *boase*,

"To reprove one of lazines, they will say, doest thou make idle a coate? that is, a coate for idlenes? In conjecturing what number may effect a thing, they adde, or *some*: as two; or some: ten, or some: twentie, or some: *id est*, thereabouts.

"The other rude termes, wherewith *Deuon* and *Cornish men* are often twyted, may plead in their defence, not onely the prescription of antiquitie, but also the title of proprietie, and the benefit of significancy: for most of them take their source from the *Saxon*, our naturall language, and continue in vse amongst the *Dutch*: as *Nimme commeth of Nimpi*: *Vang*, of *Fieng*: the one importing a taking by ones selfe: the other by deliuey: both which we now confound. *Ich* to *Ich*, *Cund* to *Cundigen*, *Lading*, to *Geladen*: eruing goods, to *Erbnuss*. So *Tbruyting* is properly the cutting of little chippes from a stick. *Pilme* the dust which riseth: *Brusse*, that which lyeth: which termes, as they expresse our meaning more directly, so they want but another *SPENCER*, to make them passable."

"Most of our gentlemen's names (which are not descended from the conquest families) seem to be local. But that custom of affixing the names of their habitations, and changing them again on their next removal, is now quite left off; though I could instance some that have done so within one hundred years back.

"As for the meaner sort, especially in the west, they still continue to call the son by the father's christian name, though that too now begins to wear off. I remember that one of the *Tregeas*, of St. Agnes, having three sons, himself was called *Leonard Rowe*, (his father's name being *Ralph*) his eldest son, *William Leonard*; the second, *John a'n Bans*, the name of the place he lived in; and the third, *Leonard Tregea*; if I have marshalled them right. To this, especially among the miners, they generally add a nick-name, as *Wella goworack*, *Will the Snubnose*; *Hecca-pedn-braze*, *Dick the Jolt-head*, *Jacky Cold-pye*, &c. &c."

In the large and populous parish of Breage, there is not a family, I believe, without a nick-name. And in the nick-name she-real is so far sunk, that the vicar is forced to set down both in the parish register.

* Norden, pp. 26, 27.

and the tanners in the latter, conversing, for the most part, in their old vernacular tongue. In 1662, Cornwall was visited by Mr. Ray, who paid very particular attention to the language spoken in different parts of England; as appears by his having collected their peculiar words and proverbs. We find, accordingly, in his *Itineraries*, (published by Mr. Scott, F. A. S.) that "Mr. Dicken Gwyn was considered as the only person who could then write in the Cornish language, and who lived in one of the most western parishes, called St. Just, where there were few but what could speak English; whilst few of the children could speak Cornish: so that the language would be soon entirely lost."* Mr. Ray observes, in another place, that Mr. Dicken Gwyn (whom he mentions as the only person who could *write* Cornish) was no grammarian; and that another man, named Pendarvis, was, upon the whole, perhaps better skilled in it;—by which he probably means, that Pendarvis was supposed to speak it with greater purity than Dicken Gwyn, though not able to write Cornish. About the year 1678, the Rev. F. Robinson, rector of Landawednak, *preached a sermon* † to his parishioners (as Mr. Scawen tells us) in the Cornish language only. ‡ Lluyd, in a letter

* P. p. 26, 27.

† If Mr. Robinson *preached a sermon* in the Cornish language, he probably was able to *write* Cornish; notwithstanding Ray's assertion, some years before, that *Dicken Gwyn* alone could write it.

‡ *Scawen's MS* p. 40.

Bishop Gibson, in his *Additions to Camden's Cornwall*, says, "The old Cornish is almost quite driven out of the country, being spoken only by the vulgar in two or three parishes at the Landsend: and they too understand the English. In other parts, the inhabitants know little or nothing of it; so that in all likelihood, a short time will destroy the small remains that are left of it. 'Tis a good while since that only two men could write it, and one of them no scholar or grammarian, and then blind with age. And indeed, it cannot well be otherwise: for, beside the inconveniences common to them with the Welch, (such as the destruction of their original monuments, which Gildas complains of; and the Roman language breaking in upon them, hinted by the same Gildas, with Tacitus and Martial) their language has had some peculiar disadvantages; as, the loss of commerce and correspondence with the ARMORICANS UNDER HENRY VII. BEFORE WHICH TIME THEY HAD MUTUAL INTERCHANGES OF FAMILIES AND PRINCES WITH THEM. Now the present language of that people is no other in its radicals than the Cornish: and they still understand one another. [See *Howell*, Letter 19.] The remains of the Cornish being very narrow, to set down the creed in that language, as it may gratify the antiquaries, so will it preserve to posterity some of that little we have still left. The Creed in Cornish.

"*Me Agr ez en du Taz ollgologack y wrig en neu han noare. Ha yn Jesu Crest y vabe hag agan arlyth auy consecuyys dur an speriz sanz geniz thurt an Voz Mareea, sufferai dadn Ponc Pilat, ve goris dan Vernans ha beithis, ha thes Kidnias the yffarn, y savas arta yn trysa dyth, ha seth war dighow dornyndue taz ollgologack, thurt ena eu ra dvaz tha juga yn beaw han varaw. Me agreez yn speriz sanz, sanz Cath-lic Eglis, yn communion yn sans, yn givvans an p'egh, yn derivvans yn corf, han Bowians ragn'evera. Andellarobo.* Another particular cause of the decay of the Cornish is, that when the Act of Uniformity was made, the Welsh had it in their own tongue; but the Cornish, being in love with the English, to gratify their novelty, desired, it seems, to have the common liturgy in that language. A third cause was, the giving over of the *Guirimears*, i. e. the great speeches, which were formerly used at the great conventions of the people, and consisted of scriptural histories, &c. They were held in the spacious and open downs, wherein there were earthen banks thrown up on purpose, large enough to enclose thousands of people, as appears by their shape in several places, which remains to this day. These (with the coming in of artificers, tradesmen, ministers) may possibly have contributed very much to this general neglect of their original language; so that almost nothing now appears of it in their conversation, and but very little in any old writing. *Three* books in Cornish are all that can be found. One is written in an old court-hand on vellum, and in 1036 verses contains the history of the Passion of our Saviour. It always has *Chrest* for *Christ*, according to the ancient Roman way of writing *Chrestus* for *Christus*. So Suetonius: "Judæos, impulsore *Chresto*, tumultuantes," &c. But, perhaps, this may not be any mark of its antiquity, because the Cornish pronounce it *Crest*. By the characters and pictures, it looks something like the time of Richard III. or thereabouts; and positively determines against transubstantiation. The other two are transcribed out of the Bodleian Library: one is translated, and the other is now a translation by Mr. Keigwin, the only person, perhaps, that perfectly understands the tongue." *Gibson*, pp. 16, 17.

Bishop Gibson is mistaken in saying, *three* Cornish books only exist. This will appear, hereafter.

letter to Rowland, dated March 10, 1701, observes, that the Cornish was then only retained in five or six villages towards the Land's-end.*

In

* Mr. *Edw. Lhuyd* made a visit to Cornwall to acquaint himself with its natural history and monuments, but principally with its language, in order to the finishing of his *Archæologia*; and by the hints which he then collected, and the assistance of Mr. Keigwyn, composed his *Cornish Grammar*. This he published in 1707; (the first book printed in the Cornish language) and by that time thoroughly acquainted with the other dialects of the British tongue, he was able to correct the errors of the modern Cornish; who, in many particulars, had greatly degenerated from the orthography of their forefathers. His Grammar will preserve the rudiments of the language as long as etymological enquiries and the antiquities of this island continue to be regarded. It lays a foundation also for correcting our Cornish MSS; and by diligently examining, collecting, and making proper extracts from the clearest parts of them, for perfecting a Cornish-English and an Anglo-Cornish Vocabulary. I here insert several letters written by Lhuyd to Tonkin. They are faithful copies of the originals, and were all directed to Tho. Tonkin, Esq. at Lambrigan, in St. Piran in the Sands, where he then lived.

LETTER I.—“YOU will receive by the bearer, (Mr. Jones) Mr. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, together with what else I borrowed, with my most humble thanks. I once designed to have waited on you myself long ere this; but now it so happens that I take the South Coast, and leave the North to the bearer, to copy such old inscriptions as shall occur, and to take what account he can of the geography of the parishes. I know you will be pleased to favour and assist him in your neighbourhood; but where we have no acquaintance, we find the people more suspicious and jealous (notwithstanding we have my Lord Bishop's* approbation of the undertaking) than in any country we have travelled. And upon that account I beg the trouble of you, when he leaves your neighbourhood, to give him two or three letters to any of your acquaintance more eastward. Mr. Pennick not being at home, we have been strictly examined in several places; and I am told the people, notwithstanding our long continuance here, have not yet removed their jealousy. I was forced, for their satisfaction, to open your letter to Mr. Pennick, and that proving to be just such an account of me as I had given, we were immediately dismissed, &c.†

St. Ives, October 15, 1700.

“EDW. LHUYD.”

LETTER II.—“Honoured Sir, I take this opportunity of returning my most humble thanks for your late kindness to my fellow traveller; who is, I suppose, by this time got safe to Oxford. For my own part, I am desirous to spend two or three months in Brittany before I return to my charge; and am here waiting for a passage, having failed getting one at Looe and Foy. Since my coming hither, I understand your father-in-law corresponds at Morlaix, which is the port I am bound for. His letter of recommendation thither might do me a singular kindness; which if you please to request of him, I desire you would send two or three lines, inclosed and directed to me at Mr. Swanson's in this town, and I will wait on him with it. Mr. Hicks, of Trevithick, promised me his letter to him; but it happened that when I called there, he was very much indisposed, and so I would not trouble him, although he offered to write nevertheless. I desire the purport of Mr. Kemp's letter may be, to acquaint his friend of my place at Oxford, and that I am engaged in composing a Dictionary of the British Language; and that this is the main reason of my journey into that country, in regard the British of Wales and Cornwall, and that of their country, are but so many dialects of one and the same language. Requesting his favour, therefore, in getting me recommended to some scholar, well acquainted with the British language and antiquities; I then hope to shift for myself.

I have

* Sir Jonathan Trelawney;

† Mr. Lhuyd came into the county at a time when all the people were under a sort of panic, and in terrible apprehension of thieves and house-breakers; and travelling with his three companions (with knap-sacks on their shoulders) on foot, for the better searching for similes, viewing and taking draughts of every thing remarkable, and for that reason prying into every hole and corner, raised a strange jealousy in people already so much alarmed; though this alarm (as it appeared afterwards) was without the least foundation, and at last discovered to be the contrivance of some designing neighbours, to get money for their assistance in this pretended danger. He was with Tonkin at Lambrigan, August the 27th, 1700. And Sir Richard Vyvyan being then out of the county, (to whom Tonkin intended to recommend him, and who had likewise by his means some acquaintance with Lhuyd at Oxford) gave him a letter to the late Mr. Chancellor Peonick, then residing at St. Hilary, whereof he was Vicar, and a very worthy learned gentleman. At Helston, as Mr. Lhuyd was poring up and down, and making many enquiries about gentlemen's seats, &c. he (with his companions) was taken up for a thief, and carried before a Justice of the Peace, who, on opening Tonkin's letter, was very much ashamed at it, and treated him very handsomely. Dr. JOHN RANDOLPH, the present Bishop of Oxford, on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Hoblyn, of Nanswydden, then resident at Gwennap, was apprehended as a spy; being detected in the act of drawing plans, and of exploring the country.—Mr. SALISBURY (that ornament to the Linnean Society of Litchfield) was apprehended on his way to Goonhilly, in search of the *Erica vaga*, and taken before a Magistrate at Helston.—Captain BLIGH, (commonly called the Bread-fruit Bligh, whose grandfather was of St. Tudy, in this County) was seized in the act of surveying the Harbour of Helford, under the direction of Government, insulted by the Bargemen of Helford, and triumphantly brought to this Vicarage to be examined, under a suspicion of correspondence with the enemy. This incident served to introduce me to a gentleman of uncommon merit. Of his public character I need not speak; and his companionable talents cannot be too highly rated.—My investigation of some old ruins not far from this place, excited some degree of alarm. In 1801 I was asked by a man, rather disposed to behave roughly to me, whether the French were not soon expected? &c. &c. &c. Such are the vigilance and alertness of “the faithful Cornish!”

I have already letters to two Abbots; the one from Dr. Lister, and the other from Mr. Moyle; but these live at Paris, and I am as yet unprovided for Bretagne. * I had lately a letter from our old friend, Mr. Tanner, † with the inclosed in it; upon presumption, I suppose, that I had not waited on you since my coming to the country. He has been searching all the libraries and studies of note in England for materials towards his edition of *Leland de Scriptoribus Brit.* He tells me Mr. Gibson ‡ is upon his year of grace, having got a good living in Essex. Mr. Maundrell (he says) has a Treatise in the press, containing some account of his travels: this gentleman is Fellow of Exeter, and Chaplain to the factory of Aleppo. He adds, that Dr. Hicks's Saxon and Francic Grammar is above half done; and that it will contain 200 sheets in folio, being rather a Thesaurus of Northern Learning than a Grammar, &c. &c.

Falmouth, Nov. 23, 1700.

EDW. LHUYD.

LETTER III.—Honoured Sir,—I take this opportunity (which I must confess is a very late one) of begging your pardon for not writing to you, neither out of France, nor since my return; which, as you have heard I suppose long since, was five or six weeks after landing; whereas, when I went thither, I proposed not to return in seven or eight months. I am very sensible, and shall always continue so, of your singular civility, both in Cornwall and in procuring and giving us letters of recommendation thither; where we found a kind reception from all we conversed with, excepting the Intendant of Brest, who, having a little before received a check from court for some negligence, was pleased, by the way of making amends, to exercise his double diligence on me, and several other English then in this neighbourhood. Sir, Mr. Ankerstein, the gentleman that brings you this, is come into England purely to improve his experience as to mines; and having been already at the reputed silver mines of Cardiganshire, he comes now to see your tin works of Cornwall. His father and himself, (as I take it) have some considerable places in the King of Sweden's copper works; and in order the better to qualify himself, he has already seen most of the celebrated mines of Europe. Finding, by experience, that strangers, when they come to the remote parts of any country, are often suspected, at least by the common people, I have presumed to recommend him to your favour as a very honest gentleman, and very knowing in that study he has applied himself to, which is all at present from,

Worthy Sir, your's, &c.

Oxford, Oct. 1, 1702.

EDW. LHUYD.

LETTER IV.—Honoured Sir,—It was but three days since that Mr. Thomson shewed me your letter about the Cornish MSS., &c. Those two I formerly gave him an account of, and all the books here in that language. One of them (which is the more valuable) is a small folio, written on parchment, in a court hand, about two hundred years since. This has formerly been copied, and Mr. Anstis has (I suppose) the only copy that ever was taken from it. Having compared Mr. Anstis's copy (which he was pleased to lend me) with the original, I find it has several small errata. The Bishop (Sir Jonathan Trelawney) was pleased to communicate to me Mr. Keigwyn's translation, and transcript of Mr. Anstis's copy, which I have also transcribed for my own use; but comparing this book of Mr. Keigwyn's with the Bodley original, I find the old gentleman did not always keep to his text, but varied sometimes as he could make sense. 'Tis therefore, as you truly conclude, the best course to transcribe from the originals. Mr. Thomson tells me he can get the Taberders to transcribe by turns; and one Griffith, of our college, (who has transcribed mine, and is well acquainted with the hand, and partly understands the language) offers his service to copy both, at sixpence a sheet; so be pleased to write to either of us your orders, and they shall be observed. This book consists of three plays; and the other, which is on paper, written about one hundred years since, by one W. Jordan, contains, I think, but one. If you are for Mr. Keigwyn's translation, it shall be also transcribed; but I must acquaint Mr. Anstis with it: or if you would have the English in a book apart, with the same figures, number of lines in a page that the Cornish hath, &c. it may be done without mentioning, though, for ought I know, you and Mr. Anstis are intimate friends. Four-pence a sheet will be enough for transcribing the English, but the Cornish, you know, will be twice as tedious. Sir, I am sorry the Swedish gentleman neglected to leave my letter behind him, wherein I begged your pardon (as I now heartily do) for not returning my thanks at our coming from France. My Cornish verses have, I doubt, so many Wallicisms, that they are not worth your enquiring after: I sent the printed copy by the Swede to Mr. Moor, and 'twas left with his widow; and it had been sent them before in writing, with a translation of them. Those few things that occurred to me in Cornwall, which are chiefly Inscriptions, and a Vocabulary as copious as I can make it, I design to insert (God willing) in my *Archæologia Britannica*; which I hope to print some time this next summer. I am, &c.

Oxford, Feb. 8, 1702-3.

EDW. LHUYD.

P.S. The parchment MS. consists of forty-one leaves, and was given to the Bodleian Library by one James Button, of Worcestershire, Esq. anno 1615. I am heartily glad to find you curious (amongst your other studies) in your own country language and antiquities; and must recommend to you the taking in of the *Armorick Antiquities and Language*, which will much illustrate your own.

LETTER V.—Honoured Sir,—The Cornish Verses (since you must have them) are here sent you; though they are not worth the trouble of reading, much less the sending so far. I aimed at imitating the Book Cornish rather than the Cornish now.

* "Being then at Penryn myself, I got an ample recommendation for him, both for Merlaix and Nantes; which was of singular service to him. For, as in Cornwall he was taken up for a thief, so at Brest he was apprehended for a spy by the Intendant there; and, after a short confinement, set at last at liberty by means of these letters; though he did not think fit to tarry there any longer after such usage, which he has just hinted at in the next letter. This proved, however, a great disappointment to him, as well as to all posterity, since it hindered him from making such observations in the language, antiquities, &c. of that principality, which few men besides himself were capable of; and fewer, I doubt, will take such pains about, as this most curious and indefatigable antiquary did upon every thing which he undertook." TONKIN.

† Afterwards Bishop of St. Asph.

‡ Since Bishop of London, and Editor of Camden's *Britannia*. B.

now spoken; for, as you'll find when you receive your manuscripts, it has been much corrupted this last age or two. Mr. Thomson tells me, you were pleased to acquaint him in one of your letters, that you have an old man in your neighbourhood that understands the present Cornish; if so, I should be glad of any such riddles, or rhymes, you can pick up from him, as also to know how much he understands of these of mine. Mr. Thomson has already got Jordan's MS. copied for you by the Tabersders; which being a late plain hand, they have done, I hope, well enough: but he did not design to set them upon the other, because it is a large task, and an old court hand; so I'll put either Griffith or Parry about that, and the other writings, as you desire. Be pleased in your next to inform us, whether you would have Keigwyn's English translation written on the opposite pages, or these pages left blank for your own Latin or English translation hereafter, and have Keigwyn's translation by itself. The reason I propose this is, because Keigwyn's English makes the Cornish poems appear very ridiculous to strangers; in regard he has been scrupulous in placing his English words according to the Cornish, throughout all his work. Be pleased to favour us with two lines at your first leisure, and it shall be done as you order, and sent you as you shall direct, either in loose sheets, or bound. The subscriptions I took were towards my travels, which are now over. I have had but few subscribers; but all I have, excepting some few of our country (who were brought in by example) are gentlemen of learning and curiosity; all the return I can make them, will be copies of what I shall print, and the mentioning in the title page, that 'twas done at their command and expenses, &c. with a catalogue of the subscribers, and the book dedicated to them in general: they have subscribed according to their quality, some more, some less, from twenty to fifty shillings; but some only have made punctual payments. I have only four from Cornwall, viz. my Lord Bishop, Sir Joseph Tredenham, Mr. Moyle, and Mr. Hicks, of Trevithick. Mr. John Tredenham has also subscribed, but amongst our countrymen. I would by no means put you to unnecessary charges; but if it be your pleasure, let the sum before hand be as small as you please, and it will be gratefully accepted by, &c.

Oxford, March 16, 1702-3.

EDW. LUYD.

In Obitum Regis Wilhelmi 3tii Carmen Britannicum, Dialectu Cornubiensi; Ad Normam Poetarum Seculi Sexti.

CORNISH.

Kóth-davaz Bretton howl dewedhaz,
Kosgasow pel, devinow nebaz;
Devinaz an warma peb gwlaaz;
An byz nith glowaz mēz wzaw;
Lemmyñ lavar, ha nevra taw.

Lavar lemmyn, genz ewhal lēv,
Hannadziñ down, ha garm krēv;
Golsowez d'ola peb perben trēv.

Lavār lemmyn, ha Dew pyza,
Rhaḡ Gwlaaz Kernow, triwath gomera:
Hi thir dho gwitha, ha' heredziñz dha.

Gwlāz Kernow rygollaz hy māer;
Ry gollaz an enizma arluth tār;
An byz gwir-gredziñz rygollaz y gledhvaer.

Gwlāz Kernow rygollaz y gweraz;
Rygollaz Enyz Brethon y Threvdaz:
Ha 'Rhedziñz gwir Dadloyar brāz.

Kosgardh an dowr, squattyow goz rwzow,
Goz golow, goz revow, goz oll skaphow;
Seith mledhan ne dñibryw vor-buzow.

Kosgardh an Stēn, rowmann goz bolow;
Gwlezwow, ravow, palow, pigolow:
Kemerow' gostanow, marhow, ha kledhow.

Tiz merkat, praga rew gware?
An dedhma dho horiya neb vāz his kare;
Menz godhez reson, rhag galar re.

Sevowh a mann, ha klew'mo lavarow:
Ah hwidlow yw genniv ent re bagarow;
Re wir, re revealh, ha pel re harow!

LATIN.

Prisca Britaniam occidit solis lingus,
Diu obdormivisti, postea per expergiscere;
Somnum sibi modo excessit quæque regio:
A multis seculis te orbis non audivit;
Jam tandem loquere, etiam in ævum siles.

Loquere modo, altius sublatâ voce,
Cum suspitio imo, et clamore forti;
Placitum exaudiat tuam cujusque domus incola.

Loquere modo, et Deum exora,
Cornubiæ Regionis ut misereatur:
Conservet Agro, puramque fidem.

Cornubiæ Regio præpositum amisit;
Amisit hæc Insula Dominum potentem;
Mundus orthodoxus gladii rectorem.

Cornubia suum perdidit subsidium;
Amisit Britonum Insula Patriarcham:
Et fides vera, assertorem strenuum.

Aquarum juvenes, retia scindite,
Vela, remos, omnesque cymbas:
Per septennium ex mari cibum ne edito.

Stanni juvenes, fossaria ponite;
Ligones, caneos, rutra, bipallia:
Clypeos accipite, equos, et gladios.

Plebs insana, quapropter luditis?
Nemo honestus hæc globum vibraret;
Luctus heu nimii si causam nosceret.

Exurgite, meaue audite verba:
Nefandæ heu nimis sunt mihi novellæ;
Veræ nimis, nimis obstupendæ, longeq nimis asperæ!

Sevowh

LITERARY CHARACTERS, OF CORNWALL.

14

Sevowh a mann, ha sqwattyow goz dillaz,
Ha gwilow goz bolow genz dowr an lagaz;
Ha gwarrow goz pennow genz lidziw gláz.

Galarvi ni odhaz bez Dew e honan;
Gorewhal Dhew, yw trey a wonan:
Ev ór klevaz peb kolan wan.

Gwan an gwenzi, ha kelmyz yw'n havaz:
Yn skovarn ny'hlew; ny wél yn lagaz;
Ah dallow rag own dhan dói me kodhrz!

An Mähtern William an byzma ekaraz:
Re vâz dhan dôr Dew nêv ai kemeraz:
Kemeraz nci keffryz dhoy triwath, hai 'raz.

An Mähtern William yw marow soweth!
Devêrez ón lemma genz ewhal elæth;
Gwæc nci an byzma, ni dal tra veth!

An Mähtern William val eal yw gwryz;
An urma mi wél porth nêv ageryz:
Pella ni olav mwy vel ryg colyz.

Wz dên nag yw hîr, nag yw dâ;
Mähtern ha pohodziak dhan vernaz yn trâ;
Dhan vewnaz vâz, vedh marnaz gwella.

Oilow lawr; galarwisq; row man:
Dew rygemeraz yn whedhan;
Gorthrodhez aral, Maternez Ann.

Hy gwredhan yw down; hy hórf krêv;
Hy skyriow byz tyryz a mann dhan nêv:
Byz own rhag henna war peb pel trev.

Dhort henna war Frank, ha war Spân byz owah:
Biz Elizabeth ail: *pyr yw i bolan*
Dhan Zowzan kovaithak, ha teal Brethion.

Penzivik Kernuak, an skrefna ry gwelaz,
Ownow anodha pûb gér nag yw vâz:
Rhag pel tîr Powys dhort For-Enaz.

Exurgite, ocyûs, et vestes lacerate,
Et genus oculosque lavate aqua;
Et cano capita tegete cinere.

Dolorem meum non novit nisi ipse Deus:
Celissimus Deus, qui très est et unus.
In morbum infirmi cujusque novit animi.

Langüens mihi est spiritus, et lingua ligata:
Neque auris mihi audit; neque videt oculus;
Heu! ne in terram cadam, tenete?

Hunc mundum reliquit Monarcha Wilhelmo:
Qui in terris agat nimis justum celestis accepit Deus:
Nos simul recipiet sub gratia sua, et misericordia.

Monarcha Wilhelmus heu; mortem obiit;
Hinc ab excelsis angelis subaltus:
Væ nobis! hic mundus nequicquam prodest.

Monarcha Wilhelmus angelis factus est æqualis;
Portam cœli jam nunc apertam video:
Jam ampliùs lachrymari desinam.

Hominis ætas neque longa est, neque tranquilla:
Mortis rex et pauper res est una;
Tantum vitæ bonæ mors optima.

Jam satis lachrymarum; atratas vestes exuite:
Unam Deus abstulit nobis arborem:
Alteram substituit, Annam Reginam.

Alta buic est radix: materies firma;
Cœlum usque rami pergant:
Hanc urbes queque longinquæ metuant.

Ab hac timeat Hispania, et Gallia:
Sit altera Elizabetha: *mentem gerit integram*
Erga Anglos divites, et fidos Britannos.

Cornubiæ nobiles, qui hoc videbitis schediasma,
Omnia in ipso sæcûs dicta colligite:
Longè enim abest Pousiæ Regio à Portu Insulæ,

Extract of a Letter from Lhuyd to Tonkin.

"I recommend to you, by all means, the improving your acquaintance with Mr. Anstis, who is, I believe, the best acquainted of any man living with the offices of libraries about London; and a very hearty good friend as may be. I have formerly heard my lord of Exeter say, he hoped he would undertake some kind of history of Cornwall; but I presume he is full of business. I have lately had a loss of poor Will. Jones, whom you are pleased to remember. He died in Shropshire, at a small living the Bishop of Hereford had given him. I am, &c.

"EDW. LHUYD."

LETTER VI.—Honoured Sir,—Your Cornish MS. is at last transcribed; and your copy is the only true one that, I presume, was ever taken; for Mr. Anstis's transcriber, being wholly a stranger to the language and the hand, has committed innumerable mistakes, and then never collated it with the original, which Mr. Griffith has done; but his hand is not so good as could be wished, though legible enough. Mr. Keigwyn, finding it erroneous, transcribed it himself, so as to make his sense of it; but neither of them agree with the original: so I believe Mr. Keigwyn must sometimes have mistaken his author. The English is not yet all written, but will be finished about a fortnight hence. The writing of the English and Cornish, at the rate I mentioned, (which I think enough, and not too much) comes to thirty shillings; for the note I had taken of the size of the book, proved a mistake, it being much larger. You need not at all despair of learning the sense of the Cornish names of places; but for the better avoiding mistakes therein, I recommend to you the making a catalogue of all the Christian names you find in the oldest Cornish pedigrees, if you have any very ancient; if not, you may be supplied out of our Welsh books. But as for that part, if you please, at your leisure, to send me a catalogue of such names as you are desirous should be interpreted, (out of deeds, or other ancient records) I can promise you a translation of many of them, without the least

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straining; for most of our British names of places, are as intelligible to us, as any other part of our language. And for such as appear obscure, I shall take care to distinguish the doubt, or leave them alone. Almost every word that follows—*Tre*—is a man's name, once proprietor of the place; which not being adverted to by Mr. Carew and others, has put them on several mistakes.* The word—*Pol*—signifies not a *head*, in Cornish, or any other dialect of the British; but, a *pit*, or *bole*, and, sometimes, a *pool*.† I have just now given your service to Mr. Tanner, who is married to the Bishop of Norwich's daughter, and is Chancellor of that diocese. As you have leisure and opportunity, I would desire you to collect and procure all the variety you can hear of, of the tin ores: for though I thought I was tolerably well furnished, yet I find by the Swede, who was last winter in your county, that I have but a poor collection. I am in no haste at all for them; but willing to make use of all occasions of improving my collection of English fossils, since the Museum is so proper a place to deposit them in. We met with no fossil shells, or other marine bodies in Cornwall; but if you should hear of any, they would be no less acceptable to,

Your humble servant,

Oxford, May 4, 1703.

EDW. LHUYD.

LETTER VII.—Honoured Sir,—I received the former of your's, of June the 10th, and thought then to have had the MSS. ready to be sent you by this time. The copies of the two Cornish books have been ready since the time mentioned in my last, but it falls out, that my own copy of *Jordan* is lost; so that we cannot add the English here; but that you may as well get done in the country, where there are several copies of it. As for the old MS. (or Ordinal) I find that Keigwyn, when he transcribed it, altered it as he pleased, where he did not like it, or understand it, and then translated it; on which account his translation does but sometimes agree with the old copy. I have therefore ordered it to be written by itself; and so the alternate pages are left vacant, where, perhaps, you may in time insert a Latin translation of your own. I shall send the two Cornish MSS. the first opportunity, which I hope will be soon; perhaps by Mr. Paget, of Truro, if he be not already set out. The English of the Ordinal is not yet finished; the person first employed having left us on a sudden; when it is all writ, which will be about a month hence, I'll take care to send it the first occasion; and as for all charges, 'twill be just what I mentioned in my last. Sir, I make bold to trouble you with a paper of proposals, towards the printing the first volume of my *Archæologia Britannica*, which I desire you to communicate to such friends as you shall guess likeliest to further this design; and in case any shall subscribe, to return their names, some time before the 10th of September, to, &c.

Oxford, July 26, 1703.

EDW. LHUYD.

Mr. Thomson gives you his most humble service. One Mr. Moor comes down shortly to your county, to collect plants, insects, &c. He was recommended to me by our friend Mr. Tanner, and I have made bold to give him a letter to yourself, and another to Mr. Moyle.

LETTER VIII.—The manuscript had been sent by Mr. Paget, but upon enquiry, one of Pembroke College told me he was gone out of town, which, as I guess by your's, was a mistake. I have, since my last, met with Keigwyn's translation of *Jordan's* play, which I then told you I had lost; and Mr. Thomson has got it transcribed for you, and will send it you the first convenience. The translation of the old play, is writ out; but I must desire to keep these old plays, and their translation, a little longer, because it is a much truer copy than mine, and I am now upon the Cornish Vocabulary promised in the proposals. I thank you for your own subscription, and the other two gentlemen you mention; I was sensible the subjects were too singular to have many subscribers; however, I hope to have a good number yet out of your country, seeing the Bishop of Carlisle has returned twenty out of Cumberland. Our latest news here is the death of Dr. Wallis, who is succeeded in the place of keeper of the Archives, by Dr. Gardiner, the warden of All Souls: and 'tis discoursed, the place of Savilian professor will be offered to Mr. Hally. Dr. Hicks's *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, will be published about the Christmas holy-days. I am in no haste for the ores; so I desire you would keep them, till you have what variety you suppose the country may afford; and then send them by water to London, directed to be left with Mr. Griffith Davies, next door to the Golden Ball, in Monmouth Street, St. Giles in the Fields, and he'll take care to send them to, &c.

Oxford, December 8, 1703.

EDW. LHUYD.

* "Mr. Lhuyd is mistaken in this, (as I writ him in answer to this letter, and he seemed afterwards to acknowledge.) Hardly one of the names following—*Tre*—is taken from that of the former proprietor; but plainly from the situation and circumstantial qualities of the place. As for example, *Trenance*, a town on a level, or flat piece of ground; *Tre-ruse*, a town in a valley between, or near, hills; *Tre-worg ye*, a town on a river, or rivulet of water; *Tre-norwith*, the new town; *Tre-dane*, the old town; *Tre-wartha*, the higher town; *Tre-wolla*, the lower, or under town, &c. Nay, even *Tre-rise*, which bids fairest of any to warrant his assertion, and to bear the meaning of *Rise's Town*, (a name very common in Wales) doth, however, signify (as Mr. Carew has truly interpreted it) a town on a *steeping ground*, being anciently written *Tre-rees*, as I can prove from some very old deeds in my custody—which word *Rees* is still used by the old Cornish for a *steeping*, or *rushing* away; and in common discourse, we say, *the corn reeses*, when it is so ripe as to fall out of the ear, without threshing.

† "Mr. Gwavas is of the same opinion with Mr. Lhuyd, that *Pol* does constantly signify a *pit*, *pool*, *mire*, &c. But that it does sometimes too signify *the top* or *summit* of any thing, is fully proved—as for example, *Pol-bendra*, the top of *Hendra*; *Pol-gover*, the top or head of the rivulet; *Pol-vellan*, the top of the mill, &c. Nay, Mr. Lhuyd himself, in his *Archæologia*, p. 104, vol. 3, renders *Occipitum*, the hinder part of the head; by *Pol-kil*, which will, or can bear no other interpretation than *the top of the neck*. In the old parchment Cornish MS. this word *Pol* is twice put to signify *the head*; and since our English word *Poll*, is by many derived from the Greek, Πῶλον, *the head*, and there is a manifest agreement between the Greek and the British in many words, I see no reason why it may not be derived from our British—*Pol*—as well. Not but that it doth often signify a *pit*, *bole*, *pool*, or *mire*; but then I would have it written (as it is generally pronounced) *Pul*; as, *Pulsteau*, a tin pit; *Pul Dyse*, St. Dy's pits; *Pul Gooth*, the old pits, &c. *Pul-ruse*, the pool under the wheel of a mill; *Tresimpul*, the town in the mire; *Pulwbele*, the miry work, &c. But the situation of places ought to be considered, and that to determine the true signification, without which it is impossible to be ever right." TONKIN.

LETTER IX.—Honoured Sir, The reason I did not sooner return my most humble thanks for your generous contribution, was because Mr. Thomson and I could not agree on a time, for the consumption of the remainder of the five pounds (which was seven shillings) according to your orders. We have now lately drank your health, together with Mr. Thwaites, and one or two more of the fellows of Queen's. The transcript of Dooms-day Book, as also of the *Taxatio Beneficiorum Angliæ*, 20 Edw. I. has been done ever since your first orders, being but a small business. The Old Cornish Glossary is also copied a month since; and I have now done with the old plays I desired the use of in my last: so that I only wait for your orders how I shall send them, whether by the Devonshire carrier? and if so, where they shall be left for you? the Cornish MS. in the Publick Library, Arch. B. 31. is only Wm. Jordan's play, which is one of the books transcribed for you; but there is not a word therein of the glass-windows of St. Neot's: so that Mr. Gibson (or whoever sent him that note) must mean, that the customs of the Jews are well described in that MS. which if omitted had been no great loss to the reader. * I am, &c.

Oxford, March 3, 1703-4.

"EDW. LHYD."

Between this, and the next letter, is a vacancy of no less than four years: having, on the death of the Queen, been hurried away to London, and some other troubles following it, these (amongst many other letters) were destroyed in my absence; and the three following ones preserved from the fate of the rest, I cannot well tell how.—TONKIN.

LETTER X.—Honoured Sir, I ordered the books (*Archæologia Britannica*) to be sent from London, according to your directions, to Mr. Bishop of Exeter, and I hope you have long since received them. The reason I did not write sooner was, because I have thus long waited for an answer about the family of Carn, from a Glamorganshire herald; who has at last sent me the following account out of his manuscript of the Glamorgan families, &c. Sir Edward Carn, ambassador to Rome for Queen Mary, was a younger son of Howel Carn's son of John Carn, 'ab Howel Carn, 'ab John Carn, 'ab Thomas, 'ab Sir John Carn, 'ab William, 'ab Thomas, 'ab Charles, 'ab Sir Devereux, (alias Kywras) 'ab Thomas, second son of Ithel Brenin Gwent. The word Brenin is used at present for King; but 'twas formerly, a tributary Prince, and many of them had but small territories: for in our annals we often find mention of Brenin Peggint, i. e. Flintshire; Brenin Dived, by which is meant Pembrokehire; Brenin Karedigion, or King of Cardiganshire, &c. As for the country of Gwent, 'twas only that part of the old Morgannwg, called now Monmouthshire. For though Morgannwg be at present used only for Glamorganshire, yet it signified anciently the countries we call now Monmouth and Glamorgan; as appears by the red book of Hengest. Mr. Philip Williams, of Diffryn, near Neath, acquaints me, that one of Ithel, Prince of Gwent's seats, was called Pen-Karn, whence the name of Karn: and if Le was ever prefixed to it, 'twas done in imitation of the Normans, among whom they lived. The word Karn, Kairn, or Karned, signifies a heap of stones, and there are hundreds of places so named in Wales, Scotland and Ireland: there are not a few in Cornwall likewise. A continuance of your obliging correspondence, would always be esteemed as one of the greatest happiness of the remainder of his days, by, &c.

Oxford, March 7, 1707-8.

"EDW. LHYD."

LETTER XI.—Honoured Sir, This hapeth to find you in perfect health and prosperity, though not so much at leisure for correspondence as formerly. The four books were sent immediately to be left with Mr. Philip Bishop, bookseller, at Exeter; (I received soon after three of them, and no more.) But having not received any letter from you since, I begin to question whether he took care to forward them, as you then acquainted me you had writ to him. Meeting lately with a Cardiganshire pedigree book, I took notice that the Carns, of Glamorganshire, were descended likewise, according to that copy, from Ynir, Prince of Gwent, or as now called, Monmouthshire. I know not whether I told you in my last, that Ynir, Enir, and Henir, is the same name with the Roman Honorius; and was so written sometimes in our old Latin MSS. I hope your friend, if living, has by this time finished his Cornish Latimar; which was what I hinted at in the English preface. It is a thing I would much rejoice to see, either in manuscript, or print. You were pleased several years since to acquaint me, that you had got together a considerable collection of ores, stones, &c. which I should be very glad, at your leisure, to hear some further news of. This place affords but little worth sending. Exeter College flourishes so well, that they are about another building, having received as I am told a thousand pounds from the Lord Primate. Mr. Thwaites, of Queen's, you have heard, I suppose, is our Greek Professor; and has had lately a grant of that 120l. per annum, which of late years, was usually conferred on the Proctors. * I am, &c.

Oxford, September 1, 1708.

"EDW. LHYD."

LETTER XII.—Honoured Sir, You may be always assured, that whenever your letters come to my hands, I am as glad to see them as any I ever receive. That of October the 28th had the misfortune to come a little too late to London, to find Mr. Pugh there; whence (after a considerable delay, I suppose) it was sent into North Wales, and from thence it came to my hands just now. I was here, when the books were sent from London, and gave orders for four books; but whether my man, who is also now here, blundered, I cannot say. I am very glad the Cornish Latimar goes on, however; and should be very glad of a copy of one letter, or else of two sheets, for specimen. He ought to exemplify all the uncommon words, or at least all that are not common, in these few Cornish writings remaining; and also now and then to confirm and illustrate their signification, by the

* "In a letter to Mr. Lhyd, to which this is an answer, I had mentioned these words of Dr. Gibson, in the additions to *Candep* in Cornwall, speaking of St. Neot's church—"In the windows are several pictures relating to some particular traditions of the Jews; which are exactly delivered in a Cornish book, now in the Public Library at Oxford. Arch. B. 31." From whence I concluded that this must be some other book, describing the paintings in St. Neot's church windows; not dreaming that he meant this play of Jordan, and that the traditions of the Jews were exactly delivered in that; which, whoever can meet with in that play, must be a greater conjurer than I pretend to be. Not that I blame the Bishop of London, but the person that sent him this information. Two or three of such traditions perhaps may be met with there, as the killing of Cain by Lamech, &c. which would be worth the taking notice of."

G.

the help of our dialect. If the specimen be inclosed for me to the Honourable Sir Jeffery Jefferys, M. P. at his house in St. Mary Axe, London, it will save postage; and in regard he lives generally in London, if you please to direct your's so hereafter, they will be likelier to come in due time. When you favour me with your next letter, I should be glad to know whether old Keigwyn be yet living; and if so, whether either he himself, or your neighbour, can make a shift to understand the preface to the Cornish Grammar. There are some words in it, I own, that I have not read in the Cornish, and were therefore borrowed out of the Welsh, but they are very few, and if they please to send me a catalogue of all that are not understood, I will readily explain them. I am encouraged to stand for the place of Divinity Beadle, which is represented to be somewhat better than 100l. per annum.—If yourself or friends could favour me with a speedy recommendation to Mr. Verman, it might perhaps prove very serviceable to, Your's, &c.

Oxford, December 22, 1708.

"EDW. LHUYD."

"P. S. If any one write to Mr. Verman, I would gladly deliver it myself."

I procured a letter (says Tonkin) from a friend to Mr. Verman, of Exeter College, as desired; but what success it had, or whether Mr. Lhuyd did get the place, I cannot tell.—I likewise sent him a specimen of Mr. Hals's Latimar ay Kernow of all the letter A, and part of B; to which I received an answer not at all approving of the method taken therein; which, whether I sent to Mr. Hals, or what else is become of it, I can by no means be certain of; or meet with that or any other letter from this most ingenious and learned antiquary; who died suddenly, in the best of his time, at Oxford, June 30th, 1709; to the great regret of all that had the happiness to be acquainted with his person or writings.—TONKIN'S MSS.

I shall here add a translation of the greater part of Lhuyd's Preface (in the Cornish language) to his Cornish Grammar.

*To the Courteous and Noble Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall, Honour, Health, and Happiness
Everlasting.*

I know very well (learned gentlemen) that it is much a debt upon me, to make to you, in the first place, some apology or excuse, for taking upon me to write and publish a Cornish Grammar, and Vocabulary, when I was neither born in the county of Cornwall, nor yet sojourned in that country more than four months.—The truth is this, I was bound, according to the commands of some Lords and Gentlemen of Wales, and some others all over this kingdom, to write, so as I could, on the British tongue (or oldest language of this Island) something more than had been written before, by the much-knowing and much-learned Master Doctor Davis, and some others, on the Welsh-British. And therefore this charge is fallen upon me (would I—or would I not) to give the best information that I can to those that are studious in this Ancient Tongue, about the other British dialects, viz. the Cornish, the Armorick (or as it is called with us in Wales, the Sezauck) and the Caledonian, or Scotch-British, which is spoken in the Highlands of Albany, and the kingdom of Ireland; where are still preserved (as every one studious in these ancient tongues may see in this book) many hundreds of words at the least, which in their true nature or language, were taken from the British Tongue. Now whereas there is not one single Grammar, or yet a Vocabulary for this tongue (except some small Armorick and French books) published, I found myself bound to write you a sort of Grammar, for your tongue. I know very well, that the inhabitants could have performed this work much better, than is done by me. But yet I considered that it was better to give some sort of help, than no help at all; and likewise that this poor work of mine, might induce another to begin a good one. And I have too some hopes that the noble readers, and good judges, will forgive the faults to a stranger of a far country, which if there were a Vocabulary, written before, would not be printed in this paper; and where we speak but never so little about the tongues aforesaid, in this book, or before these Grammars and Vocabularies of mine should come to be printed, as they are used abroad; so I did (with the necessary turnings) come to print and publish the Armorick, or French-British Grammar, and Vocabulary. But yet (on the other side) as I would not for any thing, take upon me to perform any one thing soever that is above my power, so I take leave here to tell the reader, that, what can be given, I have recovered by some diligence about the Cornish language, by the help of the Welsh tongue; and whatsoever thing I cannot draw from thence, I leap over. The way that I took to get some knowledge of the Cornish language, was, partly by writing some down from the mouths of the people in the West of Cornwall, in particular in the parish of St. Just; and partly, by the like help of some Gentlemen, who wrote out for me many Cornish words: in particular, Mr. John Keigwyn, of the tower house in Mousehole, Mr. Eustick in the aforesaid parish of St. Just, Mr. Jas. Jenkyns, of Alverton, by Penzance, and Mr. Nicholas Boson, of Newlyn, in the parish of Paul. But I got the best part of my learning from three manuscript Cornish books, put into my hands by the most Reverend and most worshipful Father in God, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter; and that most knowing and most learned gentleman, John Anstis, Esq. one of the senators of the county of Cornwall, in London; and the aforesaid Mr. Keigwyn, who, by the request of the before-named Bishop, translated the said books into English; and is without any comparison, the most skilful judge of our age in the Cornish language. Besides the three MSS. after, Mr. Anstis found a British Vocabulary, hand-written many ages since, in the Cotton Library in London, and, as he did always, so according to his good will on the like occasions before and after, he wrote to me about it. When I had looked over the book, I perceived very well that it was not a Welsh Vocabulary, according to the Latin name (written at the latter end) Vocabularium Wallicum; but a Cornish Vocabulary, as the thing (according to my thought) must appear to every British reader, that shall consider upon the translations of these Latin words, viz. Angelus, *Ail*; Stella, *Steren*; Membrum, *Bazel*; Supercilium, *Abraez*; Collum, *Cenna*; Palatum, *Siefenic*; Menium, *Alget*; Tibia, *Elesker*; Vitricum, *Alro*; Regina, *Rutvanes*; Vulgus, *Pobel biago*; Puer, *Flob*; Senex, *Cob*; Mercator, *Gaicour*; Prora, *Flurrog*; Umbra, *Scod*; Milvus, *Scoul*; Bufo, *Croinoc*; Rana, *Gulschin*; Passer, *Golwan*; Pullus, *Ydbnunc*; Scomber, *Breibyl*; Lucius, *Densbodor*; Vulpes, *Lounern*; Ursus, *Orr*; Scrofa, *Guis*; Echinus, *Sorb*; and many other words, which are not known among us Welshmen. I know full well that I could produce one, and that with more true likeness, than can the small Vocabulary of the British Armorick, or British of the country of Lezou in France, be; for that dialect is near therunto; and in truth there are many words of them to this day still spoken by the people of Lezou, although they are not used now in the county of Cornwall. But this wrong-thinking is put away, without much trouble, when we discover that the author of this Vocabulary,

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when he was in want of British words, did write down old English words for the same, by giving them sometimes a Cornish termination; and did not bring any of the words from the French; as he would without doubt, if he had been an Armorick Briton. Now these, and the like, are the words thereof, taken out of the Old English; Comes, *Turl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *Hye*; Fiald, *Harfel*; Saltator, *Lappier*; Sartor, *Seuyad*; Contentiosus, *Strivor*; Spintner, *Broach*; Fibula, *Streing*; Raptor, *Robbior*; Noctua, *Hule*; Halec, *Herring*; Prahun, *Bidin*; Lagena, *Kanna*; Trutta, *Trud*. Now as it could not be any Armorick Briton, that wrote this Vocabulary, so neither could it be written by any Welshman. For had he been a Welshman, he would, without farther consideration, have written, *Darlbenydd, Breyr, Hox, Telyn* (or *Krúib*) *Neidiur, Guniadydb, Kynbennys, Gwaeg, Aruestr, Ysfeiliur, Pysbyan, Pennog, Guerlodh, Ystén* (or *Kynnog, Piser, or Kostrellh*) and *Brenbylb*. In like manner, if it had been done by an Armorick Briton, he would never have named the things called in Latin, *Quercus, Khamnus, Melis, Lepus, Hoedus*; Glastanen, Eithinen, Brox, Scouarnog, Min: but instead thereof, *Guazen dare, Lán, Lus, Gat, and Gavar bian*. I have marked the words taken out of this old Vocabulary thus [†] and this is also put in the like manner, before some other old words drawn from a large old Latin book, written no doubt by some Briton; but of what country or kingdom I know not. But Doctor Davies (according to my thought) has named this Cornish Vocabulary in the Cotton Library, *Liber Landavensis*: for there are many words in this Welsh Vocabulary, marked, *Lih. Land.* which I never saw in another book. But yet, as he had seen the book which is now in the Cotton Library, I wonder that he would not draw all the words from that to his own book. Nevertheless the truth is, I know very well that the words therein marked *Lih. Land.* are not written in the book called *Liber Landavensis*, for I have looked over that before-written book, in the Library of that most learned and most knowing gentleman, the lord of Lamer, in the country of Guenez, i. e. North Wales, and likewise a fair transcript in the library of Jesus College, in Oxford. There is some hope in me, that the reader will forgive me, that I do not always write after the language of our time, nor yet keep to the writing retained in this Cornish Vocabulary. By perusing the aforesaid-written books, I have discovered that there have happened four noted changes (or variations) and remember very much, in the Cornish tongue, within this age, or these last hundred years: and the same being before very little printed in the Latin and Celtic Vocabulary before set forth, I was very desirous to give them in the Cornish-English Vocabulary by hand here to you. The first change is, to put the letter *b*, before the letter *m*, and to speak and write *Tym, Tabm, Kabm, Gybman, Krobman, and Kylbman*, &c. in the place of *Tym, Tam, Kam, Gymman, Kromman, and Kylomman*. The second is, to put the letter *d*, before the letter *n*; and to speak thus, in the place of *Pen, Pan, Pren*; *Guyn, Guan, Bron, Brynan*; *Pedn, Padn, Predn, Guydn, Guadn, Brodn, Brydnan*. Neither did I see fit to give a place to these changes in this Vocabulary; for neither will they hereafter retain these changes; and likewise their language is thence more hard and rugged, than it was before: and for that many times you must turn the *m* and *n* to *b* and *d*, by saying *tubbi, obba, bodda, bedda*, where you said before *tubmi, obma, bodna, and bedna*. And this second novelty hath cast off these words so far from the former words *tummi, omma, bonna, and benna*,—that not any can at all, neither Armorick Briton, nor yet Welshman, find out their foundation, by seeing from what place they are come. The third change is, to put the letter *d* before *s*, (the which *s* is almost always pronounced as *z*) and to speak the *s* as *sb*, for I have found out in one of the aforesaid-written books, which is a book setting forth miracles out of the holy scripture, written, more or less, one hundred and fifty years since, where are these words just as you now speak them, *Kridzbi, Pidzbi, Bohodzbok, Pedzaar, Bledzban, Lagadzbo*, &c. instead of these, *Crey, Pesy, Bobasac, Peswar, Lagaz*.^{*} I know very well that you do not write these words as I write them, with *dzb*, but only with the single letter *g*, or with an *i*, consonant; but this falls in with the manner of the English writing: and since the speaking is from thence, the writing must be put and likewise changed from *z*, [or *s*] as was the *s* before from *d* or *t*. The fourth change is turned very much like the third; and that is, to put *sb* after *t*, or (according to the Armorick writing) of late, the letter *t*, for *cb*: and so, to change the words *Ty* (or *Tey*) to *Tsbi*; *Ti* to *Tbi* (or *Cbee*) *Pysgetta* to *Pysgetsha*, and many more the like. From whence the other speakings, in which you go off very far from us Welshmen, viz. in speaking *a* for *e*; *e* for *o* and *y*; *i* for *e*; *o* for *a*; and *v* consonant for *f*; and likewise *b* for *w*; *th*, *s* or *b*, for *t* and *d*; and *l*, for *lh*; nor will I for any thing take upon me these novelties: in part, for that the speaking from thence is easy enough; and in part, for that few of them are so old (if any of them are very old) as our language, and the language of the people of Lezou. And another is, in naming of late the letter *t*, for *s*; which is not so hugely old, yet may be old enough for the good taking, and keeping: it hereafter. But now the reader will ask me without doubt, why I have in this writing, preserved the aforesaid alterations myself, since I knew the deficiencies of them? my answer is, that it was my great desire that they might be taken aright; and that every one might know to speak Cornish (or understand further) according to this letter. But my hope is, that you will not in such a manner suffer any other defects in your future Cornish printings, as you have hitherto done in the fore-written alterations.—Neither can any one make many novelties in any tongue soever at one time. It is an early work, and therefore too short a licence to take any one thing, before that it be born and bred in the country, to offer it. When any one is willing to know the more late Cornish alterations, that he may the better find them out, let him compare the Cornish words with the like Welsh words of the country of Guenez (or which is much nearer) and the Armorick words; and when you see the agreement, or concord, about the consonant letters of these two tongues, then you may see whether the Cornish hath kept to these consonants, or not: if not, you may without any doubt, know, that the Cornish words are changed. For example; when you see that we turn the English words, *to laugh*, to *laugh*, *to play*, to *whistle*; *bitter*, *six*, *sister*, in the language of Guenez, *xuethbin, xquare, xuibiany, xueru, xuey, xuaer*; and in the Cornish, *xoasin, xoari, xuibanas; xuere, xuey, xoar*; but in the Cornish, *buethbin, guare, huibanat; buero, bu, bór*; we know then very easily, that the Cornish is changed. For the like passages are never thus turned by the people of the Welsh Guenez;† and the people of Lezou have learned to turn from them. What number of Britons are now here in Cornwall no man knows; for that there are no books (according to my knowledge) neither in Cornish, nor yet in English, old and of authority sufficient for the discovery of this thing. I know very

* Bib. Bodl. B. 40. Art.

† There is another Guenez in Lezou.

In 1746, Captain Barrington, brother to Daines Barrington, took with him from the Mount's Bay, in a cruise towards the French coast, a seaman who spoke the Cornish language, and who was understood by some French seamen on the coast of Bretagne, and able to hold a conversation with them. Yet scarcely had twelve years elapsed from this time, before the Cornish themselves (and even the westernmost Cornish) could not understand each other, when attempting to converse in their native tongue; if we may credit their historian. For in 1758, Dr. Borlase informed the public, that "the Cornish language had altogether ceased, so as not to be spoken any where in conversation."* It was in 1768, that Daines Barrington turned his attention to the present subject. In a letter to John Lloyd, Esq. F.S.A. (dated March 31st, 1775) Mr. Barrington relates several particulars extremely interesting to a Cornishman. "I myself (says he) made a very complete tour of Cornwall in 1768; and recollecting what I had heard from my brother, I mentioned to several persons of that county, that I did not think it impossible I might meet with some remains of the language, who, however, considered it as entirely lost. I set out from Penzance, however, with the landlord of the principal inn for my guide, towards Sennen, or most western point; and when I approached the village, I said, that there must probably be some remains of the language in those parts, if anywhere, as the village was in the road to no place whatsoever; and the only alehouse announced itself to be *the last in England*. My guide, however, told me, that I should be disappointed; but that if I would ride ten miles about in my return to Penzance, he would

very well there are some old writers, or antiquaries, who think there are not many (if there be any) of the Cornish gentlemen of our age descended from the Britons. For my own part I cannot believe that is a thing of much value from what people a gentleman is descended; for I consider,

That learning, which good lives do grace,
Is better than the noblest race.

And therefore I would never contend, whether a gentleman may better be said to be a Saxon, a Dane, or a Norman, than to be a Briton. But if one generation be more honourable than another, wherefore should it be less esteemed, at least by the people inhabiting this island, to be many ages since descended from such a Roman, under Julius Cæsar? and (though I have not yet seen any old writings, concerning those two counties) yet I make no great doubt, but that there are thousands in Cornwall, and many in Devon, descended from the first inhabitants of the west parts of this kingdom. Neither do I put much weight (though this be a very true rule in Wales) on the British names of the Cornish gentlemen, taken from their seats; for I know very well that part of them are new wanted, according to the names of their places: and therefore, where old writings are wanting, it is not very clear from whence the people are descended. But on the other side, I know that it is not very secure to believe that they ought to be ascribed Saxons; for it is the greatest honour among the Saxons to be descended from the Normans; and therefore to ascribe and write, many times may be false, that such are old Saxons, Danes, and Britons. I know well enough that there are many people (very learned and every knowing in other things) who accuse and condemn any solicitude about keeping up these old languages. For my part, I am not very solicitous about keeping up the Cornish language, since it is not very necessary to the people who know very well how to speak English, or the tongue which is most used, and therefore the most necessary now in our kingdom: many Welsh gentlemen understand both: we see some among us in great want of the English, &c. we will not learn, we British, the Cornish ourselves. But yet this thing must be pleasing to you, for I will not take upon me to judge of it. But to preserve something of an old tongue in some printed book, is without doubt a thing very pleasing to scholars and gentlemen; and very necessary to our Antiquaries. And therefore ought it not to be considered by our aforesaid people, before they condemn any science, and see that this solicitude is an obligation, and engagement to the critics, and antiquaries? and particularly, why should not such a book at this (though it be but half done) be very pleasing, as well as the best English antiquaries; Leland, Camden, and Sir H. Spelman? therefore, since the preserving the old Cornish tongue in some printed book, is a thing very necessary to the antiquaries, and pleasing to the learned lords and gentlemen; there is some hope to me; not only in this, that some of you gentlemen yourselves, will take to learn and write it; but likewise, that you will, with a good will, accept this little work, half done, from

Your humblest, and most ready, work-servant,

E. LLOYD.

* New Hist. p. 316.

would carry me to a village called Mousehole, on the western side of Mount's Bay, where there was an old woman called Dolly Pentraeth,* who could speak Cornish very fluently. Whilst we were travelling together towards Mousehole, I enquired how he knew that this woman spoke Cornish; when he informed me, that he frequently went from Penzance to Mousehole to buy fish, which were sold by her: and that when he did not offer a price which was satisfactory, she grumbled to some other old woman in an unknown tongue, which he concluded, therefore, to be the Cornish. When we reached Mousehole, I desired to be introduced as a person who had laid a wager that there was no one who could converse in Cornish; upon which Dolly Pentraeth spoke in an angry tone of voice for two or three minutes, and in a language which sounded very like Welsh. The hut in which she lived was in a very narrow lane, opposite to two rather better cottages, at the doors of which two other women stood, who were advanced in years, and who, I observed, were laughing at what Dolly Pentraeth said to me. Upon this I asked them whether she had not been abusing me; to which they answered, 'Very heartily, and because I had supposed she could not speak Cornish.' I then said, that they must be able to talk the language; to which they answered, that they could not speak it readily, but that they understood it, being only ten or twelve years younger than Dolly Pentraeth. I continued nine or ten days in Cornwall after this; but found that my friends, whom I had left to the eastward, continued as incredulous almost as they were before, about these last remains of the Cornish language, because (amongst other reasons) Dr. Borlase had supposed, in his Natural History of the County, that it had entirely ceased to be spoken.† It was also urged, that as he lived within four or five miles of the old woman at Mousehole, he consequently must have heard of so singular a thing as her continuing to use the vernacular tongue. I had scarcely said or thought any thing more about this matter, till last summer having mentioned it to some Cornish people, I found that they could not credit that any person had existed within these five years who could speak their native language; and therefore, though I imagined there was but a small chance of Dolly Pentraeth's continuing to live, yet I wrote to the President, then in Devonshire, to desire that he would make some enquiry with regard to her; and he was so obliging as to procure me information from a gentleman whose house was within three miles of Mousehole, a considerable part of whose letter I shall subjoin, 'Dolly Pentraeth is short of stature, and bends very much with old age, being in her eighty-seventh year, so lusty, however, as to walk hither, (viz. to Castle-Horneck) above three miles, in bad weather, in the morning, and back again. She is somewhat deaf, but her intellects seem-
ingly

* This name in Welsh signifies, *at the end of the sand.*

† Dr. Borlase's words are the following: "That we may attend it to the grave; this language is now altogether ceased, so as not to be spoken any where in conversation." Nat. Hist. of Cornwall, p. 316. If Dr. Borlase had ever heard of this old woman, who lived within four miles of him, he would certainly have here made mention of her, as well as compared from her his Cornish Vocabulary. Nor was it probably the fact in 1758, (when Dr. Borlase published his Natural History) that the language had *altogether ceased, so as not to be spoken any where in conversation*, because it is not impossible that the seaman who was on board Captain Barrington's ship in 1746 might be then still alive, as well as several others. It must also be recollected, that ten years after Dr. Borlase's publication, two old women, neighbours to Dolly Pentraeth, understood what she said; as also that she frequently grumbled to them in Cornish, when a proper price was not offered for her fish.

ingly not impaired; has a memory so good, that she remembers perfectly well, that about four or five years ago, at Mousehole, (where she lives) she was sent for to a gentleman, who, being a stranger, had a curiosity to hear the Cornish language, which she was famed for retaining and speaking fluently; and that the inn-keeper, where the gentleman came from, attended him.' This gentleman was myself; however, I did not presume to send for her, but waited upon her. She does, indeed, at this time talk Cornish as readily as others do English, being bred up from a child to know no other language; nor could she (if we may believe her) talk a word of English before she was past twenty years of age; as her father being a fisherman, she was sent with fish to Penzance at twelve years old, and sold them in the Cornish language, which the inhabitants in general (even the gentry) did then well understand. She is positive, however, that there is neither in Mousehole, nor in any other part of the county, any person who knows any thing of it, or at least can converse in it. She is poor, and maintained partly by the parish, and partly by fortune-telling, and gabbling of Cornish.' I have thus thought it right to lay before the Society* this account of the last sparks of the Cornish tongue, and cannot but think, that a linguist (who understands Welsh) might still pick up a more complete vocabulary of the Cornish than any we are as yet possessed of, especially as the two neighbours of this old woman, whom I have had occasion to mention, are not now above seventy-seven or seventy-eight years of age, and were very healthy when I saw them; so that the whole does not depend upon the life of this Cornish Sybil, as she is willing to insinuate. If it is said, that I have stated that these neighbours could not speak the language, this should be understood, that they cannot converse so readily in it as she does, because I have mentioned that they comprehended her abuse upon me, which implies a certain knowledge of the Cornish tongue. Thus the most learned men of this country cannot speak Latin fluently, for want of practice; yet it would be very easy to form a Latin vocabulary from them. It is also much to be wished, that such a linguist would go into the Isle of Man, and report to the Society in what state that expiring language may be at present. As for the Welsh, I do not see the least probability of its being lost in the more mountainous parts; for as there are no valuable mines in several of the parishes thus situated, I do not conceive, that it is possible to introduce the use of English. The present inhabitants, therefore, and their descendants will continue to speak their native language in those districts; for the Welsh cannot settle in England, because they cannot speak the tongue; nor will English servants for husbandry live with the Welsh, because they would not understand their masters. I am, dear Sir,

" Your most faithful humble Servant,

" DAINES BARRINGTON."

In addition to this report, tending to prove that the Cornish language was not entirely lost in Cornwall, Mr. Barrington produced to the Society a letter, dated Mousehole, July 3d, 1776,
written

* The Society of Antiquaries, to whom we are indebted for the *Archæologia*.

written by one William Bodener, a fisherman, both in English and Cornish. This fisherman tells us, "that his age was threescore and five: that he had been at sea with his father and five other men in the boat; and had not heard a word of Cornish spoken for a week together; that he never saw a Cornish book; that there were not more than four or five persons in the town who could then talk Cornish." In 1777, Mr. Barrington informed the Society, that John Nancarrow, of Market-Jew, who was not more than forty years of age, had learned the Cornish language from the country people, during his youth, and could then converse in it, as could an inhabitant of Truro.* This inhabitant of Truro, I have reason to think, was a Mr. Tomson, who wrote a Cornish epitaph on Dolly Pentraeth, in 1778. It was in the January of this year, that poor Dolly died at Mousehole, "One hundred aged and two."† In 1797, a fisherman of Mousehole informed me, that William Bodenoer, of Mousehole, already mentioned, was the last person of that place who could converse fluently in Cornish; that this man, some years younger than Dolly, used to talk with her for hours together in Cornish; that their conversation was understood by scarcely any one of the place; that both Dolly and

himself

* See Archæologia, vol. iii. and vol. v.

† Her maiden name was Jefferz. In the Universal Magazine (if I am rightly informed) there is no bad likeness of old Dolly, as engraved by R. Scaddon. In "Lyric Odes for 1785," Peter Pindar, addressing himself, passes, by an easy transition, to the subject now before us.

ODE XXI.

TO MYSELF.

The exalted Peter wisbeth to make the gaping world acquainted with the place of his nativity;—but before he can get an answer from himself, he most sublimely bursts forth into an address to Mennygizzy and Mousehole, two fishing towns in Cornwall—the first celebrated for Pilchards the last for giving birth to Dolly Pentraeth.—The Poet praiseth the Honourable Daines Barrington, and Pilchards—Forgetteth the place of his nativity, and, like his great ancestor of Thebes, leaveth his readers in the dark.

O THOU! whose daring works sublime
Defy the rudest rage of time,
Say!—for the world is with conjecture dizzy,
Did Mousehole give thee birth, or Mennygizzy?

HAIL Mennygizzy! what a town of note!

Where boats, and men, and stinks, and trade are stirring;
Where pilchards come in myriads to be caught;

Pilchard! a thousand times as good's a herring.

Pilchard! the idol of a Popish nation!

Hail little instrument of vast salvation!

Pilchard, I ween, a most soul-saving fish,

On which the Catholics in Lent are *cramm'd*;

Who, had they not, poor souls, this lucky dish,

Would *flesh* eat, and be consequently *damn'd*.

Pilchards! whose bodies yield the fragrant oil,
And make the London lamps at midnight smile;
Which lamps wide-spreading salutary light,
Beam on the wandering beauties of the night,
And show each gentle youth their cheek's deep roses,
And tell him whether they have eyes and noses.

Hail Mousehole! birth-place of old Doll Pentraeth,*

The last who jabber'd Cornish—so says Daines,

Who bat-like haunted ruins, lane, and heath,

With Will o' Wisp, to brighten up his brains.

Daines! who a thousand miles unwearied toils

For bones, brass farthings, ashes, and old pots,

To prove that folks of old, like us, were made

With heads, eyes, hands, and toes, to drive a trade.

* "A very old woman of Mousehole, supposed (falsely however) to have been the *last* who spoke the Cornish language. The honourable Antiquarian, Daines Barrington, Esq. journeyed, some years since, from London to the Land's-end, to converse with this wrinkled, yet delicious *morceau*. He entered Mousehole in a kind of triumph, and peeping into her hut, exclaimed, with all the fire of an enraptured lover, in the language of the famous Greek philosopher,—EUREKA! The couple kissed—Doll soon after gabbled—Daines listened with admiration—committed her speeches to paper, not venturing to trust his memo-ry with *so much treasure*. The transaction was announced to the Society—the Journals were *enriched* with their Dialogues—the old Lady's picture was ordered to be taken by the most eminent Artist, and the honourable Member to be publicly thanked for the DISCOVERY!" So saith Peter.

himself could talk in English; and that Bodener died about the year 1794, at a very advanced age, leaving two sons, who knew not enough of the Cornish to converse in it.* Here, we might imagine, that we had pursued the Cornish language almost to its last retreat, and there seen it exhausted and languishing, in the moment almost of expiration. And such, probably, would have been the case, had Mousehole been its sole place of refuge. But Dr. Pryce, in his Preface to his Cornish Grammar and Vocabulary, expressly told us, in 1790, that the vulgar Cornish was then spoken at the extremities of the county. † Yet I do not believe, that there now exist two people who can converse, for any continuance, in the Cornish, whether "ancient or modern."

Whilst

* Old Dolly had no family.

† In April, 1790, this Preface was sent me in MS. by a friend of the printer, with a note, requesting the revival of the first seven or eight paragraphs. "Among other discoveries (says this gentleman) Dr. Pryce has found such words as few men, beside himself, have ever seen." This is true: and the correction of the MS. was impracticable. But the preface in question, contains much amusing matter. It is as follows:

"I own it may appear unnecessary to the learned, at this period, to attempt an investigation of the high antiquity of the British language, of which the Cornish is most incontestably a very pure dialect. The subject hath been already successfully treated by many diligent and able writers, to the entire satisfaction of those who delight in researches of this kind. Yet, it must be acknowledged, that a local inquiry and disquisition into the antiquity of our Cornish-British language has not been so particularly attended to as it deserves. And as the discovery of an original language is the first and leading step to the progressional examination of all other antiquities of a country, it follows of course, that the oldest tongue ought to be studied and understood previously to our entering upon the remains and records of less remote ages. On this consideration I am inclined to believe, that a work of this tendency will be very acceptable, both to the Antiquarian and the Philologist; especially as I can safely assert, that the old Cornish-British, which is here distinguished very precisely from the modern Cornish dialect, is the most pure and nearest the original of any speech now used in Armonica, or the northern provinces of France, Great Britain, and Ireland. The Chaldean, Syriac, Egyptian, Arabic, Phenician, Celtic, Gaulish, Welsh, and Cornish languages are all derived from the original Hebrew tongue; and in their descent one from the other, in travelling from the East to the West, have branched themselves into so many different dialects from one and the same root. The Hebrew and Chaldee are very nearly the same; and the Syriac is next to the latter. The former flourished from the beginning of the world to the Babylonish captivity, 2400 years: But in our Saviour's time, the Jews spoke the Syriac language, and Christ and his Apostles conversed in it. As from the Hebrews to the Canaanites or Phenicians, so from the Phenicians to the Greeks came letters and arts: and accordingly, from the Phenician character, the Greeks appear to have composed their letters, and the Latins progressively from the Greeks. So likewise, our ancient and true Cornish appears to be mostly derived from the Greek and old Latin tongues, as it participates much of their cadence and softness, with less of the guttural harshness peculiar to the Hebrew and Chaldee. This is the more easily accounted for, as the Phenicians, about the time of the Trojan war, first discovered the Scilly islands, and the western shores of Cornwall; with the natives of which they traded for tin, and sold it to the Greeks. The language at that time spoken in other parts of this island, having travelled across a vast continent, was compounded and impure; and therefore we may boldly infer, that the superior purity of the ancient Cornish is chiefly to be ascribed to its genuine introduction from the shores of Greece and Sidon. It is affirmed by writers, that the inland parts of our island were first planted from the German continent, about eight hundred years after the flood, and not from the Gauls: and indeed it is very possible that the body of the south-western part of the island was peopled from the Belgic and Gaulish countries, both on account of their propinquity to our opposite coasts and inlets of safety. Nevertheless, our dialect in Cornwall must certainly have obtained that purity, for which it is celebrated, from its immediate introduction by the Phenician navigators; especially as the character and orthography are so greatly softened, and the language is divested of that rough guttural pronunciation, which is retained to this time by the Cambro-Britons. In fact, the Cornish and the Armonic dialects are the most nearly allied in character, orthography, and sound, of any two of the British dialects. The Welsh, Irish, and Erse differ from each other greatly; and the two latter differ from the Cornish and Gaulish very much. Indeed the Welsh is closely related to us, and would appear more so, if it were deprived of those numerous combinations of consonants, with which it is, to us, perplexed and entangled. We may easily account for the similarity existing between the Cornish and Armonic-British; for the coasts of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy, are opposite to the shores of Cornwall, Devon, &c. so that the first commercial discoverers of those lands, in their sailing up the British Channel, had equal opportunities of communicating their Grecian and Roman dialects of the Syriac root. This is evidenced by the colloquial resemblance to this day subsisting between the Cornish on the south-western margin of the county, and their opposite neighbours at Morlaix, and other parts of Bass Bretagne, where the low French and the Cornish seem almost one and the same dialect. If I had not been otherwise well apprized of this fact, yet my opinion would have been confirmed by what I have heard from a very old man, now living at Mousehole, near Penzance, who, I believe, is, at this time, the only person capable of holding half an hour's conversation on common subjects in the Cornish tongue. He tells me, that above threescore years ago, being at Morlaix on board a smuggling cutter, and the only time he was ever there, he was ordered on shore, with another young man, to buy some greens, and not knowing

Whilst the original tongue of Cornwall was gradually losing ground, it appears that the language of England was in danger from the Continent. And, in the reign of Edward the Third, the French was so universally adopted, that, in 1362, the Parliament at Westminster, perceiving the necessity of legal interposition, resolved and ordered, that lawyers should plead their causes in English,

knowing a word of French; as he thought, he was much surprised to find, that he understood a great part of the conversation of some boys at play in the street; and upon further inquiry, he found that he could make known all his wants in Cornish, and be better understood than he could be at home, when he used that dialect. I am well satisfied of the fact, as he is quite an illiterate man, and could have neither the temptation nor the ingenuity to invent a story so useless to himself. So many centuries having elapsed since the ancient and true dialect hath been spoken, it is now become altogether obsolete, if not totally dead: I have therefore made a distinction between the ancient and modern Cornish in some pieces, such as the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Proper Names of Places, &c. as more notorious and useful for critical inspection: and in the Vocabulary throughout, I have sedulously preferred and extracted from the MSS. which I have collected, all the ancient Cornish I could find in them, divested of Saxon words with Cornish accents and terminations, imposed by oral and illiterate tradition. The old British language being superseded by the adoption and general cultivation of the Teutonic or Saxon tongue, in process of time became unintelligible and useless in the body and bulk of this island, whence it was driven to the borders and extremities, such as Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, where it still maintains a reverence and footing among the respective inhabitants, in the dress of differing dialects. Indeed, the veneration in which it is held in Wales is sufficiently shewn by the preservation of it among the natives; many thousands of the peasantry scarcely knowing how to make themselves understood, in the Saxon or English. To such a height of enthusiasm, is it revered by many of the inland inhabitants, that they hold all other speech in the utmost contempt; preferring their own predilection with the most stubborn perverseness, and shunning in the most contumacious manner every sort of interlocation and communion with any other tongue, till overcome by the pressure of their necessities, and the unavoidable intercourse of mankind in trade and business. Had the Cornish been equally pertinacious with them, we should not have reasons to lament the loss of our native language, the many ages which it has been obliterated among us; but such has been the neglect of our ancestors, and the depredation of time, that our primitive speech was nearly annihilated before the art of printing could perpetuate the memory of it to their posterity. So habitually inattentive were they, that many years after the discovery of printing, they never adverted to its preservation in MSS. so that the only MS. extant, was that found in the Cotton Library, now about 800 years old, from which time no other MS. appears, till about the fifteenth century, when we meet with one, which exhibits three Ordinalia or Interludes taken from Holy Writ; 1. *De origine mundi*; 2. *Of the passion of our Lord*; 3. *Of the Resurrection*. The originals of these are all in the Bodleian Library; as likewise one Ordinalia, Of the creation of the world and the deluge, by William Jordan, of Hellaston, anno 1611. The 5th and last book is a poem, entitled Mount Calvary, On the passion and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour. This MS. written on vellum, was given by Mr. Ansies, Garter King at Arms, to Mr. Lhuyd; but when or by what author it was written is wholly uncertain; though this copy, by the hand writing, may also be attributed to the fifteenth century. The late Rev. Dr. William Borlase, my learned friend and relation, received a copy of this poem (which is the best of the whole in the Cornish tongue) from the Rev. Dr. Lytelton, Dean of Exeter, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; which was written under the direction of Mr. Scawen, of Molinick, who says, "That he had long had a proposal and a desire for the recovery of our primitive tongue; and that at the last assizes, 1678, that he was able to be in at Lanceson to perform his duty to his king and country, there in the Judge's chambers happened some speech to be of things memorable in Cornwall, and particularly concerning the ancient Cornish tongue; for the loss or decay whereof Sir Francis North, then Lord Chief Justice, afterwards Lord Keeper, seemed to be concerned; blaming us all then present: enquiring also whether there were any thing written in it now remaining. I told his Lordship, I had an old Cornish piece long in my keeping; viz. The passion of Christ described in Cornish heroic metre. His Lordship was earnest for a sight of it. This, spoken by such a person, a stranger to our country, (and I having thereupon promised it to him, at his next coming in circuit) it put me into more serious thoughts concerning it than formerly. Accordingly I prepared it with some additions thereon, as well as I could, (without help of fit books, and men living, and good associates by me) but then by reason of grievous infirmities grown upon me, in the mean time, expressed by syncope and other distempers, I was not able to present it to his Lordship as I intended; together with the discourse which takes its rise from the aforementioned conference in 1678, since which time it hath layen upon my hands. I do not know any Cornish writing else extant, and this hath been a long time reserved by me as a precious relict." How ancient it is may be in part guessed at, but not clearly made out by demonstration. But as to the speech itself preserved in this writing, it is such as the common speakers of the Cornish now used here, and in Wales, and Armorica, do not understand it; nor any but such as will be studious in it: no more, than the common speakers of the vulgar tongue of the Greeks do at this day Homer's Iliads. Words of one another, it is true, all those three sorts of people do understand alternately; not all, but mostly such as are radical. Colloquies of one another they do not enjoy, nor distinguish the several dialects; and least of all do our common speakers understand this MS. but such of them as, upon study, come to the knowledge of it, commend the elegance thereof extremely. If I should say, that these endeavours of mine, would be totally useful and successful to the recovery of the speech, as ill qualified as I am, I know well it must be thought more vain and censurable in me, now at eighty-four, than in Tully to attempt the Greek tongue at sixty years. For me, it will suffice me if I do but, *hoc digito monstrare viam*."—Unfortunately this was the case; for in the

* By this it appears, that Mr. Scawen had never seen the plays before-mentioned.

English, and that schoolmasters should teach their scholars to construe their lessons in English. The Anglosaxon, then, was giving way to the French: and the Cornish was receding before the corrupted Anglosaxon. But this language of the Eastern Islanders, though forced upon us in common discourse, and at length indeed as a written language, was not allowed to supersede the Cornish

the same year, that worthy old gentleman departed this life, and left his papers on our subject in a very disordered condition together with several others on Stannary business, he being also Vice-Warden of the Stannaries many years before his death. Here a pause succeeds to any further inquiries into our subject for more than twenty years, when Mr. Lhuyd, coming into Cornwall professedly on this business, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Keigwin, Mr. Gwavas, and several other Cornish gentlemen, were very solicitous to promote his success, by all the assistance in their power, which was not inconsiderable, as from a strong prepossession in favour of their native language, they were exceedingly zealous in the cause, and diligent in their endeavours to restore this object of their veneration to its former honours. Accordingly we find in the correspondence of Mr. Lhuyd and Mr. Tonkin, about the commencement of the present century, that Mr. Lhuyd had gone great lengths towards the formation of a Cornish-English Vocabulary, as he says, at the end of his Cornish Grammar, p. 253.—That looking over the sheets of his said Grammar, he must recall the promise made in his preface, p. 222, of a Cornish-English Vocabulary, there being no room for it in that volume of Glossography, and therefore must defer it till the next. Mr. Lhuyd's death about the year 1709 frustrated his good intention, which must have been the greatest loss to this pursuit that it ever had, or ever will meet with, on account of his profound learning and singular attachment to the recovery of our primitive language. In his hands, particularly fitted as he was for the undertaking, and supplied with every essential article of erudition from surrounding libraries, not only the recovery of this dialect would have been effected, but it would have been adorned with every elegance and improvement, from the unceasing labours of such a consummate philologist.—Soon after the death of Mr. Lhuyd, all his MS. collections were surrendered to the custody of Sir Thomas Sebright, who died in 1776. His heir being a minor of tender years, and the trustees unmindful of such things as were not obviously and immediately connected with the benefit of their charge, those collections were eventually buried, and lost to all future publick inspection. Here I should observe also that about the 15th year of this century, the publick expectation was turned towards Mr. Hals, of Fenton Gymys, who professed a warm affection for the dialect of his country, and took uncommon pains to heap together a mass of words which he entitled *Lbadymer ay Kernow*, or the Cornish Interpreter; which I discovered, some years since, by certain notices found among Mr. Tonkin's writings, to be in the custody of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Tremayne, on my application, found the MS. and lent it to me for a considerable time. Mr. Hals's *Lbadymer* is a most strange hodge-podge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and British words, confusedly heaped together, and in such a manner as not only to shew his want of method, but also to expose his great deficiency in those learned languages, which he lugged in to support and illustrate his etymology; it being common with him to write *Tempore regnum Augustus; astium furvius, &c.* Indeed all his knowledge of those languages appears to have been derived from some books, with which he was furnished by his first wife, the widow of one Code, a schoolmaster of St. Wenn. However, as this farrago contained some intelligence not unworthy my notice, I took particular care to select all that was valuable and proper for my purpose.

About the time of Mr. Lhuyd's demise, Messrs. Tonkin, Keigwin, and Gwavas, with other associates, kept up a correspondence in their native tongue, as well as they could, by collecting all the mottoes, proverbs, and idioms, on which they could lay their hands. In this collection Mr. Tonkin took the lead, being determined to publish a Cornish Word-book in his then proposed History and Antiquities of Cornwall illustrated, in three volumes, quarto. But being a person of a desultory turn, and meeting with many vexations and difficulties in the world, he died before he had completed the work. He left, indeed, a large mass of MS. books, but they were thrown together without any sort of order or connection. Had this gentleman been as happy and steady in his disposition, as he was distinguished by his learning and genius, his abilities would have ensured applause far superior to the coldness of simple approbation. Mr. Tonkin was assisted in his undertaking by the critical knowledge and industry of William Gwavas, Esq. who was indefatigable in collecting and ascertaining words for his use and arrangement. Mr. Martin Keigwin likewise, and his son, Mr. John Keigwin, both inhabitants of the little fishing village of Mousehole, and who had sucked in the broken dialect with their milk, were ready, upon all occasions, to clear up any doubts that might arise, and were generally fortunate in removing those difficulties which embarrassed the other gentlemen. The result of this coalition was an alphabetical arrangement of words; not, however, in the manner of the Vocabulary found in the Cotton Library, which is exceedingly devious and irregular, being written throughout in continued lines, without any respect to order and verbal distribution.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Tonkin, this collection must have lain some time subject to the caprice of his descendants, who were illiterate women, and was therefore liable to much loss and mutilation, till it was taken into the protection of the late Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhidden, Esq. in whose celebrated library it met with a safe asylum.—It was afterwards taken thence, and committed to my trust, by favour of the late John Quicke, Esq. who married the relict of Mr. Hoblyn, and who, with reiterated expressions of his wish to see it warmed into life, consigned it to my care for correction, additions, and publication; to which end I pledged my diligence and application, with whatever assistance I could procure from the MSS. before-mentioned, together with some detached papers from Mrs. Vcal, the daughter of Mr. Gwavas; from Mrs. Mary Ustick, the widow of the Rev. Henry Ustick, of Breage; and from the papers of Mr. John Bosons, of Newlyn. I also applied to Miss Foss, the representative of her grandfather, Thomas Tonkin, Esq. for the use of his other MSS. to which I had access, and from which I extracted all that I could find valuable in that rich mass of indigested materials. The manuscript ground-work of my undertaking being thus acknowledged, I must also confess my implicit submission to the works of

Cornish names of persons, much less of places. It is curious to observe the contest between the Cornish and the Saxon, in the vicinities of our eastern boundary. On the Tamar, many names of places are half Saxon and half Cornish. With respect to the English, as spoken in Cornwall, Carew informs us, that in his time it was "good and pure."* Bishop Gibson, in regard to the Cornish people, says, "Their language is the English; and (which is something surprising) observed by travellers to be more pure and refined than that of their neighbours of Devon and Somerset. The most probable reason whereof seems to be this, that English is to them an introduced, not an original language; and those who brought it in were the gentry and merchants, who imitated the dialect of the court, which is the most nice and accurate."† Tonkin was decidedly of opinion, that the purest English was spoken in Truro, and some of the midland towns. At present, I think, if we include the higher and lower orders, the inhabitants of Meneg have in purity and grammatical propriety of language the advantage over all the rest of Cornwall.‡ To discriminate between the English of the superior orders and the lower classes; "for the better sort, even they (says Tonkin) sing out their words."§ The vulgar of Cornwall, in general, have many

of Mr. Lhuyd and of the late Dr. William Borlase, who, in the interval beswixt the death of Mr. Tonkin, and his papers being delivered into my custody, published, at the end of his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, an epitomised Vocabulary, which has furnished a few useful additions to my larger collection. It is likewise with singular satisfaction that I acknowledge my obligations to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Ruan Langhorne, for his communications, and his criticisms on the British language; a gentleman, whose warm defence of our ancient tongue deserves the grateful applause of his country. My Vocabulary consists of several thousand words. The whole of the Cotton Vocabulary is inserted. I wish it had been within the compass of my knowledge to have rendered the Vocabulary perfect; but the scanty materials I had to consult, rendered every hope of that kind abortive: for, according to the best information I have been able to procure, there are no other Cornish MSS. to be met with any where, beside those I have already mentioned. As for the vulgar Cornish now spoken, it is so confined to the extremest corner of the county, and those ancient persons who still pretend to jabber it, are even there so few; the speech itself is so corrupted; and the people too, for the most part, are so illiterate; that I cannot but wonder at my patience, and assume some merit to myself, for my singular industry, in collecting the words which I have accumulated from oral intelligence; especially, as hardly any of the persons, whom I have consulted, could give a tolerable account of the orthography, much less of the etymology, or derivation of those words, which they use; for they often join, or rather run, two or three words together, making but one of them all; though their pronunciation is generally correct:—As, for instance, "Merastadu;" which they pronounce in one breath, as if it were a single word: whereas it is a contraction of four, "Meor'ras tha Dew;" *Many thanks to God*; anciently written, "Maur gras tha Deu;" and, "Merastawhy," *Many thanks to you*; a contraction of "Maur'ras tha why."

* Carew had a taste for the English tongue, however attached to the Cornish. His *Essay on the English language*, addressed to Camden, (and published at the end of his *Cornwall*, and among *Camden's Remains*) evinces his opinion of its excellence.

† "Their neat way of living and housewifery, upon which the Cornish justly value themselves above their neighbours, does possibly proceed from the same cause." *Gibson's Camden*, fol. 16.

‡ The people of Meneg have few provincialities: and these few are rather obsolete English than Cornish;—such as *rear* for *early*;—Milton and Shakspeare. *Commercing* for *conversing*, ("Looks *commercing* with the skies."—Milton.) *Ting* the fire. ("Tine the fierce lightning."—Milton.) *I censure*, for *I am of opinion*.—Carew and Shakspeare. So that the English of Meneg seems to differ only from the common English as being enriched with elegant classic expressions. Had I been situated any where else in Cornwall, my Provincial Glossary would have been more complete. The people of Constantine have the character of speaking remarkably *fine*. They look down with contempt on the Menecanites, calling them the *down-a-longs*. They mince their words, it is true; but speak not so correctly as the Helfordians and others on this side of the harbour.

§ In Devon, people (of the first education, I had almost said) are marked by a peculiarity more disagreeable than the Cornish cant. It is a certain affectation of smoothness very apparent in such words as *moon*, *span*, pronounced *moon*, *span*.

many provincialities, in common with the Devonian vulgar.* But they have numerous words unknown to the Devonians. And they differ greatly from each other in their words and phrases; a circumstance which arises from local situation, or from diversities of employment. Not to descend to minute distinctions, I shall mention only the farmer and the miner as marked by dialects peculiar to themselves. Whilst farmers, day-labourers, and husbandmen, have their own modes of conversing, the miners use a great variety of expressions, which are confined to the mining districts of the county. Among the mining parishes, Breage, I think, is the most remarkable: it is singular for its *broad-mouthed* dialect, or rather utterance: for the same words which I have heard in St. Agnes and Piran-zabulo, have a very different effect in Breage, owing to a full and hoarse enunciation, and a sort of guttural harshness. †

* In the tract between Topsham and Honiton, and, I think, all along the sea-coast from Topsham to the borders of Dorsetshire, they express the first person present, singular, and all the plurals of verbs in that tense as the third person singular, though connected with their proper pronouns. Of the Devonian dialect on the borders of Exmoor, "The Exmoor Scold" is a striking specimen. The natives of the Southams greatly differ in their phraseology and pronunciation from those of the North of Devon. They have more of the Cornish, than the Exmoorian, in their language and conversation.

† I should here introduce a Provincial Glossary, or Vocabulary; but my collection of words is too long for a note. As a complete specimen, however, of the Cornish provincial dialect, I shall print two Cornish Eclogues that have been long circulated in MS. through the West of Cornwall. I have seen several other pieces of the same description; but (like most imitations with respect to their originals) they fall very short of the following, in spirit and humour, and characteristic propriety.

CORNISH DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO OLD MEN.

JOB MUNGLAR.

Lord! uncle Jan 'Trudle dost a hire the news
How belike we shall stompey in tumberen shoes?
For the Franchmen and Spangars be coaming they say
For to carry us ale from ould Ingiant away!

JAN TRUDLE.

Hould tha toang, tha' great Toatedum patrick of Newlyn's,
What becase the ould weemen be dwaling and druling,
And fright'ning one tother with goblins and goastes,
And a squaling "The Franchmen be got 'pon the coastes!"
Shoar thee beca'n'n sich a whit-liver'd soft-bak'd Timdoodle,
As to think they'll titch ground this'm side of the poodle.
Noa—drat'em! they weant bring thick noashjon to bear,
While there's bould Coarnish curridge to give 'em a cheer.
And trust me, Job Munglar, I'll weage my ould hat!
They have too much of slydom to venture 'pon that.
Besides, ef they shud, as a body may saey,
Dust a think that we'd let 'em goa deancing away?
Noa—Fath! thof I stand here so ould as thy vaather,
And thee and thy bastards ale reckon'd together;
Thof I'm laame in my click-hand, and blind 'pon one eye,
Yet by Gambers! Jan Trudle, woudscoarn to fight shy,
Or stand gogling for gapes, like an owl at an eagle,
Or yowling just ain like a Janny Tregeagle!
Noa—dest hire tha! Job Munglar, cheeld veane! dest a hire?
There's noa mortal can saey I'm afear'd to stand fire:
And thee knowst ef for sartan, as how, and so be,
When the marchants wor sheppin the bearle, dest see,
And we run'd off to Padsta to neck their purceedings;
Ded I mind the rat-act-man and 'es readings?
Noa, I caled out the Hubbar—soa hard as I cud,
And cried, stand to et boys for bearle or blood!

And when ale the soadgers ded loady their guns,
I made the purpoashals to doust 'am weth stoans.
Soa we cobb'd et awaey jest like lyants and tygars,
'Till we made am at laste fale a snapping the triggers.
And drat me! Job Munglar! I'm bould for to saey
That I steev'd down three rud-coats so ded as a dracy.
But I scorn to stand speeching braggashans and soa,
As ale round the Bal here do very well knowa.
Yet in case, ef so be, as the Papishes coame,
For to roust us ale out from our houzen and hoam,
I'll be cut up in slivers for meat for the crows,
Ef I doant slam this tamlyn souse into their joaws.
Thof I've ben ever sence that I noozled the nepple,
Dunk as pitch a won side, and a hafe of a crapple;
Yet I've heart's-blood slivers enow if we chance to fale too't,
For to murder five Franch and a Spanjar to boot!
But et es noa moer likely to coam unto pass,
Than thick moyle to fale talkcing like Balamses as!

JOB MUNGLAR.

Well! that may be thickey supposshals of thine,
But fath! 'tis noa mazedish condudle of mine!
Noa—soa sartan as thickey there place es Kearn Braey,
The Franchmen be coaming to car as awaey.
They've five hundred great sheps, and a mashes of men,
And sich powars of cannans, as never was sen!
But the worstest of ale, (sez a man cum'd from Famuth)
They have swared to burn ale from Tol Ped'n to Plamuth;
And to force ale the people, boath Christians and Jews,
For to live upon gamkins and pagetepoos;
And moar too than thickey, they'll hitch in a roap
Every soul that weant pray to the Devel and Posp!

Thof

Thof I beant quite soa rich like in cuyn as a squire,
 Yet I've soam litle cobahans, Jan Trudle! dedst hire?
 Soa for doubting, cheeld looky! I've steev'd at oak farm,
 And 'fast bind et, fast find et, weant do one noa harm.
 Soa for doubting cheeld vean! (as I tould tha afoar)
 I've a squadg'd et down ninety good fathums and moar,
 In a drang, where Ould Scratch, ef ha ever inclin'd et,
 Mightaclaun ale bes claws off afoar he wud find et.
 For the outlandish Pagans, in caze they do landey,
 'Will go drifting for cuyn, like excise-men for brandey;
 But ef ever they smill out the pleace where I've poat et,
 May my corps like a pelchard be saleted and goated!

JAN TRUDLE.

Why then zounds! let em coom, ef soo be they've a mind!
 Thee hast shanks for to skyce with thy fardle behind.

Thee macyst scam wi' the wemmen and cheldren, thee
 goose!

And the oather gret gaukums that take the same coose:
 But letale the * big thunder-bolts up in the clouds
 Tumble down 'pon my body, and squat am to jouds,
 May I broyl like grain-tn in a blowing-houze fire,
 Tell I'm rud as the smith makes the pieces of ire;
 Ef I weant be shud ded afoar enny soup-meagar
 Shall slavify me like a blackey-moor negar,
 And make me ate quilkins and pagetepooes,
 And woorship the Devel and wear oaden shoes! †
 Noa fath! by the sperit, and soal of my body,
 I'd rather be toarn'd to a hoddymandoddy!
 Doant stand tha' great Lutterpooch! chowing the thumb,
 For they'll get a mayn dousting whenever they coam!

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN GRACEY PENROSE AND MALLY TREVISKY.

GRACEY.

Fath and trath then I b'leve in ten parishes round,
 Sichey roage, sichey vellan, es not to be found!

MALLY.

Whots the fussing un Gracey long wetha, cheel vean?

GRACEY.

A fussing aketha, od splot es ould brain,—
 Our Martin's com hum cheeld so drunk as a beast,
 So cross as the gallish from Perranzan veast,
 A kicking, a tottering, a cussing, and swearing,
 So hard as the stomacs a tarving and tearing.

MALLY.

Never mind et un Gracey,—cheeld put en to bed:
 Aal slepe ale the lickar away from hes head.

GRACEY.

I wudden go neast an to fang the king's crown;
 For a swears ef I speke t'un, aal cleave my skull down.
 Thee never in aal thy born days, fath and shoar,
 Dedst behould sichey maze gerry patrick afoar;
 Why a scatt all to midjans and jouds for the nons,
 A cloam buzza of scale milk about on the scones;
 And a catch'd upa shoul for to steave ma outright,
 But I run'd away ready to fainty for fright.
 Do tell ma, un Mally! what shall I do by an—
 For zountikins! death! I'm affeard to go nigh an.

MALLY.

I know what I'd gee'a, ef sa bec 'twere my caze:
 I'd scat the ould chacks an, I'd trem an, un Gracey!

GRACEY.

I'm affeard a ma life to go nigh the ould vellan;
 Else, please fathar, I bleve I should perfectly kill an.
 But I'll never no more, be so bald and abus'd:
 My arms here like bazam, the roage have abruis'd!

I made for hes supper a muggetty pye;
 But a shant clunk a croom ate, I wish a may die!

MALLY.

I tould thee afore that the job was adone,
 That theedst come to repent ate so sure as a gun
 But thee wusent hark to me, for doubting for why,
 Becase thee didst know en much better than I.
 But I know'd the trem aan before thee hads got an,
 And tould thee a masches of stories about an.
 But thee answered so toytish, and skrink'd up tha noze,
 A giasing 'twas gret stramming lyes I suppoze.
 There's one of his pranks I shall always remember,
 ('I will be dree years agon come the ighth of November,)
 I'd two purty young mabyers as eyes cou'd behould,
 So fat as the butter just teen weeks ould;
 They were picking about in the town-place for meat,
 So I hove down some pellase among men to eat,
 When who but your man come a tottering along,
 So drunk that I thoft he wud fale in the dung:
 A left fale hes hobban-bag jest by the door,
 So I caal'd to the man as one would to be sure:
 Says I 'Martin! dust hire, cheeld? come take up the bag,'
 "Arra, (sezza) for what art a scaling me, dog?"
 And run'd forth towards me, nar better nar wouse,
 Nact the mabyers both stef with a gret more of fusse.
 Like anow ef I eadnt got hastey's away,
 He'd adone as a ded by Jan Rose t'other day;
 When a got in hes tantrums, a wilful ould devil,
 And slam'd the poor man in the head with a kebbal.

GRACEY.

When the cyder is run'd away every drap,
 'Tis too late to be thinkene of plugging the tap:
 And marriage must go as the Loard doth ordain:
 Yet if I'd know'd the coose aan, un Mally, cheel vean!
 I'd know'd the coose aan but nine weeks ago,
 I'd never ha had the ould vellan, I know.
 But a vow'd and a sword that ef I'd be hes wife,
 I never should want all the days of my life.

* At pater omnipotens adigat me falmine ad umbras, Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam, &c. &c.

† This was nearly the language of our learned countryman, Mr. Moyle, in "A Charge to the Grand Jury at Lezhard, April, 1706." "If France (says he) prevails in this war, we shall be dragoned into idolatry, slavery, and wooden shoes."—See Moyle's works, Vol. I. p. 163.

And

And a broft me a nakin and corn-save from Preen—
In ma conscience thoft I, I shall live like a queen!
But tes plagy provoking; adspiet hes ould head!
To be pooted and slopt so! I wish a were dead!

Why a spent half hes fangings last Saturday night s—
Like anow, by this time, tes gone every doot,
But I'll tame the ould deval more et es long—
Ef I caant we ma vister, I will wa ma tonge!

I recollect a few lines of a Dialogue between two young Men.

* * * * *
"We could hardly scronge room for to stond in the fair,
A man in a spicketie jacket was there;
A tould sich a story, as never was heerd,
About an ould codger that had a gray beard;

* * * * *
And how that a hos once mistook en for haye,
And had like to have snapp'd ale the chacks an away.

As a specimen of the Devonian dialect on the borders of Somerset, I shall exhibit "The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship." Of this, several editions were published by Brice: and, to the seventh, by Brice and Thorn, was added, by another hand, a Vocabulary; the whole of which curious collection of words I have interwoven in my Provincial Glossary. In the Exmoor Scolding, many words are Somerset rather than Devon; some are wholly out of use in the neighbourhood of the moor itself; and others are used in a considerable part of the county.

AN EXMOOR SCOLDING.

Thomasin. Lock! *Wilmot*, vor why vor ded'st roily zo upon ma up to *Challacomb Rowl*?—Ees dedent thenk ha had'n a be zich a Labb o' tha Toogoe.—What a Vengeance! wart betwaited, or wart tha baggaged;—or hadst tha took a shord, or paddled?

Wilmot. I roily upon tha, ya gurt, thonging, banging, muxy Drawbrech?—Noa, 'twas thee roilst upon me up to *Daraty Frogwill*; Upziuing, whan tha *vung'st*, (and to be hang'd to tha!) to *Rabbin*.—'Shou'd zem tha wart zeck arter Me-at and Me-al.—And zo tha merst, by ort es know, wey guttering; as gutter tha wuit whan tha cam'st to good Tackling.—But zome zed *Sboor and sboor* tha ded'st bet make wise, no see nif tha young *Josy Heaff-field* wou'd come to slack thy *Boddize* and *whare a wou'd be O vore or no*.—Bet 'twas thy old Disyease, Chun.

Thomasin. Hey go! What Disyease dest me-an, ya gurt dugged-teal'd swapping, rousling Blowze? Ya gurt Roile, tell ma. Tell ma, a zey, what Disyease dest me-an?—Ad! chell ream my Heart to tha avore Ise let tha tipped.—Chell tack en out wi' tha to tha true Ben fath! Tell ma, a zey, what Disyease dest me-an that tha zest cham a troubled wey?

Wilmot. Why; ya purting, tachy, sterling, jowering, prinking, mincing Thing, chell tell tha what Disyease. Is ded'n, me-an the Bone-shave*, ner the Hearigun, ner the Allernbaich that tha hadst in thy Niddick. 'Tes better twar: Vor than Ounst *Annis Moreman* cou'd ha' blessed vore, and net ha pomster'd about et, as Moather ded.

Thomasin. What Disyease than, ya gurt Haggage?

Wilmot. Why, e'er zince tha wart Twonty, ay *Zawnteen*, and avore, tha hast a be' troubled wey the *Deuil* wetch tha.

Thomasin. What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed Meazle? Dist hire ma? Tha call'st ma sterling Roil now-recert.—How dedat Thee sterlice upon the Zess last Harest wey the young *Dick Frogwill*, whan *George Fuzz* putch'd?—He told ma the whole *Fump o' th' Bencze*.

Wilmot. O! the very Vengeance tear tha!—Dest thee tell me o' *Dick Frogwill*?—Why thee art in a Ninniwatch e'cry other Torn, nif zo be tha dest bet zet Zeert in *Harry Fursdon*.

Thomasin. How! ya gurt chounting, grumblung, glumping, zower-zapped, yerring, Trash!

Wilmot. Don't tell me o glumping: Oll the Neighbourhooden knowth thee to be a weaking, blazing, tiltish Hussey.

Thomasin. And thee art a crewnting, querking, heavy, dugged-yess, chockling Baggage.

Wilmot. Net zo chockling, ner it zo crewnting, as thee art, a colting Hobby-horse!—Nif tha dest bet go down into the Paddick, to stroak the Kce, thee wut come oll a gerred, and oll borry zo vurs tha art a vorked; ya gerred-tealed, panking, hewstring Mea-zel!—Thee art a lick a skitish Sure jest a yooked. Tha woulst bost any keendest Theng, tha are so vore-recert nif Vauther dedn't ha-ape tha.

Thomasin. Ay, ay! *Kester Moreman* would ha be hove up, nif zo be a had a had tha; a toeling, wambling, zlottering, zart-and-vair yheastool.

Wilmot. Ay, and zo wou'd tha young *George Fuzz*, mun, whan a had a had a rubbacrock, rouzeabout, platvooted, sidle mouth'd Swashbucket.—Pittha dest thenk enny Theng will e'er virece or gooddee wey zich a whatnozed, haggie-toothed stare-bason, timersome, rixy, wapper-ee'd Theng as thee art?

* The *Bone-shave* (a word perhaps no-where used or understood in Devonshire but in the neighbourhood of Exmoor) means the *Sciatica*; and the Exmoorians, when afflicted with it, use the following Charm to be freed from it:—"The patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water; and must have the following words repeated over him, viz.

"Bone-shave right;

"Bone-shave straight;

"As the water runs by the *stave*,

"Good for Bone-shave."

They are not to be persuaded, but that this ridiculous form of words seldom fails to give them a perfect cure.

Thomasin.

Thomasin. Dest hire ma? Oll the Crime o' the Country goth, that whan tha liv'st up to the Cot, tha wert the *Old Rager Hill's* Under Bed-blanket, And more 'an zo, that tha wart a chattering, raving, racing, bozzom-chuck'd, rigging, raveling, bagging Moil.

Wilnot. How! ya confounded Trapes! Tell me enny more o' *Rager Hill's* Bed-blanket, ad! chell pull the Poll o' tha; chell plim tha, chell vulch tha. Looks zee,—*Rager Hill* es as honest a Man as enny in *Challacomb*;—no Dispreise.

Thomasin. And do thee tell mee o' sterling upon the Zess, whan *George Fuzz* putch'd, chell gi' tha a Lick;—chell lay the over the Years wey the Vire-tangs. Ad! chell ting tha. Thy buzzom Chucks were pretty vutce avore tha mad'st thyzel therle, and thy Vlesh oll wangery, and thy Skin oll vlagged, with nort bet Agging, and Veaking, and Tiltishbass.

Wilnot. Bed-blanket akether! Ha! zey zich a Word more, chell cotton thy Wastecoate. Chell thong tha, chell gi' tha zich a Strat in the Chups, ya Grizzledemundy.

Thomasin. Me a Strat in the Chups? Dest hire ma? Come aneast me, chell pummel tha, chell vag tha, chell lace tha.

Wilnot. Thee lace ma? Chem a laced well-a-fine already.—Zey wone Word more, and chell bresh tha, chell tan tha, chell make thy Boddize pilmee.

Thomasin. How a Man a zed! make my Boddize pilmee? Ad! if eer tha squeakest wone Word more o' tha' Bed-blanket, chell trim tha, chell crown tha, chell vump tha.

Wilnot. Why dedst thee, than, tell me o' the Zess, or it of the Hay-pook, as the dest whiler?—Chell drub tha, chell carry thy scabbed Yeas var tha.

Thomasin. And why dest thee, than, tell me Isterday o' losing my Rewden Hat in the Rex-bush, out a whorting? And more 'an zo, that the young *Tom Fuzz* shou'd le-ave he's Codglove! Ad! zey a Word more o' the young *Tom Fuzz*, chell bate tha, chell stram tha, chell drash tha;—chell make thy Kepy hoppee, wi' thy *Flanders* Lace upon't.

Wilnot. *Flanders* Lace! What's me-an by that, ha-ah? Tell me enny more o' *Flanders* Lace, chell make thy Yead* addle. Chell up wi' ma Veeat, and gi' tha a Whisterpoop, and zich a Zwup as shall make tha veel ma, looks zee!

Thomasin. Gi' me a Zwop?—Ad chell gi' tha a Wherret, or a Zlat in the Chups,—or up wi' thy dugged Coats, and tack tha grea-sy Yess o' tha.

Wilnot. Thee tack me, ya unlify, ill-bearty, untidy Mea-zel?—*Andra* wou'd ha' had a Trub in tha, nif Vauther hadent a strat the Match.

Thomasin. How Dem! a Trub?—Go, ye rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted Snibblesnose!—Th'art olways a vustled up in an old Jump, or a Whittle, or an old Seggard, avore zitch Times as *Neckle Halse* comath about:—Than tha wut prinkeer.—Thee bast a let the Kee go zoo vor Want o' strocking. It a vore oll th'art an abomination Pinchvart vor thy own Eends.—Ay, ay! Shoort, *Wilnot*, shoort!—Zwer thy Torn, or else tha tedst net carry whome thy Pad, and meet *Neckle Halse* by tha Way.—He'll meet tha in the Vuzzy-park Coander by Cockleert, or avore, chell warndy.

Wilnot. Tell ma wone Word more o' *Neckle Halse*, chell skull tha, tha hassent a be' a skull'd zo vor wone while. Ya gurt Fusilugs! The Old *Mag Darwins* es bet a Huckmuck to tha. Zet tha about ort, why, tha dest Thengs vore-and-back, a cat-bamm'd, a vore-recrt, and vramp-shapen, like a Totle.

Thomasin. How! ya long-hanged Trapes! Ya blow-mawndger Baarge! Thee wut coal-varty a-bed avore be voor days. Th'art so deerve as a Haddick in chongy Weather. Or whan 'tes avore or a scratcht the le-ast Theng out, or whan snewth, or blunketh, or doveith, or in scatty Weather, or in a tingling Vrost, than tha art theck-listed, and ba-hang'd to tha.

Wilnot. And-thee art a lams'd in wone o' thy Yearms, and cassent zee a Sheen in thy Reart Ec.

Thomasin. Rex-bush!—Fath! tell me o' tha Rex-bush, ye tehceing Pixy!—Es marl who's more vor Rigging or Rumping, Steehopping or Ragrowtering, Giggleting or Gamboyling than the art thyzel.—Pitha, dest'nt remember whan tha com'st over tha Claim wi' the Old *Hugh Hosegood*, whan tha Wawter was by Stave, how tha vel'st in, and the Old *Hugh* drade the out by the vorked Eend, wi' thy dugged Clathers up zo vur as thy Na'el, whan tha wart just a buddled?

Wilnot. Lock! dest dwallee, or tell doil?—Pitha tell reaznable, or hold thy Popping, ya gurt Washamouth.

So ends the First Bout.

AN EXMOOR SCOLDING.—*Bout the Second.*

Wilnot. Dig hire ma; Dem? Chell ha tether Vinny wi' tha.—Tha told'st ma now-recrt, or a whiler, of Rigging and Rumping, Steehopping, and Ragrowtering, Giggleting and Gamboyling. What's me-an by that? But thee, thee wut ruckee, and squattee and doattee in the Chimly Coander lick an Axwaddle; and wi' the zame tha wut rakee up, and gookee, and tell doil, tell Dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins.—Ay, ay, poor *Andra Pursdon* wud ha' had a rignmatton Rumpstall in tha, nif tad net ha' be' strat. A wud ha' had a coad, riggeling*, parbeaking, piping Body in tha; olwey wone Glam or nether. And more an zo, there's no Direct to hot tha tell'st. Tha wut febb et heartily. Na, tha wut lee a Rope up-recrt. † Chad a most a borst my Guts wi' laughing, whan's zeed tha whiler trapesee hum from tha *Teoanna Lock*, thy Shoes oll beah—, thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy Gammerels to tha very-Hucksheens o' tha, thy Gore Coat oll a gixed, thy Head Clathing oll a foust, thy Waistcoat oll horry, and thy Pancrock a kiver'd wi' Briss and Buttons.

* Q. if this should not be *ritteling*, for *rustling*.

† To lie a rope upright, contains a pun on the word *lie*, and means the telling such a lie as implies a contradiction in itself; or what is as impossible to be true as for a rope which *lies* on the ground to stand *upright* at the same time.

Thomasin.

Thomasin. Why there zo! Bet dist net thee cheuk, ya long-hanged Trapes, that tha young *Fay Hoaff-field* wud' ha' be' plased, when ha had zitch a crowding Theng as thee art? Kart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. Zey oet to tha, why tha wut twitch up thy Teal, and drow up thy Noaze, and take Owl o', or take Pip o'. Nif won zey the le-ast Theng out, tha wut puttee a Zennet arter.

Wilms. How, Hussey! ya confounded Trash! Dist remember when tha went out in the Vuzzy-Park, in the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in the Dimmet, with the young *Humbry Hosegood*,—and how ha mulled and soulad about tha? Ha bed tha zet down;—and tha zedst tha wedst net, nif ha desent blow tha down. Zo ha blow'd, and down tha valst. Who shud be hard by (vor 'twas in the Dimmet) bet tha Square's Bealy,—and vorewey ha cry'd out that *all Windvall's belongad to's Meanser*. Wi' tha zame tha splertest away—down tha Pennet—hilter skilter—as if tha Dowl had ha' be' in the Heels o' tha.

Thomasin. Oh the Dowl splot tha! who told theeke Strammer?

Wilms. Why, 'twas thee thy own zel up to stooling o' Terra's.

Thomasin. O! a Plague confound tha! dest tha think ees ded tell't to tha, to ha' et a drode vore agen? Well, 'tes well a fine.—Es can drow vore worse Spalls than thet to thee.—Ad! es cad rep tha up.

Wilms. What a Dowl, and be hang'd to tha, canst tha drow vore to me.

Thomasin. How many times have es a hoard tha, and a zeed tha, pound Savin, to make Metcens, and Leckers, and Caucheries, and Zlotters.—'Tis good to know vor why vore.

Wilms. Oh! a Plague rat tha!—Ya mulligrub Gurgin! ya shug Meazel!—Th'art good for nort bet a Gapes-nest. A guttering hawchamouth Theng! When tha com'st to good Tackling, thee wut poochee, and hawche, and scrumpee; tha wut net look vor Lathing chell warndy; and nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et o' all up.

Thomasin. How a Man a zed! How dedst thee poochee and hawchee, and scrumpee, when tha young *Zaunder Fursdon*, and stey'd up o' all the Neert a roasting o' Tates? pritch tha vor me!—Why, than tha wut be a prilled, or a muggard, a Zennet outreert; and more an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif it be thy own Vauther. Nif tha beest a zend to Vield wi' tha Drenking, or ort, to the Voaken, where they be shooung o' Beat, handbeating, or angle-bowing, nif tha com'st ather *Rager Hosegood* tha wut lackee an overwhile avore tha com'st, and ma' be net trapezee hum avore the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, ya blow-maunger Ba-arge! Oil for palching about to hire Lees to vin-dra Voaks. When tha goast to tha melking o' tha Kee, in the Vuzzy Park, thee wut come o' a dugged, and thy Shoes o' mux, and thy Whittle o' besh—. Tha wut let tha Cream-chorn be o' berry, and lee tha Melk be bockard in buldering Weather.

Wilms. Tell me o' *Rager Hosegood*, chell make thy Kep hoppee.—Ay, ay, es marl hot to tha Vengeance tha young *Zaunder Fursdon* wud ha had a do wi' tha. nif ha had a had tha. Vor why? Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng.—Tha cortst that natted Yeo now-reert, or bet leetle rather, laping o'er the *Yoanna Lock*: (Chell tell Vauther o't zo zoon es ha comath hum vrom Angle-bowing, dont quesson't.) Hot ded tha Yoe do, when tha had'st a cort en by tha heend Legs o' en—(but vurst ha button'd;—'tes a Marl tad net a valled into tha Pancrock, as uzeth to do) but thof ha ded wiggee, and pottee, and towsee, and tervée, and loustree, and spudlee, and wriggled, and pawed, and wraxled, and twined, and rattled, and teared, vig vig, vig vig, yeet rather than tha wudst ha' enny more Champ, and Holster, and Tanbast wi' en, tha toksten, and dest wetherly boest tha Neck o' en.

Thomasin. And nif tha dedst pick Prates upon me, and tell Vauther o', chell tell a sweet Rabble-rote upon thee, looks zee. Vor when tha shudst be about the Yeaveling's Chawers, tha wut spudlee out the Yewmors, and screedle over mun. And more and zo, tha wut roily eart upon wone, and eart upon another, zet Voaks to bate, lick a gurt Baarge as tha art; and than Geffer *Radger Shervuell* he must quality't agen. When tha art zet agog, tha desent caree who tha scullect: 'Twos always thy Uze; and chem agest tha wut zo avore thy Fen. Tha hast tha very Daps o' thy old Ount *Sybbly Moreman* upazet.

Wilms. Why, ya gurt Roil, chant zo bad's thee. Thee wut ha' a Hy to enny Kessen Soul. Than tha wut chocklee and bannee, and blazee, and roundshave enny body that deth bet zey Ay to tha. Tha wudst buy tha Cot up to Town rather than thy Live, but tha hassent tha wharewey; and tha wudst kiss tha Yeas of *George Hosegood* to ha'en; but tha hassent tha Why for Ay.

Thomasin. How! ya gurt mulligrub Gurgin?

Wilms. And thee art a long hanged blowmonger Baarge vor telling me o' *Neckle Halse*, and tha Square's Bealy, and tha Zess.

Thomasin. And thee art a confounded Trash vor telling me of an Under Bed-blonket, and o' pounding Savin, and making Caucheries and Slotters wi't. Tha art a *Beagle*, Chun, pritch tha! vor another Trick. Chad et in my Meend, and zo chavé still. Bet chawnt drow et out bevore tha begens't agen, and than chell.

Wilms. Heigo! Mrs *Hi-go-shit*! A *Beagle*? and hot art thee? Tha wut drow, and hen, and slat,—slat tha Podgers, slat tha Crock, slat tha Keeve and tha Jibb, boest tha Cloam. Tha hast a most a stunned e'ery earthly Thing in the Houz. Absleutly tha art bygaged. Ay, ay, Ount *Magery* was Death tha near vor tha. Her moort ha' vet et, nif zo be tha badst net let eer totee up and down zo ort.

Thomasin. Why there low! *Bygaged*! And hot dedst thee do bet jest now-reert? Tha henst along thy Torn, tha wud'st ha borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a vung en, and pung'd en back agen. Than tha wut snappy, and than tha wut caniffice, and than tha wut bloggy.

Wilms. And hot art thee? A brocking Mungrel, a skulking Meazle!—And eet, a vore oll, good for nort bet scollee, avore tha art a boazed that tha cast scarce yeppey. Petha, dest think enny Theng will gooddee or vittee wi' enny zich a Trub es thee art,—tha dest net caree tozey thy Fracers?—bet—wut strammee, and fibbee, and blazee, and bannee: And more an zo, wut colie and rigece wi' enny Trolubber that comath ather tha. And when tha dest zey mun, 'tis bet whilst tha art scrubbing, bewasting, and ritling abed. And, nif, by gurt Hap tha dest zey mun at oll, thy Marrabones shan't kneecle,—thof tha cast ruckee

ruckee well a fine.—'Tis a Marl if e'er tha comst to Hewn only to zey men; zence tha ne'er zest men, chell warndy, but whan tha art half aslape, half-dozzy, or scrubbing o' thy scabbed Yess, whan tha art a coal-varting abed, ya gurt Lollipop! —Tha hasn't tha Sense to stile thy own Dressing. Vor why, zet wel et arter tha, ether antlebeer lick tha Doorns of a Door, or wotherway twel zet e-long or a weewow, or oll a puckering. Tha zedst twos squelstring and whot while'er. Ad! tha wur be mickled and a steeved wi' tha Cold vore 'T Andra's Tide, Chun, nif tha dessent buy tha a new Whittle.

Thomasin. Why, ya gurt Kickhammer Baggage! thee art good vor no Sauce. Tha wut net break the Cantlebone o' thy tether Eend wi' chuering, chell warndy; tha wet net take et zo vreach, ya sauntering Troant!

Wilmot. Heigo! sauntering Troant than! Vor why vore dest tell wone, than, o'tha Rex-bush, and tha Hey-pook, and tha Zess?

Thomasin. And why vore dest thee drow vore zitch Spalls to me?—Go pey tha Score vor tha Lecker tha hast a had zo ort in thy Teening Bottle.—There's a Rump, Chun!

Wilmot. Nif tha young *George Hosegood* had a had tha, he murt a *bozed* in a little Time. Ha wud zoon ha' be' condidled. —Yect a-vore oll, avore Voak, tha wut lustree, and lowzee, and chewree, and bucklee, and tear, make wise, as anybody passath: but out o' Zeert a spare Tottle in enny keendest Theng.

Thomasin. Why, there's Odds betwe' Sh—ng and Tearing won's Yess. Wone mussent olweys be a boosting, must a? —But thee,—thee wut steehoppee, and colty, and hoppy, and riggy, wi' enny Kesson Zoul: Oll vor whisiering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.

Wilmot. Ad! tell me o'hobbing and rigging, chel vlee to tha Kep o' tha.

[Pulls her Poll.

Thomasin. Oh!—oh!—Mo-a-ther!—Mo-a-ther!—Murder!—Oh! Mo-a-ther!—Her hath a! chuck'd ma wi' tha Chingstey. Es verly bleive es shell ne'er vet et. —And nif's don't vet et, looks zee, in a Twelvemonth and a Dey, Cuzzen *Kesser Broom* shell zee tha a trest up a Ground.—He shall zee tha zwinged, fath!

Enter old Julian Moreman.

Julian. Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe. —Gi' o'er, gi' o'er: * —*Tamzen* and Thee be olweys wother egging or veaking, jawing or sneering, blazing or racing, kerping or speaking cutted, chittering or drowing vore o' Spalls, purting, or jowering, yerring or chounting, taking Owl o' wone Theng, or Pip o' tether, chockling or pooching, ripping-up or roundshaving wone tether, stivering or grizzling, tacking or busking, a prill'd or a muggard, blogging or glumping, rearing or snapping, vrom Candle-douting to Candle-teeming in tha Ycavling, —gurt Hap else.

So ends the SCOLDING.

AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP;

Or, a Suitoring Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode, near the Forest of Exmoor.

The Persons.

Andrew Moreman, a young Farmer.
Margery Vagwell, his Sweetheart.

Old Grammer Nell, Grammer to *Margery*;
Thomasin, Sister to *Margery*.

SCENE—*Margery's House.*

To *Margery* enter *Andrew*.

Andrew. How goeth et, Cozen *Magery*?

Margery. Hoh! Cozen *Andra*, how d'ye try?

Andrew. Come, let's shake Honds, thof Kissing be scarce.

Margery. Kissing's plenty enow; bet chud zo lecf kist the Back o' ma Hond es e'er a Man in *Cballacomb*, or yeet in *Paracomb*; no Dispreze.

Andrew. Es dont believe thate, yeet es believe well too.

[Zwop! he kisses and smuggles her.

Margery. Hemph!—Oh! tha vary Vengeance out o'tha!—Tha hast a creem'd ma Yearms, and a most a bost ma Neck. —Well, bet, vorall, how dost try, es sey, Cozen *Andra*? Es bant a zee'd ye a gurt while.

Andrew. Why, fath, Cozen *Magery*, nort marchantable, e'er zince es scoast a Tack or two wey *Rager Frogrwell* tether Dry.—Bet zugs! es trem'd en and vagg'd en so, that he'll veel et vor wone while, chell warndy.

* Speaking to *Wilmot*, who had pulled *Thomasin's* Cap.

E

Margery

Margery. How, Cozen *Andra*! Why es thort you coudent a vort zo.

Andrew. Whv, 'twos oll about *thee*, mun;—vor es chan't hire an eel Word o' tha.

Margery. How! about *me*!—Why, why vore about *me*, good zweet now?—Of a Groupd ha can zey no harm by *ma*.

Andrew. Well well, no Mater. Es coudent hire tha a run down, and a roilad upon zo, and zet still lick a Mumchance, and net pritch en vort.

Margery. Why, whot, and be hang'd to en, cou'd a zey o' *me*, a gurt Meazel?

Andrew. Es begit tha Words now;—bet ha roilad zo, that es coudent bear et.—Bet a dedent lost hes Labour, fath; vor es toz'd en, es lumb'd en, es lace'd en, es thong'd en, es drash'd en, es drubb'd en, es tann'd en to the true Ben, fath;—Bet stap! cham avore *ma* Story.—Zes I, *Thee, thee art a pretty Fella!* Zas he, *Gar! thee cassent make a pretty Fella o' ma.*—No, agar, zey I, *vor th'art too ugly to be made a pretty Fella, that's true enow.* Gar! a was woundy mad tho.—*Chell try tbat*, zey he.—*As soon's tha wut*, zes I.—Zo up a roze, and to't we went.—Vurst a geed *ma* a Whister-poop under tha Year, and vorewey a geed *ma* a Vulch in tha Leer.—Ad! tho es rakad up, and tuck en be tha Collar, and zo box'd en, and zlap'd en, that es made hes Kep hoppy, and hes Yead saddle to en.

Margery. Well es thenk ye, Cozen *Andra*, for taking wone's Peart zo.—Bet cham agest he'll go vor a varrant vor ye, and take ye bevore the Cunsabel; and than ye may be bound over, and be vorst to g'in to *Exter* to *Zizes*; and than a mey zwear tha Peace of es, you know,—Es en et better to drenk *Vriends*, and make et up?

Andrew. Go vor a Varrant! Ad! let en, let en go: chell net hender en; vor there's *Tom Fusa* can take his comoral Outh that be begun vurst.—And if he deth, chell ha' as good a Varrant vor *be*, as he can for *me*, dont quesson et. Vor the Turney into *Moulton* knowth *me*, good now, and has had zome zweet Pounds o' *Vauther* bevore ha dy'd. And if he's a meended to go to *La*, es can spend Vorty or Vifty Shillings as well's he. And zo let en go, and whipe whot a zets upon o' *Zendeys* wey hes Varrant.—Bet hang en, let's ha nort more to zey about en; vor chavre better *Bezeneze* in Hond a gurt cal.

[*He takes bold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom.*]

Margery. Come, be quite;—be quite, es zey, a grabbling o' wone's *Tetties*.—Es wout ha' *ma* *Tetties* a grabbed zo; ner es wout be mullad and soulad.—Stand azide;—come, gi' o'er.

Andrew. Lock, lock! How skittish we be now! You warent zo skittish wey *Kester Hosegood* up to *Daraty Fusa's* Up-zetting.—No, no, you werent zo skittish tho, ner zo squeamish nether.—*He* murt mully and souilly tell a wos weary.

Margery. Es believe the very Dowl's in Voke for leeing.

Andrew. How! zure and zure, you wout deny et, wull ye, whan all tha Voaken took Noteze o'er.

Margery. Why, Cozen *Andra*, thes wos the whole Fump o' the *Bezeneze*.—Chaw'r in wey en to daunce; and whan the Daunce was out tha Croud cry'd *Squeak, squeak, squeak, squeak*, (as a uzeth to do, you know) and a cort *ma* about tha Neck, and woudent be a zed, bet a woud kiss *ma*, in spite o' *ma*, do what es could to hender en.—Es coud a borst tha Croud in Shivers, and tha Crouder too, a voul Zlave as a wos, and hes Viddlestick into the Bargain.

Andrew. Well, well, es b'ent angry mun.—And zo let's kiss and *Vriends*.—[*Kisses her.*].—Well, bet Cozen *Margery*, oll thes while es hant told tha *ma* Arrant;—and chavre an over arrant to tha, mun.

Margery. [Simpering.] Good, zweet now, whot Arrant es et? Es mar! whot Arrant ye can ha' to *me*.

Andrew. Why, vath, chell tell tha. Whot zignivies et ta mence tha Mater? Tes thes, *bolus, nolus*, wut ha' *ma*?

Margery. Ha' *ma*? Whot's thate? Es cant tell whot ya me-an by thate.

Andrew. Why, than, chell tell tha vlat and plean. Ya know es kep *Challacomb*-Moor in Hond; tes vull stated;—But cham to chonge a Live for three Yellow-beels. And than there's tha Lant up to *Parracomb* Town;—and whan es be to *Parracomb*, es must ha' wone that es can trest to look arter tha gerred-teol'd Meazels, and to zar tha *llt* and tha Barra, and melk tha Kee to *Challacomb*, and to look arter tha Thengs o' tha Houze.

Margery. O Varjuice! Why, Cozen *Andra*, a good, steady Zarrant can do oll thes.

Andrew. Po, po, po! chell trest no Zarrants.—And more an zo, than they'll zey by *me*, as they ded by Gaffer *Hill* tether Day;—*They made two Beds, and ded g'in to wone*.—No, no, es bant zo mad nether.—Well, bet, look, dest zee, Cozen *Margery*; zo vur vore es tha wut ha' *ma*, chell put thy Live 'pon *Parracomb* Down. Tes wor twenty Nobles a Year, and a Puss to put min in.

Margery. O vile! whot marry?—No, chant ha' tha best Man in *Challacomb*, nor yeet in *Parracomb*. Na, chell ne'er marry, vor ort's know. No, no; they ze thare be more a marry'd aready than can boil tha Crock o' *Zendeys*.—No, no, Cozen *Andra*; es coud amorst zwear chudent ha' tha best Square in oll *England*.—Bet come; prey, Cozen *Andra*, zet down a lit. Es must g'up in Chamber, and speak a word or two wey Zester *Tamsin*. Hare's darnig up of old Blonkets, and rearting tha Peels, and snapping o' Vleas.—Es ell come agen prezently.

Andrew. Well, do than; bet make Haste, d'ye zee.—Me-an time chell read o'er the new Ballet cheve in *ma* Pocket.

Margery. New Ballet! O good now, let's hire ye zing et up.

Andrew. Zing!—No, no; tes no Singing Ballet, mun; bet tes a godly one good now.

Margery. Why, whot's't about, than?

Andrew. Why, tes about a Boy that kill'd hes *Vauther*; and how hes *Vauther* went agen, in Shape of a gurt voul Theng, wey a cloven Voot, and Vlashes o' Vire, and troubled the Houze zo, that tha *Whitcomb*, tha *Whit-Witch*, wos vorst to lay en in the Red-Zea; and how the Boy repented, and went distracted, and wos taken up, and wos hang'd vor't, and zung Saums, and zed his *Praers*. 'Twull do your Heart good to hire et, and make ye cry lick enny Theng.—There's tha Picture o'en too, and tha Parson, and tha Dowl, and the Ghost, and the Gallows.

Margery. Bet es et true, be sure.

Andrew.

Andrew. True? O La! Yes, yes; es always look to that. Look zee, tes here in Prent—* *Lissen'd according to Order.*—That's olweys prented on whot's true, mun.—Es took care to zee that whon es bort en.

Margery. Well, well, read et;—and chell g'up to Zester.

SCENE---The Chamber.

To Thomasin enter Margery.

Margery. Oh! *Zester Tamzen!*—Odd! ee es come along, and vath and trath a put vore tha Quesson to ma o'ready.—Es verly believe tha Banes wull g' in next Zindey.—Tes oll es ho't vor.—Bet es tell en, *Marry a-ketba!* and tell en down-reert es chant marry tha best Man in *Sberwill* Hunderd.—Bet dest tha hire ma, *Zester Tamzen*, dont ye be a Labb o' tha Tongue in what cham a going to zey, and than chell tell tha zomething:—The Banes, cham amorst zure, will g'in ether a Zindey or a Zindey-zenneert to vurdest. Es net aboo Two and Twonty;—a spicy Vella, and a vitty Vella, vor enny keen-dest Theng.—Thee know'st *Jo Hosegood* es reckon'd a vitty Vella: Poo! Es a zooterly Vella to *Andra*; there's no Compare.

Thomasin. Go, ya wicked Counterfeit! why dest lee zo agenst thy Meend; and whan ha put vore tha Quesson tell en tha wudsent marry?—Bezides, zo vur as tha know'st, ha murt take Pip o', and meach off, and come no more anearst tha.

Margery. Go, ya Alkitotle! ya gurt voolash Trapes! Dest thee theenk a beleev'd ma, whan es zed chudent marry? Es es net zo zart-a-baked nether. Vor why? Es wudent be too vurward nether; vor than ee murt dra back.—No, no; vor oll whot's zed, es hope tha Banes wull go in, es zey, next Zindey.—And vath, nif's do vall over the Desk, twont thir ma, ner yeet borst ma Bones.—Bet nif they don't g'in by Zindey-zenneert, chell tell tha, in short Company, es chell borst ma Heart.—Bet es must go down to en; vor he's by es zell oll theez while.

SCENE---The Ground-Room again.

To Andrew enter Margery.

Andrew. Well, *Cozen Margery*, cham glad you're come agen: Vor thes Ballet es zo very good, that et make's wone's Heart troubled to read et.

Margery. Why, put et up than, while es git a Putter o' Cyder. Wull ye eat a Croust o' Brid and Cheeze, *Cozen Andra*.

Andrew. No, es thankee, *Cozen Margery*; vor es eat a Crub as es come along; bezides es went to Dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, *Cozen Margery*, whot Onser dest gi' ma to tha Quesson es put vore now-reert.

Margery. What Quesson was et?

Andrew. Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetful. Why, tha Quesson es put a little rather.

Margery. Es dont know what Quesson ye meean; es hegit whot Quesson twos.

Andrew. Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: *Wut ha' ma, ay or no?*

Margery. Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame Onser es geed avore, Es wudent marry the best Man in oll *Ingland*. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll.—And more and zo, *Cozen Andra*, cham a told ya keep Company wey *Tamzen Hosegood*, thek gurt banging, thonging, muxy Drawbrech; a daggie-zeal'd Jade; a zower-zop'd, yer-ring, chockling Trash, a buzzom-chuck'd haggaging Moyle, a gurt Fustilug. Hare's a Trub! And nif ya keep bare Company, es'lt ha no more to zey to tha.

Andrew. Ay, thes es *Jo Hosegood's* Flim-flam.—Oh, tha very Vengeance out o'en!

Margery. No, no; tes none of *Jo Hosegood's* Flim-flam; bet zo tha Crime o'tha Country goth.

Andrew. Ah, bet twos *Jo Hosegood's* zetting vore in tha vurst Place. Ha wull lee a Rope upreert.—Whan a bath a took a Shord, and a paddled, ha wull tell Doil, tell Dildrams, and roily upon enny Kesson Zoul.—Ad! nif es come athert en, chell gee en a Lick;—chell lye en o'er tha Years;—chell plim en, chell toze en, chell cotten en, chell thong en, chell tann en;—chell gee en a Strat in the Chups; chell vag en, chell trem en, chell drash en, chell curry hes Coat vor en;—chell drub en, chell make hes Kep hoppy.—Ad! chell gee en zutch a Zwop!—chell gee en a Whappet, and a Wherret, and a Whisterpoop to:—Ad! chell baste en to tha true Ben.

[*Speaks in a great Passion, and shews with his Hands how be'll beat his Adversary.*]

Margery. Lock, lock, lock! *Cozen Andra!* Vor why vore be ye in zitch a vustin Vume?—Why, es dont zey twos *Jo Hosegood* zed zo, bet only zo tha Crime o'tha Country goth.

* So country people used to read *Licensed*.

† *Ho'* is here an Abbreviation of *hope*.

Andrew. Well, well, Cozen *Magery*, be't how twull, what carce I?—And so Good-buy, Good-buy t'ye, Cozen *Magery*.—Nif Voaken be jealous avore they be married, so they may arter.—Zo Good-buy, Cozen *Magery*. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy. [Going.]

Margery. [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a Bit, Cozen *Andra*! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether. Zure and zure you wont deny to see me drenk?—Why ha hant o tasted our Cyder yet. [Andrew returns.] Come, Cozen *Andra*, here's t'ye.

Andrew. Na, vor that Matter, es owe no Ill-will to enny Kelson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kias and Vriends. [Kisses her.]

Margery. Ya wont be a zed.—[He drinks.]—Well, bet hearky, Cozen *Andra*, wont ye g'up and zee Grammer avore ye g'up to *Challacomb*?—Tes bet jest over tha Paddick, and along tha Park.

Andrew. Es carent much nif's do go zee Old Ont *Nell*.—And how do hare tare along?

Margery. Rub along, d'ye zey?—Oh! Grammer's wor Vower Hunderd Pounds, reckon tha Goods inoosor and out a door.

Andrew. Cham glad to hire et; vor es olweys thort her to ha be bare Buckle and Thongs.

Margery. Oh! no, mun; hare's mearty well to pass, and maketh gurt Account o' me, good now.

Andrew. Cham glad to hire o' ther too. May be hare mey gee thee a good Stub.—Come, let's g'ender than. [Takes her Arm under his, and leads her.]

SCENE—Old Grammer *Nell*'s.

To her enter Andrew and Margery.

Andrew. Good Den, Good Den, Ont *Nell*.—Well, how d'ye try? How goth et wey ye?

Old Nell. Why, vath, Cozen *Andra*, pritty vitty, whot's chur. Chad a Glam or two about ma.—Chad a Crick in ma Back and in ma Niddick. Thoa chur a lamp'd in wone o' ma Yearms. Tho come to a Heartgun. Vorewey struck out and come to a Barngun. Tho come to an Allernbatch; and vorewey vell in upon ma bones, and come to a Boneshave.—Bet e'er senns the Old *Jillian Frinkle* blessed vore tes pretty vitty; and cham come to my Meat-list agen.—Well, bet hearky, Cozen *Andra*: Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen *Magery*; ay, and have smelled about her a pritty while.—Chawr a told that ye simmered upon wone tether up to *Grace Frogwill's* Bed Ale.—Well, Cozen *Andra*, twull do vary well vor both. No matter how soon. Cham oll vore, and so chawr so soon's es hir'd o'et.—Hare's net as some Gigglets, some prenkling, mencing, Thengs be, oll vor Gamboying, Rumping, Steehopping, and Giggleting; bet a tyrant Maid vor Work, and tha stewarliest and vittiest Wanch that comath on tha Stones o' *Moulton*, no Dispreuse.

Margery. [Softly aside to her.] Think ye, Grammer, thenkee keendly.—And nif es shudent ha en should borst ma Heart.—[Aloud.] Good Grammer, dont tell me of marrying.—Chave a told Cozen *Andra* ma Meend aready, thet chell ne'er marry vor ort es know.

Old Nell. Stap bether, Cozen *Magery*, a lit and tarn these Cheesen.—[Pretendedly private to her.]—Go, ya Alkitotle, why dedst tell so, tha wert ne'er marry? Tha witten ha tha leek; a comely sprety vitty Vella vor enny keepdest Theng. Come, nif tha wut ha en, chell gee tha a good Stub.—Thare's net a sprety Vella in *Challacomb*.

Margery. Bet, Grammer, wull ye be so good's ya zey, nif so be, vor your Zake, es vorce ma sel to let en lick a bit about ma?

Old Nell. Ay, es tell tha—[Aside.]—Cham agest hare'll dra en into a Promish wone Dey or wother.

Andrew. Well, Ont *Nell*, es hired whot a zed, and es thank ye too.—Bet now chav a seed ye, tes so good as chad a cat ye, as they uze to zey. Es must go home now as vast as es can.—Cozen *Magery*, wont ye go wey ma a lit Wey?

Margery. May be es mey go up and zee Ont *Moreman*, and mey be es mant.

[Exeunt.]

SCENE—The Open Country.

Enter Andrew followed by Margery.

Margery. Adl es 'll see en up to *Challacomb-Moor* Stile.—Now must es make wise chawr a going to Ont *Moreman's*, and only come thies Wey. [Aside.]

Andrew. [Spying her.] Cozen *Magery*, Cozen *Magery*! stap a lit. Whare so vast mun?—[She stays.]—Zo, now es zee ya be as good as yer word; na, and better; vor tha zedst mey be chell, and mey be chont.

Margery. Oh, ya take tha Words tether Wey. Es zed mey be chell, and mey be chont, go up and zee Ont *Moreman*. Es sed no more an so. Es go thet Wey vor to see bare that es oll. Bet chudent go so vur to meet enny Man in *Challacomb*.

Challacomb *nes Parracomb*, *nes* yeet in oll King *George's* Kingdom, bless hes Worship! Mees tha Mien aketha!—Hah! be quiet, es sey, a creeming a Body zo. And more an so, yer Beard precketh ill-vavourdy. Es marl what these gurt black Beards be good vor: Ya ha made ma Chucks buzzom.

Andrew. Well, whot's sey, Cozen *Magery*? Chell put in tha Banes a Zendeey, *bolus notus*.

Margery. Then es ell vorbed min; vath.

Andrew. Oh! chell treat tha vor thate. Es dont think you'll take so much Stomach to yer sel as to vorbed min avore so meny Vokes.—Well, Cozen *Magery*, good Neart.

Margery. Cozen *Andra*, good Neart.—Es wish ye well in do.

SCENE—Margery's Home.

To *Thomasin* enter *Margery*.

Margery. Zener *Tamsen*, where art? Where art, a popeling and a pulching? Dost hire me?

Thomasin. Lock, lock, lock! Whot's the Matter, *Magery*, that tha leapest, and caperest, and zing'st zo? What art tha hanteck?

Margery. That's nort to nobody. Chel whistley, and capery, and sing, vor oll thee.—Bet yeet avor oll, nif tha wuttent be a Labb of tha Tongue now, chell tell tha sometheng.—Zart! whistery—Ma Banes g'in a Zendeey, vath, to *Andra*, the spicest Vella in *Sherwill* Hunderd.

Thomasin. O la! why thare lo! Now we shall be marry'd near together; vor mine be in and out agen;—thof my Man dont yeet tell ma tha dey. Es marl ha dont pointee whot's in tha Meend o'en.

Margery. Chell g'in to *Moulton* To-marra pritty taply, to buy zome Canvest vor a new Chonge.

Thomasin. Ay, ay; zo dos vor tha casment tell what may happen to tha in thy middle Banes.

Margery. How! ya gurt Trapes! Whot dost me-an by thate? Es scorn tha Words. Dost ort hap to thee in thy middle Banes? Happen aketha!

Thomasin. Hah! Ort happen to me in my middle Banes? Es scorn et to tha Dert o' ma Shoes, looks ace, ya mencing, kerpung Baggage.—Varewell.

FINIS.

I shall subjoin two extracts from Peter Pindar, illustrating the Devonshire dialect.

FROM THE LOUSTAD, CANTO III.

"Not with less glee, tenacious of his dress,
Rosa started—Reader! not the Man of Rose—
When Majesty, to rest his royal head,
Ask'd of the Church's mitred son a bed.
Poor man! who proving, like his Sovereign, poor,
Begg'd him to knock at good Dean Buller's door;
Buller, who took his wand'ring master in,
And stuff'd with torn and oil his scrip and skin;
For which (on gratitude so wont to dote),
The Monarch gave a Tumbler—worth a groat!

O glorious act! an act how seldom seen!
O what a day of gladness for the Dean!
A gift so rare, so noble, so sublime,
Will stupify the sons of distant time.
This, let the Buller family record;
This brittle treasure let the Bullers hoard,
Yet show, exulting, upon gala days,
To bid some favour'd guest admire and praise."

"The Bishop of Exeter, when his Majesty visited that ancient city lately, *most handsomely* excused himself the honour of entertaining his Royal Master, by billeting him upon Dean Buller. The following lines, extracted from a manuscript performance of one John Ploughshare, called the Royal Progress, we think, will elucidate this part of our Epic, and not be unacceptable to our readers."

• In comm'd the King at last to town,
• With dust and sweat as nutmeg brown,
• The horses all in spoke;
• Huzzaing, trumpeting, and ringing,
• Red colours vicing, roaring, dringing,
• Zo mad seem'd all the voke.

• Wiping his zweaty jaws and poll,
• All over douste, we spied 'Squire Rolle,
• Close by the King's coach tratin;

• Now shoving in the coach his head,
• Meaning (we thoft) it might be zed,
• 'Squire Rolle and George be chattia.

• Now went the Aldermen and May'r,
• Zome with cut wigs, and zome with hair,
• The royal voke to ken;
• When Measter May'r, upon my word,
• Pok'd to the King a gert long sword,
• Which he pok'd back agen.

Now

3. The genius of a people is often marked by their apothegms, adages, or epitaphs ; and, in passing from the history of their language to the character of their literature, their oral sentences, or inscriptions, may be deemed intermediate steps. The *wise sayings* of the West, are numerous. From these, I shall select a few. The following are two old sayings in the Cornish tongue : the former of some importance in the history of our commodities ; the latter, in that of our saints :

" Stean san Agnes anguella stean en Kernow." " St. Agnes tin is the best tin in Cornwall."

" Germow Mahtearn ; Breage Lavethas." Germo was king ; Breage but a midwife."

" The shape of the towne of Truro, (says Carew) and etymon of its name, may be learned out of this Cornish propheticall rhyme.—

" Tru-ru,

" Triueth eu,

" Ombdino geueth try ru."

' Now those that round his Worship stood,
' Declar'd it clumsily was dood ;
' Yet Squirt, the people zay,
' Brandish'd a gert boss glyster-pipe,
' To make un in his lesson ripe,
' That took up half a day.

' Now down droo Vore-street, did they com,
' Zum hallowin, and screeching zum :
' Now trudg'd they to the Dean's :
' Becaze the Bishop zent mun word,
' A could not meat and drink avord,
' A had not got the means."

' A zed, that, " az vor he, poor man,
' A had not got a pot or pan,
' Nor spoon, nor knife, nor vork ;
' That he was weak, and ould, and squeal,
' And zeldom made a hearty meal,
' And zeldom drade a cork."

' Indeed, a is a moderate man,
' And zo be all the clargy clan,
' That with un come to chatter ;
' Who, when they're ax'd to a glaas of wine,
' To one the wother tip the sign,
' And beg my Lord's fine water.

From Peter Pindar's Poem, entitled " The Plymouth Bribery."

Zoon as old Andrew Hill had slipp'd his breath,
My neighbour Tap, the landlord, com'd to me ;
Says he, " Leave tink'ring—there's a charming death,
" Hamlin, an angel of a death !" quoth he.
" Zounds ! what a noghead and a fool !" says Tap,
" To mend old crocks, and candlesticks and *kittles*—
" Thy hammer always going, rap, rap, rap,
" And all to *git*, forsooth, a *bit o' vittels* !
" Lord, Hamlin," quoth a, " what a beast thee art,
" When thou may'st be a gentleman complete ;
" To stand here, hammering, in a stinking shirt,
" Moiling, as black's the dowl, with muck and sweat !"
" Offer the minister at once the bait,
" Thoul't find a gudgeon—zee if I'm not right ;
" Now daunt take squeamish scruples in thy pate :
" *Snap* is the word at court—I know he'll bite.
And zo, says I again to Landlord Tap,
" Art sertain that he's hungry, Tap, and poor ?"

' Then as vor rooms—why, there agen.

" A could not lodge a cock, nor hen,

" They were zo small," a zed ;

" And, az vor beds, they wud'nt do,

" In number about one or two,

" Vor self and Joan the maid.

" In voolish things, a wudn't be cort :

" 'Twas stoopid to treat vokes vor nort :—

" No ; twasn't heeze desire.

" Prefarment, too, was to an cend ;

" The King woud never more vorn zend,

" To lift un one peg higher.

" And yet vokes zays a man o' sense,

" Honest and good—but boar'dth his pence ;

" Can't peart with drink nor met.

" And then why vore ?" the peepel rail :—

" To grease a vat ould pig in the tail—

" Ould Weymouth o' Long Leat."

' Well, to the Dean's, bounce in they went,

' And all the day in munchin spent,

' And guzlin, too, no doubt :

' And while the *Gentry* drink'd *within*,

' The *Mob*, with brandy, ale, and gin,

' Got roaring drunk *without*."

" Try—sniggle for'n," quoth he, " I know he'll snap."

" *Snap* with the Devill to't, it is, I'm shore.

" I know, mun, all," quoth Tap, I know mun, well—

" Iss, Hamlin, is, I know men well anew :

" I've had, mun, at my howze, both gert and smaall—

" With all their grandeur tis a dam queer crew."

" And is it zo ?" zaid I. " It is," zaid he ;

" I tell thee, Hamlin, no man knowth mun better."

" Than, Tap," zaid I, in answer to'n, " dost zee,

" I'll do't—I'll zend the chancellor a letter."

God know'th my heart, I never thort of harm :

Your conscience, Lord ! I didn't mean to shock it ;

Two thousand pound, I thort, would keep ye warm,

Nor thort it was a crime to fill your pocket.

'Tis cruel hard for to be put to jail,

Vor doing what gert vokes do ev'ry day :

I thort I might come down upon the nail,

And tern a penny in an honest way.

Which

Which is to say, "Truro consisteth of three streetes, and it shall in time bee said, Here Truro stood." A like mischief of a mysterie they observe, that, in taking T from the towne, there resteth "ru, ru;" which in English soundeth "woe, woe."*

* *Carew's Cornwall*, f. 141, b. 142. According to the prophecy, *Fuller* says: "Truro consists of three streets; but a time will come when it shall be asked where Truro stood." On this he observes, that he trusts the men of that town are too wise to mind this prediction, any more than another of the same kind, presaging evil to the town, because "ru, ru," which in English is "woe, woe," is twice expressed in the Cornish name thereof. "But, (says he) let the men of Truro but practise the first syllable in the name of their town, (meaning truth, i. e. integrity) and they may be safe and secure from all danger arising from the second."

The Cornish rhymes that follow are of recent date.

ON A LAZY WEAVER, BY MR. GWAVAS.

Why ladar gweader,
Lavarro gus pader,
Ha ro man do bigha an cath:
Gra ownsa guz furu,
Hithow, po averou,
Ha whyew bos dean dah whath.

*You thievish weaver,
Say your prayer,
And give up to play with the cat:
Do mend your ways,
To-day or to-morrow,
And you may be a good man yet,*

VERSES ON THE MARAZION BOWLING-GREEN, AND CLUB, BY THE SAME.

Ny ol devethes war tyr glaz,
Dho gware peliow, rag gun chaz;
Dibre tabm dah, hag eva badna,
Mal nag wunnen, moos gwadn trea,
Mez ol krév, en karensa vâz,
Dho aras tyr, ha gunnes ház.

*We all come upon green land,
To play at bowls, for our health;
To eat a good bit, and drink a drop,
That not one goes weak home,
But all strong, in good friendship,
To plow the land, and sow the seed.*

ADVICE TO DRUNKARDS, BY THE SAME.

Na reugh eva re,
Mez eva rag guz zehaz;
Ha hedna, muy, po le,
Vedn gwitha, corf en chaz.

*Do not drink too much,
But drink for your thirst;
And that, more, or less,
Will keep the body in health.*

A CORNISH RIDDLE, BY THE SAME:

Fló vye gennes en Miz-merh,
Ni-trches e bigel en miz-east;
E a roz towl
Dho Proanter Powle,
Miz-du ken Nadelik.

*A child was born in the month of March,
We cut his navel in the month of August,
He gave a fall
To the Parson of Paul,
The black month before the Nativity.**

BY THE SAME.

Chec den krév leb es war tyr,
Hithew gwrá, gen skians fyr;
Ha'n Dew eubella, vedn rye,
Peth yw wella ol rag why.

*Thou strong man, who on earth dost dwell,
To-day, with prudence, act thou well;
And God supreme for thee will do,
What he thinks best is good for you.*

BY THE SAME.

Hithow gwrá gen skianz da:
An gwiranath ew an gwella,
En pob tra, trea, po pella.

*Act to-day with prudence good:
The truth is the best,
In every thing, at home; or far off.*

* The barley was sown in March, was reaped in August, the Parson of Paul drank the beer made of it in the month of November, and it gave him a fall.

—The greater part of the English proverbs, current in the West, are of high antiquity. I shall first repeat the more general provincial sayings:

“An easterly wind downright,

“Up in the morning, and down at night.”

This requires no explanation.

BY THE SAME.

Cara, Gorthya, ha ouna Dêw,
An Materyn, ha'n lahez, en guz plew:
Ouna Dêw, parthy Materyn;
Ha cara goz contrevogion.

*Love, worship, and fear God,
The King, and the laws, in your parish:
Fear God, honour the King;
And love your neighbours.*

TWO CORNISH PROVERBS, BY MR. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF ST. AGNES, IN 1704.

Kensa Blethan Byrla á baye,
Nessa Blethan Lull a laye,
Ridgya Blethan Hagn a Drubba,
Poswarra, Blethan Mol a Dewwas
Him Reeg dryby uppa.

*The first year bugg and kiss;
The second year lull and lay,
The third year take and bring;
The fourth year the curse of God on him
That brought her bere.*

Cabm-thavas en metten, glawecten.

*A crooked bow (i. e. a rainbow) in the morning, rain in
it; or, foretells rain.*

SUPER VEREDICTUM IN LEGE, IN CURIA SCACCARIJ, 6th Nov. 1708.

GWAVAS *versus* KELYNACK.

War an Lavar gwir a'n Dowthack Tiz pég a'n Pow Mid-
dlesex; ha an Bréz a'n padguar Barnierow enna.

Pengelly Broaz, ha dowthack tiz,
Rag pusgaz dèk an gyroz brez:
Fraga? Gwiran ath yw an gwella
En pob tra, trea, po-pella.
Ha nessa, Hale tég, gen lavar fyr,
Ol Poble gwréz dho adzhan gwir;
Helliér tubm e helfias reb pul;
Comyns skientek yve glan ol.

*On the verdict of the twelve honest men of the County of
Middlesex; and the judgment of the four Barons therein.
Pengelly Great, a true round bell,*
For the tenth fish gave judgment well:
And Jury, honest, cap'd the fraud.
When the wise man his nets spread broad,†
Fair Hale, with a wise saying,‡
Shew'd all right while tythe was paying;
Warm Chancellor drove close by the mire,§
Learn'd Comyns trac'd the clean paths higher.*

TO NEIGHBOUR NICHOLAS PENTREATH.

Contrevak Nicholas Pentreath,
Pa reffo why doaz war an dreath
Gen puscas, komero why'wyth
Tha geil compez, hedna yw fyr;
Ha cowz meaz, Dega, Dega,
Enna cw ol guz dega gwir.

*Neighbour, Nicholas Pentreath,
When you shall come upon the sand
With fish, take you care
To do right, that is wise;
And speak aloud, Tythe, Tythe,
There is all your true tythe.*

ADVICE FROM A FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY, TO HIS NEIGHBOUR THAT WENT UP TO RECEIVE
16,000*l.* IN LONDON.—BY MR. JOHN BOSON, OF NEWLYN.

Kymero'wyth guz lavarack powz,
Guz agan, ha guz aur;
Ma ladran moz, en termen noz,
Reb vor Loundrez Tur.
An hagar muzi, na ens vâse
Th'ens en kinifer tol,
Dho meraz, rag an pethes moaz,

*Take care of your heavy breeches;
Your silver and your gold;
Thieves do go in the night time,
By the way of London Tower.
The ugly maids are not good,
They are in every hole,
To see for the riches going, &c.*

* That is, a sound lawyer. —† Peter Downing shewed nets, with fish hung in them, to the Court, with a false interpretation, being himself a defendant. —‡ His simile of wood cut down with an axe, and afterwards with a saw. —§ In the mistake of fishermen, that drift-nets had been used, time out of mind, to take pilchards for sale; when anciently used to take bait only. —¶ That is, adhered to the reason of the former decree, and the evidence given.—(Mr. GWAVAS.)

“When

"When showers and sunshine are together given,
 "The piskies dance, and cuckolds go to heaven."

I have given rhyme to a proverb, which, I believe, is not confined to Cornwall.

"To give one a Cornish hug."—A Cornish hug is a lock in the art of wrestling, peculiar to the Cornish.—"The Devil will not come into Cornwall, for fear of being put into a pye."—The people of Cornwall make pyes of almost every thing eatable, and thus render many things not eatable, except to themselves; witness their squab-pye, sweet-giblet pye, herby-pye, pilchard-pye, muggetty-pye, &c. &c.*

"He's cruel as a *Spanjard*."—Very common in the west of Cornwall; particularly the neighbourhood of Paul-Church, which was burnt by the Spaniards. To a Spaniard, the western Cornish have a traditional aversion, as strong as that of the English, in general, to a Frenchman. "Vow, eyre ye full." This was once, perhaps, a proverbial saying; for the illustration of which I shall apply to *Hals*, or rather *Brice*, his printer.†

"They will have it by hook or by crook."—I never understood,‡ that this was a Cornish proverb exclusively.—We have, also, proverbs respecting particular parts or places; most of which are of general notoriety.

"Hengston-down, well ywrought,
 "Is worth London-town dear ybought."

Hengston-down was supposed not only to be extremely rich in tin, but also to have in its bowels Cornish diamonds. In Fuller's time the tin began to fail here, having "fallen, (as he terms

* "He doth sail into Cornwall without a bark." This is an Italian proverb; signifying that a man's wife has made him one of the knights of the bull's feather. The whole jest, if there be any, lies in the similitude of the words, *Cornwall*, and *Cornua*, horns.

† The stone font of the church of St. Nicholas, in Bodmin, used formerly for baptism, is now used (says *Hals*) as a measure for corn in the Hall, which is the weekly market-house. On the same is an inscription, in old characters, viz.

Vow Eyre ye Full.

which I leave for abler capacities than mine to interpret."—*Hals*, p. 22. "This now is amazing, (says *Brice*) that a gentleman of such sagacity and penetration as this gentleman, (Mr. *Hals*) our author, was, should be so prodigiously at a loss in so easy a matter. But, alas! he was poring, perhaps, in the deep, whilst the deceitful thing was swimming on the surface. Nothing is more visible and clear than this inscription, (which, probably, has puzzled thousands) literatim no more than this: Vow eyre ye full; and was surely by the sculptor designed to mean, Vow ere ye fill; full for fill, and wull for well, &c. being common pronunciations by some country-people. The intention probably was, that this measure, which had consecration on it, being to be the standard for corn, persons should make a vow, (possibly by their Holy Baptism) before they measured, that they would use no cozenage or deceit, but mete to the full, &c. It is not impossible, the hint for using such precaution was taken from that practice of the ancients just before marketing, or making bargains, to take a stone, and say, If I, in any wise, know of, or intend any fraud or deceit, in my dealing with you, may I be, as I throw away this stone, [hurling away the stone] so be cast away from every thing that is good."—[*Typog. loquatur.*]

‡ "The *Peverells* of Parke, in Egleshayle, (says *Hals*) are specially memorable by two crosses of moorstone, in the highway set up by them, still extant and called *Peverell's* crosses. Not far from them is another moorstone cross, near Mount Charles, called the *Prior's Cross*, whereon is cut the figure of a hook and a crook, in memory of that privilege and freedom granted by him to the poor of Bodmin, for gathering for fire-boot and house-boot, such boughs and branches of oak trees, in his contiguous wood of *Dunmear*, as they could reach or come at with a hook and a crook, without further damage to the trees thereof; from whence arose the Cornish proverb concerning filching, purloining, or taking another person's goods, over much or indirectly above what is allowed them, &c.

"They will have it by hook or by crook."—*Hals*, p. 109.

terms it) to a scant-saving scarcity." As to the diamonds, no one has yet judged it worth his while to dig for them.

"When Dudman and Ramhead meet."

These are two headlands, well known to sailors: they are near twenty miles asunder; whence this proverb is meant to express an impossibility. Fuller observes, that, nevertheless, these two points have since met together, (though not in position) in possession of the same owner; Sir Pierce Edgcombe, enjoying one in his own right, and the other in right of his wife.

"A Feast or a Famine in Sylleh."

Crafte-hole, a creek and hamlet in Shevioke parish, is a great thoroughfare, of which, (says Norden) there hath bene used a by-worde, "in Crafte-hole twelve howses and thirteen cuckolds."*

"The Gallants of Foy."

The inhabitants of Foy were, in the time of King Edward II. famous for their privateers, and their gallant behaviour at sea, whence they obtained that *denomination*.

"He is to be summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver."

This is a jocular and imaginary court, where such persons are presented as go slovenly in their attire, wanting a spur, &c.; and where judgment, in formal terms, is given against them, and executed,—more to the scorn than the hurt of the persons.

"No cock, no charter!"

This is a Truro proverb. It alludes to the never-failing delicacy of woodcocks at the mayor's feast, on the ninth of October. The nice appearance of the woodcock, about this time, its rarity, and the discriminating taste of the body corporate, even before the existence of calipash or calipee, may hence, perhaps, be inferred or conjectured.

"To send one to St. Columb."

"To send one to Coventry," need not be explained: our Cornish phrase has a similar meaning. I have heard it, indeed, applied to children "*mutting or glumping*," whom their ill-humoured taciturnity excludes from conversation, and who are, therefore, said to be gone to St. Columb.†

* See Norden, p. 92. "This place is said to have formerly sent members to Parliament, but, growing into decay, has since desired to be disfranchised. It is now the scoff of the whole county, and very famous for the old saying, that '*there are twelve bouseholders, and thirteen cuckolds, and never a bouse between*.' They are very inveterate against any one that asks the name of the town: and he has nothing else to do but, after putting the question to them, to clap spurs to his horse, and ride away as fast as he can, to avoid the stones and brick-bats which both men and women will not fail to throw at him."—*The Prideaux Carew*, at fol. 108.

† Grose, who has subjoined to his glossary some of the above, repeats only four general Welsh proverbs; three of which are equally Cornish: "Her Welsh blood is up."—"As long as a Welsh pedigree."—"A Welsh cousin."—The other "A Welsh Bait," meaning "A short stop, but no food," might be said of Cornwall. For here, as in Wales, such baits are not uncommon after climbing a hill. Among Grose's proverbs, is the expression, "Middlesex

dissex Clowns. "Several of the small villages in the neighbourhood of London (says he) are more countryfied than the rustics of Cornwall or Northumberland." So are they in Oxfordshire. But Grose mistakes the character of the rustics of Cornwall. The miners, who form a large part of our labourers in the country, have greatly the advantage, both in behaviour and in information, over all the peasantry of the island besides.

DEVONSHIRE.—"To Denshire;" i. e. to Devonshire land. This is to pare the turf from off the surface, and to lay it in heaps, and burn it: the ashes have been found greatly to enrich barren land, on account of the fixed salt which they contain. This, probably, was first practised in Devonshire; whence it derived its name. It is now practised on all barren, spungy lands, throughout England, previous to ploughing. Land so prepared will bear two or three good crops of corn, and must be then laid down again.

Peace and good neighbourhood.—"A proverb (said a writer, some years ago,) that peculiarly belongs to Sidbury—no attorney having ever resided in the parish within the memory of man."

"Of all Rogues beware of Chulmleigh Rogues."—Whence this adage originated I cannot say: but it hath been transmitted from generation to generation.

"When Blackdown's white, black bay's good." This means, I suppose, that cattle, in snow, will eat bad hay rather than none.

"The master builds Broadbembury; the man, Broadcliff." i. e. the churches and towers of these two parishes. The tradition goes, that the master hung himself, being beat in architecture by his journeyman.

"Nothing good in Ex-treams. The pun is obvious.

"When Haldon hath a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a skat."

In time of snow, they say, Haldon has a cloak.

"As fine as Kerton." i. e. Crediton spinning. This spinning was very fine indeed;—"which, to express the better to your belief, it was very true, one hundred and forty threads of woollen yarn, spun in that town, were drawn together through the eye of a taylor's needle; which needle and threads were, for many years together, to be seen in Watling-street, in London, in the shop of one Mr. Dunscomb, at the sign of the Golden Bottle."—*Westcote's Hist. Devon.*—Hals MSS.

"If Cadbury-castle and Dolbury-hill dolven were,
All England might ploughe with a golden sheere."

"Cadbury Castle, (alias Caderbyr) the land of William de Campo Arnulphi, and after of Willowby, Fursdon, and now Carew. This castle may be seene farr offe, (so they tearme of high, upright, topped hill, by nature and slyght art anciently fortified, which, in those Roman or Saxon warrs, might be of good strength,) conteyninge, within the compass thereof, near ——— acres. Here you may see some fyve mile distant to the South-Easte, in the parish of Broadclyst, another down, called Dolbury-hill; between those two hills (you may be pleased to hear a pretty tale) that is said (I set net down these wordes to lessen your belief of the matter,) but to let you know that, nil præter auditum habeo.

Take yt on this condition, it holds credyt by tradition, That a fiery dragon, or some ignisfatuus, in such lykeness, hath bynne often seene to flye between these hills, komming from the one to the other in the night season, whereby it is supposed there is a great treasure hid in each of them, and that the dragon is the trusty treasurer, and sure keeper thereof, as he was of the golden fleece, in Chalcos, which Jason, by the help of Medea, brought thence for, as Ovid sayth, he was very vigilant.

"A watchful dragon set, This golden fleece to keep,
Within whose careful eyes, come never wink of sleep."

And the two relations may be as true, one as the other, for any thinge I know, for it is constantly believed of the credulous heer, and some do avert to have seen yt lately. And of this hydden treasure the rhyming proverb here quoted goes commonly and anciently." *Westcote.*

In some places the same proverb runs thus:

"When Cadbery-castle and Dolbery-hill down delved were,
Then Denshire might plow with a golden coulter, and eke with a gilded sheere."

"When Meeth and Martin shall go down,
Padstow shall be a barren town."

This rhyme is "ripe in the mouths of the dwellers" in the neighbourhood of Meeth.

"First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lidford law."

Lidford is a little and poor, but ancient, corporation, with very large privileges, where a court of stannaries was formerly kept. This proverb, (says Grose) is supposed to allude to some absurd determination made by the mayor and court of this corporation, who were formerly, in general, but mean and illiterate persons. *Westcote*, in his Devonshire, has preserved some droll verses on this town.

"I oft have heard of Lydford law,
How in the morn they hang and draw;
And sit in judgement after,
At first I wondered at yt much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yet deserves no laughter.

"They have a castle on a hill,
I tooke it for an old wyndmill,
The vanes blown off by weather;
To lye therein, one night, 'tis guess'd,
'Twere better to be ston'd and press'd,
Or hang'd, now chuse you whether.

Tenne

" Tenne men lesse rome within this cave,
 " Then five myce in a lanthorn have,
 " The keepers they are sly ones;
 " Yf any could devise by art,
 " To gett yt upp into a cart,
 " Tweer fytt to carry lyons.

" When I beheld yt, Lord, thought I,
 " What justice, and what clemencye,
 " Hath Lydford, when I saw all;
 " I know none gladly there would stay,
 " But rather hang out of the way,
 " Than tarry here for tryal.

" The prince a hundred pound hath sent,
 " To mend the leads, and planchings rent,
 " Within this lyving tombe;
 " Some forty five pounds more had paid,
 " The debts of all that shall be layde
 " Ther till the day of doombe.

" One lytes ther for a scam of malt,
 " Another for a peck of salt,—
 " Two sureties for a noble;
 " If this be true, or else false news,
 " You may go ask of Master Crews,
 " John Vaughan, or John Doble.

" Near to the men that lye in lurch,
 " Ther is a bridge, ther is a church,
 " Seven ashes, and an oake,
 " Thre houses standin, and tenn downe;
 " They say the parson hath a gowne.
 " But I saw ne'er a cloake.

" Whereby you may consider well,
 " That playne simplicitie doth dwell
 " At Lydford, without bravery;
 " And in the towne, both young and grave
 " Doe love the naked truth to have
 " No cloak to hyde their knavery.

" The people all within this clyme,
 " Are frozen in the winter tyme;
 " But sure I do not fayne,
 " And when the summer is begun,
 " They lye, lyke silk-worms, in the sun,
 " And come to lyfe again.

" One told me, in King Cæsar's tyme,
 " The towne was buvit with stone and lyme,—
 " But sure the walls were clay;
 " And they are fallen—for aught I see,
 " And since the houses are gott free,
 " The towne is run away.

" O, Cæsar, yf thou there didst raigne,
 " While one howse stands, come ther again:
 " Com quickly while ther is out;
 " If thou but stay a lytle fytt,
 " But fyve years more, they will commyt
 " The whole town to a prison.

" To see it thus, much griev'd was I,
 " The proverb sayth sorrowes be dry,
 " So was I at the matter:
 " Now, by good luck,—I know not how,
 " Ther hyther cam a strange stray'd cow,
 " And we had mylke and water.

" To nyne good stomachs, with our wigg,
 " At last we got a roasting pigg,
 " This diet was our bounds;
 " And this was just as yff 'twere knownen
 " One pound of butter had been throwen
 " Amongst a pack of bounds.

" One glasse of drinck I got by chance,
 " 'Twas claret when yt was in France,
 " But now from yt much wider;
 " I thik a man might make as good
 " With green crabs boyl'd, and Brazil wood,
 " And half a pint of cyder.

" I kist the mayor's hand of the town,
 " Who, though he wears no scarlett gown,
 " Honours the rose and thistle;
 " A piece of corall to the mace,
 " Which there I saw, to serve in place,
 " Would make a good child's whistle.

" At six o' clock I came away,
 " And pray'd for those that were to stay,
 " Within a place so arrant;
 " Wyde and ope the wynds so roar,
 " By God's grace I'll come there no more,
 " Unless by some tynn warrant."

See Brice's Dict. in Lydford.

Lydford-law is mentioned in a pamphlet of the last century, entitled, "A briefe relation of the death and sufferings of Archbishop Laud," [Oxford, 4to. p. 4.] in these terms: "Lydford-law, by which they used to hang men first, and condite them afterwards."

"He may remove Mort-stone."

"A saying of any one who is master of his wife. Mort-stone, or More-stone, is a huge rock that blocks up the entrance into Mort's-bay, in Devon; which (there is a tradition) cannot be removed but by a man who is thoroughly master of *his* wife."—According to Risdon, it can never be removed but by wives who rule their husbands; of whom a sufficient number hath not yet been found."

"*A Plymouth-cloak.*"—A bludgeon or walking-stick. As a landsman puts on his cloak for a journey, so a sailor cuts a stick out of the first wood. When this proverb was first introduced, great-coats were not in use.

* The prison is only for stannary causes.

"The

The mottoes adopted by families are often proverbial and pregnant with meaning; and, though the occasions of their appropriation are not always known from family documents or tradition, yet, I conceive, they are very seldom annexed to coat-armour, merely by chance, or from caprice, and without some allusion to incident, or illustration of character. We have eight mottoes only, I believe, in the Cornish language. The Earl of GODOLPHIN's motto is very differently read. I find it, in Tonkin's manuscripts, "Frank ha leal ettoge." "Free and loyal for ever."

But the Rev. John COLLINS, (late of Penryn) thinks the reading should be,

Franc ha leal atbo ve.

*Free and loyal am I.**

These words certainly convey a very just idea of the family character. The GODOLPHINS, in early times, were signally loyal, and not less attached to British liberty than to their kings: and those of the last century, whilst they excelled their forefathers in the virtues her emblemized, rose to a superior eminence; whence their fidelity and patriotism might be more illustriously displayed. The BOSCAWEN motto, as I find the reading in Tonkin, is,

" Bosco Pasco, Karenza Venaa."

" By beef at Easter, love cometh."

From this sententious remark, we may infer the hospitality, and perhaps the popularity, of the BOSCAWENS; who are, doubtless, well represented by the present Viscount FALMOUTH, in generosity, and every other virtue that distinguished their ancient house. It should seem, also, that Easter was, among our ancestors, the season of hospitable distribution, rather than Christmas; at which latter tide, a Tregothnan ox hath now-a-days very powerful attractions.† For the CARMINOWS, history has expressly given us the origin of their motto. We are told, that in the reign of EDWARD III. a suit was commenced by the Lord SCROOPE against CARMINOW, of Carminow, in the Parish of Mawgan Meneg, for bearing, as the Lord SCROOPE did, in a field azure, a bend or; and that, on a reference being made to the most eminent persons in the realm (of whom JOHN of GAUNT was one,) CARMINOW proved his right, "by the constant bearing

" ————— The Tracey's
" Have always the wind in their faces."

Sir WILLIAM TRACEY, of Devon, was one of the four knights who killed THOMAS A BECKET; for the punishment of which it happened, that wherever were any of the Tracey family, either by land or sea, the wind always blew in their faces. "In hot weather (says FULLER) it was a blessing rather than a curse, as it exempted the females from the expense and trouble of buying and using fans."

* "In a book of Heraldry, now before me, (says Mr. COLLINS,) it is written, 'Francha leali to goe.'" On the Godolphin seat, in Helston-church, it stands, as I recollect: "Franc ha leal et oga—" which I remember mentioning to Dr BORLASE, who told me it should be,

Frank ha leal atto gi [or] ge,
Free and loyal still I [or] they.

After all, perhaps, more properly, ————— as above." ————— Letter to the author, dated Trutban, Dec. 8, 1789.

† I am rather inclined to think, however, that "Bosca Pasco" here signifies, "meat at the Passover." In this case, literal translation is, "Meat at the Passover Love will have."—to which my readers may affix a meaning as they please.

thereof even before the conquest." But, as SCROOPE was a Baron of the realm, it was ordered, that Carminow should still bear the same coat, but with a *pile in chief gules*, for distinction: on which Carminow took up the Cornish motto:

" *Cala rag Whetblow.*"

" A straw for a tale-bearer."

Whence the POLWHELE motto originated,

" *Karenza whelas Karenza,*"

" Love worketh Love,"

I am not able to conjecture; unless the moor's head, with the olive-branch, may elucidate its meaning: From the collision of the motto and the crest, I see a faint light: But no other eye, perhaps, would perceive it. And, though the mention of this, among the other Cornish mottos, was indispensable, it would put patience to the test, to exercise imagination respecting a family, whose annals cannot be too concisely noted; since its old possessions are well-nigh gone; and its rank in the county will never more be recovered.*—The four remaining mottos with which I am acquainted, are TONKIN's, of Trevaunance,

" *Kenz ol tra, Tonkein, ouna Déu mahtern yn,*"

" Tonkin, above all thing, fear God and the King."—

HARRIS's, of Keneggy, " *Car Déu reyz pub tra,*"

" God's love gives every thing."—

NOYE's, of St. Berian, " *Teg yw bedowch,*"

" Fair is Peace."—

which accords perfectly with the crest, (*a dove bearing an olive-branch*) and GWAVAS's, of Gwavas,

" *En Hâv perkou Gwav,*"

" In summer, remember winter."†

Of epitaphs, and other inscriptions, I have, before me, a great variety; from which I shall select the most amusing. In the churches of the West of Cornwall, were, once, many epitaphs in Cornish.—On the monument of Captain HUTCHINS, in Paul-church, are two Cornish lines. ‡

* POLWHELE's French motto is, " *Amour veut amour.*"

† Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE's Latin motto, (which is certainly characteristic of the Basset-family)—" *Pro lege et grege*" reminds me of some curious rhymes which I lately heard repeated:

" *Plauditur poetis tribus,*
 " (*Gens et ætas una quibus*)
 " PSEUDO-PINDAR, *Pye et Pybus.*
 " *Summo Pybus gaudet rege,*
 " *Pseudo-Pindar, imo grege;*
 " *At Pye, rege, lege, grege.*"

‡ In the upper end of the North, and against the North wall, is the monument of Captain STEPHEN HUTCHINS, with the following inscription:

In

The Cornish Epitaph upon Dorothy Pentreath is as follows :

Coth Doll Pentreath cans ha deau ;

Old D ——— P ——— one hundred and two ;

Marow ha kledyz ed Paul plêu :—

Dead and buried in Paul parish :—

Na ed an Eglaz, gan pobel brâs,

Not in the Church, with folks great,

Bes ed Eglaz-hay, coth Dolly es.

But in Church-yard, old D ——— is.

The author of these verses (of which I have interlined a literal translation) is a Mr. Tompson, a native of Truro, and, by profession, what we call in Cornwall, an engineer;—that is, a maker of engines for the use of the mines; to which trade he was bred, under his father, and, in his youth, much employed by Mr. Pendarves. I met him, at Plymouth-Dock, in 1789,* where he was engaged in superintending the raisers and hewers of stone, under Mr. Paulby. If now living, he must have nearly approached his hundredth year. He is a worthy, and honest old man,—of some knowlege, and much humour; and knows more, I believe, of the Cornish language than the old lady, whom he has celebrated, ever knew; notwithstanding all that Daines Barrington has said of her, or his fellows of the R. S. and A. S. The epitaph was communicated to me by Mr. Collins; (whose letter from Truthan, dated Dec. 8, 1789, I have already quoted, and) who, in the same letter, thus proceeds: “What if, in respect to my friend

In memory of Capt. STEPHEN HUTCHINS,
Of this Parish, who departed this Life at
Port-Royall, in Jamaica, the 24th day of
August, 1709, and was buried by the Communion
Table in Kingstown Church, in the one and
Fortieth Year of his Age.

PSALMS CXII.

His heart was established and did not shrink
Until he saw his desire upon his Enemies.
He hath dispersed abroad and given to
The Poor, and his righteousness remaineth for
Ever; his horn shall be exalted with honour.

He hath given One hundred Pounds towards
The Repairing and Beautifying this Church;
And Six hundred Pounds for Building a house
For six poor Men and six poor Women, born
In this Parish, to Live in and towards their
Maintenance.

Anglia me genuit, Corpus Jamaica Sepulchro
Jam tenet, ac animum possidet ipse Deus.

Bownas heb dueth Eu poes karens wei,
Tha Pobl Bohadzhak Paull han Egles nei.

Heroic Actions eternize his fame,
And pious ones, with glory, Crown his Name.

* The old man, hearing my name annourced to him, saluted me, instantly, with the motto of my family.

friend Tompson, I were to attempt giving his poetry a rythmical dress in English? Perhaps it would please you as well as the original; especially if the pathetic simplicity of it be properly preserved. Genius of Sternhold assist me! Sternhold promises; and thus I write:

Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred ag'd and two,
Deceas'd, and buried in Paul parish, too:---
Not in the Church, with people great and high,
But in the Church-yard, doth old Dolly lie.

Make it more literal and simple, if you can.---There's a challenge for you.**

My English inscriptions shall open with an epitaph in the church of Lanteglos, near Camel-ford.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of Christopher
Wothevale, of Wothevale, Esq. who departed the 9th day of August,
1638.

Beauty, Virtue, Youth, and Gentry,
All at Grave-port make their entry;
And the custom we must pay,
Dissolving is to dust or clay.
But the comfort of us all
Rests in our Lord Highe Admirall,
Jesus, who, in his good tyme,
Will refine our dust and slyme,
And assume us to his joies,
Past feare, past care, past all alloyes."

On a tablet of slate, in Duloe church, is the following inscription, in which the name of the female whom it memorizes, forms the anagram, "*Man a dry laurell*."

MARIA ARUNDELL,

Man a dry laurell.

Man to the marigold compar'd may bee,
Men may be lik'ned to the laurell tree!
Both feede the eye---both please the optick sense---
Both soon decay---both suddenly fleet hence.

What

* I was surprised to see Mr. Collins's translation of this epitaph in "The Beauties of Cornwall," p. 492. whence it has been copied in several of the public prints. That I should have been anticipated, in a variety of instances, was not to be wondered. But I expected, that this communication of my friend, would have been confined to myself. Its escape, however, was by mere accident.

What then inferre you from her name, but this,
Man fades away, *Man a dry laurel is?* *

In Truro Church, there is a monument in memory of three brothers, of the *Mitchell* family, Thomas, John, and James; who died in the reign of James I. and who, as the inscription says, "Had all one GOD, one womb, and one tomb."†

In St. Erme Church we have this epitaph :

" Here lieth the body of *JOHN JAGOE*, of Truthan, Esq. who departed this life, in the feare of God, the sixth Day of October, in the year of our Lord God 1652.

He was more than he seem'd, yet seem'd to be
More than a thousand more : his pedigree
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if e'er you come,
You'll see more of him than in verse or tomb."

I believe I may trust my memory for two charming effusions of the rustic muse, which, at my own parish church, St. Clement, have often met my eye :

" Here lie two little ones,
" Whose ears were tender as their bones."

" Father

* The following is a singular epitaph on John Treffry, Esq. of Faway.

Here, in this chancell, do I ly,
Known by the name of John Treffry ;
Being made and born for to dye,
So must thou, friend, as well as I.
Therefore, good works be sure to try,
But chiefly love and charity;
And still on them with faith rely,
So be happy eternally.
Soli Deo gloria.

This was put up during the lifetime of Mr. Treffry, by his direction. He was a whimsical kind of man. He had his grave digged, and lay down and swore in it, to shew the sexton a novelty!—i. e. "A man swearing in his grave."

Epitaphs on the Darts, in the Church of Mevagixzy, 1632.

Death shoots, sometimes, as archers doe,
One dart to find another ;
But now, by shooting, hath found four,
And all lay'd here together.

Here lyeth the father, and his sons,
Four daughters, whose names shall be
(Although their days on earth be done)
Prayed to Eternitye.

The warfare past, the Darts must rest,
This grave shall be the quiver;
Where they shall rest till, with the blest,
They be revived for ever.

† In this church, is a large marble monument, in memory of John Robartes, Esq. of Truro, who died March, 1614, aged seventy, "or thereabouts." This monument is decorated with several figures, and was not long since repaired, by order
G.

" Father and mother and I
 " Chose to be buried asunder ;
 " Father and mother lies buried here,
 " But I lies buried yonder."*

In the churchyard at Stythians, we have rhymes, "to teach the rustic moralist to die," on slate, and on moor-stone, and on more perishable wood.

" Why of this life, then, shou'd we boast ?
 " Alas ! our days are few at most——
 " At strongest weak, at merriest sad,
 " At largest short, at best but bad."

—
 " These languishing heads are at rest,
 " Their thinking and aching is o'er ;
 " These quiet, immoveable breasts,
 " Is heav'd, by affliction, no more.
 " These hearts is no longer the seat
 " Of trouble, and torturing pain !
 " They ceases to flutter and beat——
 " They never shall flutter again."†

An

order of Miss Hunt, daughter and heiress of the late George Hunt, of Lanhydroc, Esq. and now the lady of the Hon. Charles Agar. The mason employed in the work, seems to have been a man of some humour, if we may judge from his bill. " To putting one new foot to Mr. John Robarts—mending the other : putting seven new buttons to his coat, and a new string to his breeches knees: To two new feet to his wife, Philippa—mending her eyes, and putting a nosegay in her hand. To two new hands, and a new nose, to the Captain. To two new hands, and mending the nose of his wife—repairing her eyes, and putting a new cuff to her gown. To making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, and making a new great toe, mending the handle of his scythe, and putting a new blade to it."

* Similar to which are these lines, in what church-yard in Devon I do not now recollect :

" Here lies father and mother and I,
 " Who all died in the space of one short year :
 " They lies buried at Whimble, in this county ;
 " But I lies buried here."

† The first is in memory of *Richard Reed*, 1798 ;—the second in memory of *Thomas Treloar*, aged 44, 1770, and *Grace*, his wife, aged 66, 1796. This brings to mind my late friend Major Drewe's Parodies on Shenstone's Ballads :

" My mind it is tortur'd with doubt,
 " My breast is tormented with fear ;
 " Like a madman I run all about,
 " And I ramble I do not know where." &c. &c.

See *Darwin and Cornwall Poems*, Vol. II, p. 99—106.

An epitaph in St. GLUVIAS church, on John Grills, merchant, bearing date 1673, ends rather quaintly; * but cannot vie with a Grade inscription, of nearly the same date.

This is in memory of ——— Mason, Gent. who died Dec. 1671, and was buried in the church-yard at Grade, close to the north wall of the chancel. It should seem, that he was the first buried on the north-side, and that he was interred without the funeral service. That the south part of a Cornish church-yard is generally full of graves, before the north is at all disturbed, is certainly a fact.

“Why here? Why not? ’Tis all one ground,
And here none will my dust confound;
My Saviour lay where no one did;
Why not a member as his head?
No quire to sing, no bells to ring?
Why, Sirs! thus buried was my King!
I grudge the fashion of this day,
To fat the church and starve the lay;
Though nothing now of me be seen,
I hope my name and bed is green.”

Had I been the minister of St. Erth, I should scarcely have suffered such lines as these in honour of William and John Ralph, 1782, to remain undefaced:

“All

“Within this urn a pris’ner is confin’d,
“Who left a good, and lasting name behind.
“In midst of days, prosperity, and health,
“Came Death, and took him soon away by stealth.
“While liv’d was lov’d, and now doth rest in tomb,
“Most sweetly sleeping in his mother’s womb.”

I cannot leave Gluvias church, without copying two epitaphs of a more recent date—the first by HANNAH MORE.

In the chancel, on a white marble stone, forming a pannel to the seats No. 57 and 58.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Mr. John Penrose, thirty-five years Vicar of this parish;
he died June 1776, in the sixty-third year of his age.

If social manners, if the gentlest mind,
If zeal for God, and love for human kind,—
If all the charities which life endear,
May claim affection, or demand a tear;
Then, Penrose! o’er thy venerable urn
Domestic Love may weep, and Friendship mourn.
Th’ path o’ duty still, untir’d, he trod;
He walk’d with safety—for he walk’d with GOD!
When lost the powers of precept and of prayer,
Yet still the flock remain’d the shepherd’s care;
Their wants still, nobly, watchful to supply,
He taught his last, best lesson—how to die!

On a marble monument against the South wall.

Breve oblectamen, longum, eben! desiderium.

" All you young people that this do see,
As you are now so once was we ;
As we are now, so you must be,
Therefore prepare and follow we."

The following is a very quaint epitaph on a tomb in Ludgvan church, to the memory of John South, A. M. who died rector of that parish, Oct. 6, 1636.

" Let Nature's coarser children have
A tongueless tomb, or but a grave:
South, the meridian point of wit,
Can never sit, but shine in it,
Ripe artist, and divine inspir'd,
Thou liv'dst: thou died'st, belov'd, admir'd.

Hyperbolize

In memory of John Enys, of Enys, Esq. who died Oct. 11, 1802, aged 30 years.

If e'er the sorrows of domestic woe
Swell'd thy full heart, and bade the tear to flow,
Let this sad marble to thy feelings tell,
How lov'd, and, ah! how early, Enys fell.
Then, if his virtues move thy kindred mind,
If Friendship warm thee, and Affection bind,
If Honour, Truth, Benevolence, be dear,
Check not the sigh that heaves thy bosom here.

Inscription on a Tombstone in Camborne Church-yard.

" Within this tomb was interred the Body of Sam. Williams, Son of Will. and Eliza Williams, of this Parish, who departed this Life July 20, 1775, aged 15 years.

Ah! rueful fate! beneath, in dust, I lie,
*Doom'd by a cruel ruffian's hand to die ;**
By merc'less blows he shook my brain so sore,
That death ensued; and, lo! I am no more!
Now, parents, brothers, sisters, friends and all,
Take solemn warning by my sudden fall!
Repent to-day; to-morrow, it may be,
Cold, icy Death will lodge you here with me.
There's nought avails your use beneath the sky,
How great or mean you live, but how you die."

Pryce's Tonkin MSS.

* In 1797, Richard Roskrugé, of Carne, in St. Anthony-Meneg, was killed by John Rashleigh, his neighbour. He was buried in St. Anthony churchyard; and some lines to his memory were submitted to my inspection, by Joan Roskrugé, his relict.—One of the lines was:

" Doom'd by a cruel ruffian's hand to die."

I entirely disapproved of the epitaph; and substituted the following for it, in a very different spirit:

[*Mortuus loquitur.*]

Doom'd by a neighbour's erring hand to die,
For him my spirit breathes, from Heav'n, a sigh!
O, while repentant tears the deed atone,
Be mine to waft them to th' Eternal Throne!

Hyperbolize I do not ;—true,
All's here ; dear, dearest friend, adieu.”*

At

* For a few more epitaphs, let us pass the Tamar—*Tiverton*. On Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire.

“Hoe, hoe, who lyes here?
’Tis I, the goode Erle of Devonshere,
With Kate, my Wife, to mee full dere.
Wee lyved together fyfty-fyve Yere.
That wee spent, wee had ;
That wee lefte, wee loste ;
That wee gave, wee have.”

It may be remarked, that this is only a Christian parody and improvement on the old epitaph of Sardanapalus.

Ταυτ' εχον, οσς' εφαγον, και εφουδισα, και παρ' ερωτος,
Τιςπ' εμαθον, ταδι πολλα και ολβια κιννα λεληπται.

Which Cicero thus gives :

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exsaturata libido
Hausit, at illa jacent multa et præclara relictæ.

Crates and Chrysippus are said, by different authors, to have parodied the Greek in the following manner :

Ταυτ' εχον οσς' εμαθον, και εφροτισα, και μετα Μυθων
Τιςπ' εδανη.

After all, it's curious enough that the first epitaph must be wholly spurious, as Sardanapalus could not have had one in Greek verse, and, being burnt in his palace, probably had none at all.

Other Epitaphs.—Tiverton.

Mary Shepherd, a tender blossome,
Only eyght year old,
Whom death pluckt quickly off,
Lyeth covered here in moulde. May 5, 1622.

Margaret Garner : God gave me life :
But, least I sinne should bee,
He tookt away again,
That gave yt unto mee. April 26, 1622.

Quæ jacet hic fuit uxor amans, bona, pulchra, benigna
Pauperibus, verax, provida, munda, parens.——Also

Dormit hic Johanna sata Almaricis
Caia, cum Caio Samuele Butler
Quæ suo vixit pia, perque Jesum,

Here sleepeth Joan, from th' Amories descended,
Who Caia dear to Samuel Butler lived
Her Caius : when her godly life was ended
To th' heavens, due by Christ, she is received.

Bideford Church-yard.

The wedding-day appointed was,
And wedding-clothes provided ;
But ere that day did come, 'alas !
He sicken'd, and he die did.

Bickton.

At Truro, over the Town-hall and Market-place, is this inscription :

“ T. B. Jenkin Daniel, Maior.
Who seeks to find eternal treasure,
Must use no guile in weight or measure.” 1615.

The

Bickton. In memory of Dennis Rolle, Esq. who died Oct. 24, Dom. 1638.

“ His earthly part within this tombe doth rest,
Who kept a court of honour in his breast :
Birth, Beauty, Wit, and Wisdom sate as peers,
Till Death mistook his virtues for his Yeers,
Or else Heav'n envy'd Earth so rich a treasure,
Wherein too fine the ware, too scant the measure.
His mournful Wife, her love to shew, in part,
This tomb built here,—a better in her heart.
Sweet babe ! his hopeful heir, (Heav'n grant this boon !)
Live But so well ; but oh ! die not so soon.”

There is an elegant epitaph upon a child, in Stoke-Gabriel church-yard.

“ Fair flower transplanted by the hand of Love,
To bud and bloom in milder bowers above.”

In the church-yard of Little Hempson, I once read an epitaph, which I do not accurately recollect, and therefore give the following, partly from memory, and partly from invention. I can answer for the exactness of the first two lines, and for the preservation of the general idea in the last four. But in these, I believe, there is more antithesis than the original will warrant.

“ Here lies the body of Betsy Bowden ;
She wou'd live longer, but she cou'd en.
Her leg, e'en tho it *bug'd* no more,
Still *ran*—alas ! one running sore.
Loathsome it ran, both night and day,
But carried Betsy—*clean away*.”

On a headstone at the East-end of the churchyard, in the parish of West Allington.

Here lyeth the body of
Daniel Jeffery the Son of Mich-
ael Jeffery and Joan his Wife he
Was buried ye 2 day of September
1746 and in ye 18th year of his Age

This youth When In his Sickness lay
did for the minister Send * that he would
Come and With him Pray * But he would not at-
But When this young Man Buried was
the minister did him admit * he Should be
Carried into Church * that he might money geet.
By this you See what man will dwo * to geet
money if he can * who did refuse to come
and Pray * by the Foresaid young Man.

The above is transcribed, *verbatim et literatim*, as a curiosity in its way. It may not be amiss to add, that upon setting up this stone, the churchwardens immediately waited on their minister, representing to him the offence which the epitaph had given themselves, and his parishioners in general, from the scandalous falsehoods it contained, and the stigma intended to be

The alehouse, at Sennan, near the Land's-End, has on one side of its sign, "*The last in England*," on the other, "*The first in England*."*

II. Of this description are our proverbs and our epitaphs. But such adages might have been flying for ages through our oral language, with little claim to learning, though perhaps with some pretensions to sagacity; and such inscriptions might have addressed the traveller from every sign-post, and every tomb, without suggesting an idea of our mental cultivation. But literature was by no means neglected in the west of England; and our improvements in knowledge and taste have been rapid and extensive.

That Cornwall was not less enlightened than the rest of the island, may be judged from her various seminaries of instruction. In Cornwall, and, I doubt not, in other parts of the island, the

be fixed by it on his character: for they knew that the deceased had died of a virulent small-pox, and that so suddenly, that there was scarcely time for giving notice of his illness before his death confirmed it. They, therefore, begged the epitaph might be obliterated, and that they might be supported by his concurrence in doing it. But he, having gratified the churchwardens indignation, and his own curiosity, by looking at the inscription, begged it might be permitted to remain; for he could not allow himself to have a share in the destruction of such poetry,—of which, probably, he chose to be the subject rather than the composer. This Minister was the Rev. and learned Mr. Pyle, the late worthy Incumbent of the parish, son of Mr. Pyle, formerly of Lynne Regius, in Norfolk, well known for his Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles, in the manner of S Clarke's on the Gospels.

* I am here reminded of the sign of the *Last*, at South Bovey, Devon, with this inscription under it, "*Search all the sorrows over, and you'll find good ale at the Last*." In the same place, under the sign of the *Sun*, we read: "*The best drink under the Sun*."

The most curious of all our inscriptions are those which were written on the pannels in Pengersic tower:

1

Even as the herdsman safely mayee
And gwyetlye lye downe to sleype,
That hathe his watchfull doggis olwaye,
His floke in safetie for to keype,
So may that prince be gweyet then,
Under whom rulythe faythfull men.

2

The shipmen taste withe boystrous wynde
To anker holde do flee at laste,
While the dolphin, to them most kynd,
Doth claspe about to holde hyt faste.
Such anker-holde a prince shoulde bee
To his subjects in myserie.

3

When marriage was maid for vertew and love,
There was no divorce G O D D's knot to remove;
But now is much people yn such luste,
That they break G O D D's wyll moste juste:
Wherefore unto ol suche let thys be sufficient
To keipe G O D D's lawe, for feare of his punishment,
In the burning lake, wher is awst ofull torment.

4

The lamee, wyche lakith feit to goo,
Ys borne uppon the blind's back,
So mutually between theme twoo
The one supplieth the other's lacke.—
The blind to laime doth lend his myght,
The laime to blinde doth yelde his sight.

5

What thing is harder than the rock?
What soter is than water cleere?
Yet wyll the same, with often droppe,
The harde rock perce as dothe a spere.
Even so nothing so hard to attayne
But maye be hadd with labour and paine.

6

Beholde this asse, wiche laden ys
With riches, plentye, and with meat,
And yet thereof noo pleasure hathe,
But thystells, hard and rough, doth eat.
In like case ys the rich niggarde,
Wich hath inoughe, and lyveth full hard.

the origin of the Grammar-school very evidently appears in the Clerical School, or Parsonage. Such a school we had, probably, at St. GERMANS, at LAUNCESTON, at St. NEOT's, and, certainly, at St. COLUMB. Of the last-mentioned place, I shall quote Hals's account, with Mr. Whitaker's commentary.

"Contiguous with the churchyard of Saint Columb," says Hals, "was a college of black monks, or canons Augustine, consisting of three fellows, for instructing youth in the liberal arts and sciences."* This author (exclaims Mr. Whitaker,) must always be allowed some confusion of ideas; and he here confounds objects that are very distinct, fellows, canons, and monks, by turning his "three fellows" as reported to him (I suppose) from some seeming tradition, into canons or monks, as seemingly reported to him by history. For "*I take it,*" as he adds immediately, "to be *one* of those *three* colleges in this province, named in Speed and Dugdale's Monasticon, whose *revenues* they do not express, nor the *places* where they were extant; but tell us, that they were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the lady of angels, and were black monks of the Augustines.†" He thus (says Whitaker) builds an assertion bold and positive, on a surmise frivolous and false. But he must frequently be allowed something more than confusion, even an unfaithfulness to his very authorities, a citation of testimonies directly opposed to him, or a falsification of them for serving his own purpose. Accordingly, "those *three* colleges in this province, named in—Dugdale's Monasticon," as "consisting of black monks of the *Augustines*:" are actually *three* thus noted there,

"Can. S. A. Bodmyn Pr. 270-0-11.

"Can. S. A. Launceston Abb. 354-0-11.

"Can. S. A. S. Germani Abb. 213. 243-8-0 ‡"

Where their "*revenues*," are all *expressed*, and their "*places*" are all *specified*. The College of St. Columb, therefore, cannot possibly be one of the three; being no abbey of either black or white monks, and no priory either of Augustinians or Dominicans. In fact, it was merely the PARSONAGE-HOUSE, denominated a cottage here, as I believe such houses, or their sites, to be still denominated in various parts of England; and as I particularly remember the site of one to be denominated at Eccles, near Manchester. A parsonage-house, indeed, was called a college originally, because it contained a collegiate kind of family, and a collegiate kind of school within it.

"The retainers of the church," I have said formerly concerning every parish-priest among the Saxons, "consisted of six persons under the rector, the deacon, sub-deacon, and acolyth, the exorcist, lector, and ostiary:" but, "the priest and deacon only were reputed to be in holy orders; the rest were denominated clerks, and even in contradistinction to these, and have transmitted the name to their successors, the parish-clerks of the present period; and, as they

* Hals, 62.

† Ibid. *ibid.*

‡ Monasticon, i. 1039.

“ they assisted in the services of religion, they had seats in the chancel with both, and their stalls remain in many old parish-churches at present.” ‘ There’ “ they have frequently induced our antiquaries, without reason, without authority, and in mere ignorance of the ancient custom, to suppose the churches to have been formerly *collegiated*.”* ‘ So I once said without any the slightest knowledge of the present case, yet with a seemingly pointed reference to it; I said so merely from the canons of the Saxons, and from the constitutions of the French contemporary with them. Thus, then, were formed those first colleges of clergy in our island, the immediate parents of what we have denominated colleges since, and stamping a parental likeness upon their progeny; *these* being several priests incorporated into a society for the service of a church, while *those* were merely the laical retainers of the church, under the deacon and priest of it: both, however, were societies regularly *collegiated*, and both resided in what were popularly entitled colleges.’ “ The same custom” ‘ also’ “ prevailed in France; mention being incidentally made” ‘ in the *capitula* of the Franks,’ “ of the ‘ *clericos quos secum habent presbyteri*’.”†

‘ But there was another circumstance in these parsonage-houses which united with the preceding to gain them the appellation of colleges. Each house was a *college*, or *school for education*.’ “ The clerks” ‘ in it, as I equally noted once,’ “ were all destined for holy orders; each *priest* was *previously* a *clerk*; and persons were gradually promoted through every of the inferior offices, to the diaconate and priesthood. The proper instruction of them for orders was committed to the care of the priest, as the education of youth in the monasteries was consigned to the abbot; and the priest and abbot, therefore, were equally denominated the rector or governor.” ‘ Hence then is derived that very appellation for a beneficed parish-priest, among us, which is the most ancient in origin, most dignified in sound, and most advantageous in revenue; which we naturally consider as relative to his parish, but here find referring merely to his school. Nor was this all the school that a parish-priest kept in his house; he’ “ had other pupils with his clerks: his house, in reality, was a little academy for the sons of the neighbouring gentry, as the bishop’s was another and a greater. This curious and unnoticed particular appears plainly in the Saxon constitutions. Let the *bishops* willingly *teach schools*, and *instruct*, says the twenty-sixth ecclesiastical law of Canute; and let every *priest* have a *school in his house*, says the twentieth canon of Theodulf. The *bishops*, abbots, and *rectors*, are required, as early as 747, to keep their *families in continual application to reading*; and for that purpose to *confine the boys to the schools*, and *train them up to the law of sacred knowledge*; that, being thus instructed, they may become, in all respects, *useful to the house of God*, and *the spiritual ornaments of it*. And if any good man will send his *children to the priest*, says another canon of a later date, the *priest* ought to *teach them willingly, not expecting any reward from their relations, except what they voluntarily*

H

* Hist. Manchester, ii. quarto, 427.

† Ibid. 430.

"*tarily give.*"* "We even find the same practice on the continent; mention being incidentally made in the *capitula* of the Franks, not merely concerning the "clericos quos secum habent presbyteri," but also of the "scholarios" that every presbyter had; and some directions being given for the government of these schools.'†

'So diffused over the continent, equally with the island, this primitive provision for the elementary or the plenary education of our youths, we may be sure continued for ages afterward in both; till *other* societies were formed, and *other* buildings erected under the *retained* appellation of *colleges*, for the more formal, more public, more general purposes of education. We accordingly see it continued for the elementary IN THIS VERY COLLEGE at St. Colomb, even *beyond* the erection of such buildings, and the formation of such societies.' "*In this college,*" notes Mr. Hals, very happily from private information, "temp. Henry VI. *was bred up* John Arundell," bishop of Exeter, "a younger son of Renphrey Arundell, of Lanherne, esq. sheriff of Cornwall, 3 Edward IV.; *where he had his first taste of the liberal arts and sciences*, and *was afterwards placed at Exon college, in Oxford*; where he stayed till he took his degree of Master of Arts, and then was presented by his father to John Booth, bishop of Exon, to be consecrated priest, and to have collation, institution, and induction into his *rectory of St. Colomb*, which" was "accordingly performed."‡ "So long did the PARSONAGE-HOUSE continue to include CLERKS, with others, in a collegiate society and a collegiate school within it: the clerks were training certainly for orders, and all the others were assuredly so. Nor did the school cease entirely at the parsonage-house, as we see from this anecdote; till *grammar-schools* (so public and endowed buildings for teaching the two languages of literary antiquity were now called) arose from the beneficence, and were kept under the patronage, of bishops or of rectors, by the side of their cathedrals in cities, or near to their parish-churches in towns. Even then the clerical schools, which, in the reduction of rectories into vicarages, and the consequent contraction in the size of the priest's house, must have been frequently kept in the churches themselves, were in the churches kept still, and are so kept at various parishes of Cornwall to this day. In this very parish of St. Colomb, where no such reduction has taken place, and the parsonage-house still exhibits its big bulk to the eye, we find the school transferred to the church, and the transfer proved by a melancholy incident; as "in the year 1676," we read in Hals, "the greatest part of this church of St. Colomb was casually blown up with gunpowder, by three youths of the town, *scholars therein*, who, in the absence of their *master*, and *the rest of their companions*, ignorantly set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, the parish-stores, laid up in the stone stairs and walls of the rood-loft."§ "The private schools, too, that are now kept by clergymen

' all

* Hist. of Manchester, ii. quarto, 428.

† Ibid. 430.

‡ Hals. 63.

§ "The glass windows, roofs, timber, stones, and pillars, thereby made a direful concussion together; especially those shot from the walls of the moor-stone stairs, *aforemid*, to the total defacing the church, and many pews thereof. In this tragical concussion several

‘ all over the kingdom, are derived equally from the ancient institution of a school in every parsonage-house; the boarders yet forming a sort of collegiate society, and the pupils yet composing a sort of collegiate school within the walls of the house. Only the masters are bound down no longer, as the rectors of well-endowed churches were formerly, and as the masters of well-endowed schools are from them at present, to act ‘ not expecting any reward from their relations, except what they voluntarily give ; ‘ but are obliged to stipulate with the relations ‘ precisely, and compelled to require remunerations from them periodically.’*

Such

several accidents were strange and unaccountable. As, first, that one Nicholas Jane, a hellier, was on a ladder, mending the healing, or stones of the roof of this church, when it happened; whereby he, himself, and the ladder under him, were blown up also; but both fell to the ground without hurt. Secondly, the church bible and common-prayer-book, with their leaves open, in the rector's pew, scarce two feet from the rood-loft stairs, where the powder took fire and broke out, were neither singed, moved, nor hurt, nor so much as any dust about them, though many thousand stones were cast about the church. Thirdly, there was at least a ton weight of lime and stone cast upon the communion-table, which was old and slight, having but one foot, or pedestal, to stand upon; and yet the same was not broken or hurt. Fourthly, the pulpit was in like manner preserved from the fury and rage of the fire and stones, when the very walls and pillars near it were shattered to pieces. Let divines and philosophers give a reason for these things, if there were not a supernatural cause or providence for them. By this sad accident this church of St. Colomb received damage to the value of about three hundred and fifty pounds; yet was, by the liberal contributions of the inhabitants, in nine months' time built and repaired, as it now stands; and what was wanting in subscriptions to make up that sum, was raised by a small parish-rate on the lands thereof. The chief subscribers were Sir John Seyntaubyn, of Trekininge, Bart. twenty pounds; his grand-mother-in-law, the widow of Peter Jenkyn, Esq. twenty pounds; John Vivian, of Truan, Esq. twenty pounds; his three sons, Thomas, John, and Francis Vivian, fifteen pounds; Robert Hoblyn, Esq. ten pounds; Edward, his son, five pounds; Capt. Ralph Keate, five pounds; the writer of this volume, five pounds; John Daye, Gent. five pounds; Peter Daye, Gent. five pounds; Honor Carter, widow, ten pounds; John Bligh, Gent. five pounds; Peter Pollard, sen. ten pounds; John Beauford, rector, twenty pounds; with several others." *Hals.* p. 68.

" The College-house, since its dissolution, hath been applied to secular, if not prophane, uses; for it happened a poor youth, of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, about eighteen years old, in the month of July, Anno Dom. 1701, travelling in those parts in quest of service, applied to one Mrs. Crews, of Colomb town, who had the possession of those houses, for her alms and a night's lodging, who accordingly ordered her servant Gilbert to place him in some of the college-houses, made stables of; who, at night with a lantern and candle, conducted him to the same; and having some occasion that called him thence, before the young man had prepared his bed, left the lantern and candle in the stable, and went forth thence, locking the door thereof, and carrying with him the key, and told the youth, that in a short time he would return thither again and fetch the lantern. But it happened the young man fell asleep, and his guardian keeper neglecting to come as he promised, the candle, it seems, burnt through the lantern, and set fire to the straw and hay in that place, and so kindled into a great flame; which approaching the lad as he slept, awakened him, who in vain ran to the doors and windows, barred with iron, in order to make his escape; but he could by no means get out at either, neither could the townsmen that came to quench the fire at night, use any means by force to open the door, the party that had the key, as aforesaid, being wanting; (no person knowing whither he was gone) neither did he appear 'till the whole college-houses were in a raging flame of fire, which consumed them and the youth together."

Hals. p. 68.

To avoid being " sent to St. Colomb" again, I shall here add, that the Latin and Greek languages were at one time taught at *Retallock*, in that parish. " One Bishop, (of St. Martin, in Kirrier,) in his youth, was, after his school education at *Retallock*, in *St. Colomb-major*, in the Latin and Greek tongues under that famous school-master, Mr. *John Cood*, taken, by the cost and care of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, from thence, and placed by him in Doway-college, in Flanders, where he took orders as a Catholic Roman-priest, and afterwards returned into England, and became house-chaplain to the said Sir John Arundell, Knight, and from thence visited and confirmed the Roman Catholics in those parts for many years, by the pretended sir-name of Mr. Gifford. He died at Hammersmith, near London, aged 99 years, 20th March, 1733, and ordered his body to be opened, and his heart to be taken out and sent to Doway, aforesaid, and kept in spirits, and his body to be buried in Pancras-church, in London." *London Gazette.* 23d March, 1733. *Hals.* adds, " He was made Dr. of Divinity by his college, aforesaid, and consecrated Bishop, in the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, in the last year of K. James II."

W. Hals's MSS. No. 6.

* See Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall, vol. ii. pp. 133—138.

Such, then, was the college of St. Colomb, the parsonage-house of the parish, a society of clerks, and a school for education.—And, at Hals's college of *Crantock*, there was, probably, a similar school ;*, as, also, at St. *Berian*.

That the public grammar-school may thus be traced up to the parsonage, is sufficiently clear. But before buildings were generally erected for the purpose of education, the manor-house, also, was open for the reception of young gentlemen—perhaps those of the first rank, who were entrusted to the care of the chaplain, and sometimes the clerks of the parsonage, though kept apart from the clerical seminary. Many of the principal gentry of Cornwall and of Devon, were educated at *Strwe*, and at *Powderham-castle* ; and the Granvilles and the Courtenays were not more celebrated for their hospitality than their attention to the learning and morals of the rising progeny. Of public, or free-schools, (such as received all ranks of persons indiscriminately) this part of the island had, unquestionably, its share at the earliest period of their erection.—Whether there ever existed a school for teaching the Cornish language, I am not informed : but at *Tavistock*, (while it was yet reputed a town of Cornwall) a lecture was instituted for the support of the Saxon tongue, which was then every day gaining ground. The building, appropriated for this end, was called the Saxon-school. † This lecture was discontinued at the Reformation ; but is said (I suspect on doubtful authority) to have been resumed in the reign of Charles the First. ‡ One of the most ancient of our free-schools, in Cornwall, was erected at *Saltash*. § Coeval with Saltash,

* “ The collegiate church of Crantock, (says *Hals*) being dissolved by the Statute 26 Henry VIII. and the révenues vested in the crown, the impropiator, Mr. Butler, is patron and rector of the vicarage church, now extant. The incumbent, Warne, who comparatively subsists upon his bounty. And the parish rated to the 4s. per pound land-tax, 1696, 73l. 16s. The name college signifies a company of men who have equal authority ; a body corporate of one trade, craft, or mystery ; a society, fellowship, or fraternity in general. But in this place it signifies only a society of men professing the liberal arts and sciences, *viz.* where divinity, law, music, physic, and other liberal arts, are read and taught amongst youth or scholars, by those collegiates, clerks, fellows, canons, or prebends. Now the first endowed college for scholars in England, (or in Europe, as Camden saith) was Baliol-college, in Oxford, 1260 ; next Merton-college, 1274 ; and yet he contradicts himself, and tells us, that there was a college of priests at Launceston, or St. Stephens, before the Norman conquest ; another at St. Germans, founded by K. Canutus, Anno Dom. 1020, as our chronologers tell us. And as sure I am there was another at St. Neot's, long before ; also another at Buryan, Anno Dom. 930 ; and to speak uprightly, this college of Crantock may pretend to as much antiquity as any college in Oxford, since it appears to have had great revenues at the time of the inquisition, before-mentioned, 1204, though it hath been so unfortunate not to have been as long-lived, by reason of the great quantities of sea-sand blown up from the Gannell Creek by the wind (temp. Edward VI. as Hollinshed saith). The place where it stood is now scarce discernible, only a consecrated arched well of water bears the name of St. Ambrose's Well, contiguous therewith.”

Hals. p. 72.

† The Saxon school and chapter-house (says *Prince*) is a pile of great beauty ; built so round as can possibly be marked with a compass, yet, withal of large dimensions, there being on the inside thereof six-and-thirty seats, wrought out in the walls, all arched over head with curious hewn and carved stones. pp. 484, 485.

‡ “ Here were lectures of our old mother-tongue (says *Camden*) continued down to the last age, lest (that which hath almost now happened) the knowledge of it should be quite lost.” *Gibson's Camden*. “ The monastery at *Tavistock* had scarcely attained to thirty years, before it was devasted by these merciless Danes, that spared not religious houses more than other buildings. Notwithstanding it revived again, and, by a laudable ordinance, had lectures read in the ancient Saxon tongue, and so continued to our grandsires' days, to preserve the antiquities, laws, and histories, formerly written in that language, from oblivion, a thing almost now come to pass.” pp. 273, 274.

§ “ Her Highnes, (says *Carew*) hath established seedplots of free-schools, with competent pensions out of her owne cofers, for the teachers at *Saltash*, *Launceston*, and *Perin*, three market townes of the county.” *Carew*, f. 61. b.

Saltash, Carew mentions a free-school at *Launceston*. * In the parish of *Stratton*, there was, some years since, a small grammar-school, under the care of *Hilkiah Bailey*. There Dr. Bray, (a native of *Stratton*, and late rector of *Exeter-college*) received the first part of his education. At *Kelington*, is a free and endowed grammar-school. † A mathematical-school at *Looe*, was endowed by Colonel John Speccot. ‡ At *Farvey*, a school was erected by *Shadrack Vincent*, Esq. who endowed it in his life-time; and by his will settled 500*l.* to be laid out in lands; to pay 30*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster; money being then at six per cent. § Since Carew's Survey, a school was built at *Leskeard*, on the very spot where stood the ancient castle. It was originally designed for purposes subservient to those of the castle itself, as appeared from what remained some twenty years since of an old inscription on the wall, "*Olim Marti, nunc Arti.*" It belongs, as the castle does, to the Duke of Cornwall, who has certain annual courts holden there. The front wall was rebuilt about thirty years ago. It is a low, mean edifice, bad without, and worse within; the business of education, to which it has been long devoted, and what attentions are due to the more commodious prosecution of such business, having been of late years, it seems, less understood at *Leskeard*. The master's stipend is thirty pounds a year. The masters, from so far back as I can trace them, were, rev. Charles Monckton, at the beginning of the last century; rev. Mr. Haydon; rev. John Lyne; rev. Richard Lyne, || his son, who resigned ten years since; rev. Mr. Dillon; and

* *Launceston* free grammar-school was a short time under the care of the rev. John Wood, of *Pembroke-hall*, *Cambridge*. The terms of boarding, including all extra charges, were so low as twenty pounds per annum. Tuition for boarders, two pounds per annum; for day-scholars, four pounds. Mr. Wood being appointed to a college-tutorship in 1805, was, in the next year, succeeded by the rev. W. Cowlard, B. A. an I Fellow of *Baliol-college*, *Oxford*. The school had then eleven boarders, besides day-scholars: and the bounty was increased from twenty-six to forty pounds, independent of the annual sum for tuition.

† To which, in Sept. 1803, the rev. John Kendall Fletcher was licensed, on the nomination of *Ambrose St. John* and *John Inglett Fortescue*, Esqrs.

‡ Tonkin records, "the benefaction of Colonel John Speccot, of *Penheale*, who (by his will, dated August 19, 1703) settled 1000*l.* for a master in mathematics, to teach arithmetic, navigation, &c. Which school is now fixed at *Looe*." *Tonkin's MSS.* "Mr. Edens, (says Moyle) who teaches the mathematics and navigation at *Looe*, and is a very sensible and ingenious young man, was yesterday at my house. For his friend, Dr. Halley, he was preparing a particular description of the meteor seen in these parts." *Moyle's Works*, vol. 1. p. 407. Of J. Milton's "*Windsor academy, near Looe*, I have heard, as also of Mr. S. Reece's "*Young Gentleman's Boarding-school, East-Looe*." The terms of the latter, as advertised in 1806, were eighteen guineas only, for board, washing, and lodging, with instruction in reading, English grammar, writing, and arithmetic; and for board, &c. with the Greek and Latin languages, twenty-one pounds.

§ "Shadrack Vincent, Esq. of *Roselian*, in *St. Blaze*, was second son to Henry Vincent, of *Tresimp'e*, by his second wife, the daughter of *Launce*. In the Dutch wars he signalized his courage by sea; serving as volunteer under the earl of *Osory*, and was afterwards major of horse in *Flanders*, under Sir John Fenwick, Bart. He was afterwards M. P. for *Fowey*; to which borough, (by his will, dated January, 1700, the day before his death) he gave 500*l.* to be laid out in lands, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach twenty poor children of the said borough, the Latin and English tongues." See *Tonkin's MSS.*

|| The rev. Richard Lyne has for some years kept a private seminary for half a dozen scholars. In 1795, he published, what he calls "An Introductory Book for the use of Grammar-schools."

The

and rev. Mr. Williams. The last two held the school but a very short time; and for several years there was no public seminary, till it was opened by A. T. Greene, of St. John's, Cambridge, in 1805. Many of the first rank, noblemen and others, were educated at Leskeard.—Dean Prideaux, and his very learned kinsman, Walter Moyle, Esq. of Bake, the Morsheads, and Dr. Cardew. And the school was always, till within the last twelve years, well stocked with scholars, to the great comfort and benefit of that place, which has now to lament the contrary.—The grammar-school at *Lestwithiel*, is of late origin. Some years ago, Mr. *Macgilvray*, a Scotch gentleman, (whose poems will hereafter come under our review) was invited to that town by the neighbouring gentlemen (or very favourably received on his arrival there) and appointed to instruct their sons in the rudiments of classical learning, to form their taste, and regulate their morals. What occasioned his relinquishing his situation, I never enquired. But, I believe, his patrons were not disappointed in him, as a teacher of the elements of language; though, to the charm of lyric effusions, they were like “the deaf adder that stoppeth her ears.” In 1803, I observed in the public prints, an advertisement, in which a vacancy for a master was announced: and the recommendation of the school, were “upwards of thirty scholars, a good room, and an annual stipend of thirty pounds.” This vacancy was filled, (if I am not mistaken) by the rev. Mr. *Moseley*; who, I think, was succeeded
by

The dedication of *the Latin Primer*, will give a pleasing idea of its author.

R. L. Virgilio suo S.

“*Orim, mi Virgili, sic jubeat Deus! tute ipse hunc librum sis forsan lecturus. Tibi ergo præ omniibus inscriptum volo. Nam et tui gratia composui: et ut scriptores fere, quos ambiunt, dedicationibus aucupantur, sic te pater. Una enim sola excepta omnium mihi tum curæ tum gaudii particeps, et cui me quotidie et in horas devinctiorem habeo; illa sola excepta, quis est, nisi tu es, cum quo gratiam me potius inire decet? Et a quo plus expectationis habere possim, quam de te, dulcissime infantule, qui nunc e cunabulis, matrem risu cognoscens, et ipse subridens amabili ter, parenti pectus tacitum novis pertentas gaudiis; et mecum venturis annis, si poethac pariter hujus vitæ tranemus æquor, adeo es unum futurus, ut uter sit pater vel filius.*

“*Miræ sagaces falleret hospites*

“*Discrimen obscurum.*”

HOA.

Imo etiam, in eodem studiis, tum disciplina, Christi scilicet, et amore connexi (sic me spes lactat) et pater et filius nobis invicem erimus, et amicus, et frater.

Itaque tibi nunc, *adelphe*, amoris ergo libellum voveo: in quo quid sit utilitatis (modo quidem quid sit) alii judicant; qui, an pace fiat nostra an non, ex merito sententiam statuent. Sed tibi forsâ, quale-quale, ardeat isthoc; quippe quod sit a patre scriptum et tui causa. Hic, cuneis jam relictis, et butabata tandem dicaeulaque peracta, novam pergratamque disciplinam inibis, primos gradus scilicet et elementa istius eloquentiæ, qua mores hominum emolliuntur, et ingenui a vulgo segregantur.

Quem autem hic habebis librum, dividitur in tres partes; priori quarum comprehenduntur canones viginti duos, una cum innumeris exemplis, de modo interpretandi linguam Latinam. Canones autem pleni sunt et capaces, ut isthic fere omnes dicendi ambages tibi enodate resolvuntur: item ipsi adeo sunt simplices et appetiti, ut e longinquo, a vestibulo usque Grammatices et legere possis et intelligere. Exempla non modo sunt habilia, et canonis suo singula quadrata; sed excerpta, quasi flores paradiso, a poetis fere omnibus honestioribus, præsertim ipso Virgilio et Horatio; ut abhinc tum canonis auctoritatem, et veram Romæ Latinitatem, tum bonos mores, et virtutis honorem discas.”

by the rev. Mr. *Clapp*, the present master.* The free school at *Bodmin*, "maintayned † by her "majesties liberalitie," gives Carew an opportunity to amuse his readers with a few old wives' stories.‡ At *Bodmin*, says Mr. Willis) "is ten pounds per annum, paid to the free-school by the "Duke

* In 1804, appeared the following advertisement, in our provincial papers:—"The anniversary meeting of the gentlemen educated at *Lostwithie Grammar-school*, will be held on the 25th of September; where a sermon will be preached by the rev. *Nicholas Kendall, Jun.*—Dinner at three o'clock, at the *Talbot Inn*, and a Ball in the evening."

Query.—Was the sermon preached at the grammar-school; or, had the advertiser forgotten his grammar?

† "In *Bodmin churchyard* is a well-built school-house, built over a spacious charnel-house, or grot, where are piled up the dry bones of such men and women as are found in new-made graves, to put the scholars and townsmen in mind of mortality, and is now commonly called the bone-house. This school *Queen Elizabeth* endowed with about 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, revenues out of the exchequer, for ever." *Hals*, p. 20.

‡ "I should perhaps have forgotten the free schoole here, maintayned by her Maiesties liberalitie, were I not put in mind thereof through a fore-halsening of this rebellion, by an action of the schollers, which I will report from some of their owne mouthes. About a yeere before this sturre was rayzed, the schollers, who accustomedly diuide themselves, for better exploiting their pastimes, grew therethrough into two factions; the one whereof, they called the olde religion; the other, the new. This once begunne, was prosecuted amongst them in all exercises, and, now and then, handled with some egeresse and roughnes, each partie knowing, and still keeping the same companions, and captaine. At last one of the boyes, conuerted the spill of an old candlestick to a gunne, charged it with powder and a stone, and (through mischance or vnglaciousnesse) therewith killed a calfe: whereupon, the owner complayned, the master whipped, and the diuision ended. By such tokens, sometimes wonderfull, sometimes ridiculous, doth God at his pleasure, foreshewe future accidents: as in the planets, before the battell at *Thrasimene*, betweene *Hannibal* and the Romanes, by the fighting together of the sunne and moone. In birds, what time *Brute* brought forth the remnant of his army at *Philippi* against *Cesar* and *Anthony*, by the furious bickering betweene two eagles. In men, against the destruction of *Hierusalem*, by the encountering of chariots and armies in the syre. And before *Alexander's* battell with *Darius*; first, by a casual skirmish of the camps raglers, vnder two captaines, borrowing the names of those Princes; and then by *Alexander's* voluntary setting those captaines to a single combat. Yea (to bring these examples neerer home) the like hath hapned both before and sithence, amongst boyes in other places. When *Cesar* was departed from *Rome*, to try the title of the worlds empire with *Pompey*, the towne boyes (without any mans commaund) parted in twayne: the one side calling themseules *Pompeyans*, and the other *Cæsarians*; and then darrayning a kinde of battell (but without armes) the *Cæsarians* got the ouerhand. A like prank vnder the like assumed names, and with like successe and boding, they plaied, when *Octavius* and *Anthony* were, with like meanes, to decide the like soueraignty. And to the same purpose, *Procopius* affirmeth, that the *Samnite* boyes, when they draue their cattel to feeding, after their vsual maner of pastime, chose out amongst themselues, two of the best actiuity and seemeliness; the one, they named *Bellisarius*, generall for *Iustinian* the emperour in *Italy*, the other *Vitiges* king of the *Gothes*, against whome hee warred. In the buckling of these counterfeite commaunders, it fell out, that *Vitiges* had the worst, whome the aduerse party with a iesting and craking maner, hanged vp at the next tree, in earnest, but yet with no intent to kill him. This while, it happens that a wolfe is discryed: away runne the boyes: fast abides the imaginary felon, and so fast, that for want of timely rescouse, the breath poasted out of his body, and left the same a liuelesse carcase. The which notified to the *Samnites*, quitted the striplings (or slipstrings) of their punishment, but encreased the dismay of the elder people. A like accident befell sithence, by testimony of the ceremonious *Texera*, as a presage of *Lewes* the prince of *Condeys* death, 1659. Foure daies before which, at *Xaintes*, the youth of all sorts, from nine to twenty-two yeares of age, assembled, and (of their owne accord) chose two Commaunders, one they entituled the prince of *Condy*, the other *Mounieur*, who then lay in the field against him. For three days space, they violently assaulted each other, with stones, clubs, and other weapons, untill at last it grewe to pistoles: by one of which, the imaginary prince receiued a quelling wound in his head, about ten a clock in the morning: the very howre (saith this *Portugall* confessor) that the prince himselfe, by a like shot was slaughtered. The same authour vouched a sembable chaunce, somewhat before the siege of *Rochell*, 1572, where, some of the boyes banded themselues, as for the maior, and others for the king; who after six dayes skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed: even as that siege endured six monthes, and finally brake up in a peace."

Carew, f. 124—126 b.

"Duke of Cornwall, and ten pounds more by the corporation." * At *Probus*, a grammar-school was instituted by Mr. John Williams, of Trewithey. This, and the school † at *Tregony*, were, at one time, the principal seminaries of Cornwall. Hals speaks of one of the *Boscarwens*, who kept a grammar-school in the parish-church of *St. Michael Penkivell*, and of the first gentlemen of the west, who were educated there. ‡ In the parish of *Merther* (if I understand Hals rightly) Mr. *Joseph Halsey* was an instructor of many gentlemen of consequence, in the learned languages. § The free-school at *Truro*, is said to have been founded by one of the *Borlase's*, for the express purpose of classic education. || In 1730, as appears by the inscription, under the master's seat, the northern part of the present school-room was built. At the time, there was a dwelling-house appropriated to the master, contiguous to the school, and in a line with the other houses in the street. This was, in 1731, pulled down to enlarge the school-room: hence the necessity of the two pillars in the middle of it, which stand where the south wall of the first erection stood. ¶ Unfortunately, and much

* *Dr. Willis*, vol. ii. p. 539.

† *Tonkin's MSS.*

‡ In the grave of the *Trenowths* was interred (says *Hals*, in *St. Michael Penkivell*) the body of my much honoured friend, *Hugh Boscarwen*, Gent. Master of Arts, a younger brother's son of the *Tregothnan* family; who, because he would not be idle in his elder years, when he lived in that place, (not through covetousness, being a considerable freeholder in lands, which he left to his family, for that he had neither wife nor child) kept a Latin and Greek school in this parish church of *St. Michael Penkivell*—from whose fountain the little streams of skill in the liberal arts and sciences, exposed in this book, did draw their first rise and original; the writer and author thereof having, for about six years in his youth, had his education under him; in company with the *Rolls*, *Trefuses*, *Vermons*, *Courtenays*, *Crockers*, and other gentlemen's sons, his contemporaries in the church aforesaid." *W. Hals's MSS. No. 6.*

§ "Mr. *Joseph Halsey*, of *Trevortha-vean*, in *Merther*, being ordained priest, and made rector of *St. Michael-Penkivell*, in the interregnum of *Oliver* and *Richard Cromwell*, after the discipline of *Calvin* or *Geneva*, upon the restoration of *King Charles II.* and the hierarchy, (that is to say, the holy spiritual government of the church of *England* by archbishops and bishops, &c.) was one of the number of those 2,500 nonconformists in *England* that refused to comply with that discipline; whereupon, by virtue of an act of *Parliament*, made to that purpose, he was, by *Dr. Seth Ward*, Lord Bishop of *Exon*, deprived of his livelihood and church preferment, aforesaid. And he having otherwise but a small estate to support himself, wife, and family, as aforesaid, he set up a Latin grammar, Greek, and Hebrew school, in his own house, in this place, for instruction of his neighbours' children; for which, in short time, he grew so famous, in respect of his being a great linguist, and a very pious man, that his house was soon filled with scholars from many parts of the country; amongst them, of gentlemen's sons, I do remember to have seen there, the *Rolls*, *Fortescues*, *Trefuses*, *Vincent's*, *Gregors*, *Halsea*, *Flammocks*, *Trevillians*, *Williams*, *Hickes*, *Sillys*, &c. and many more, who, for about thirty-five years, had their country education under him. Now, though the keeping such school without the diocesan's licence and approbation, was contrary to the laws of the land; yet, for the reasons aforesaid, and by means of the interest and request of *Hugh Boscarwen*, Esq. in his behalf to the bishops of *Exon*, for that time being, they so winked at this matter, that no cognizance was taken thereof; but his school stood unsuppressed, either by *Dr. Ward*, *Dr. Sparrow*, *Dr. Lamplugh*, or *Dr. Jonathan Trelawney*, Lord Bishops of *Exon*, during their residence in that see. This gentleman, Mr. *Halsey*, was alive at the time of the writing hereof, 1706, and since the toleration, hath been superintendant over the presbyterian churches in those parts, and one of those divines who, with others, ordains the priests of that order in this province; besides all which, he hath been in his own house and other places when public divine service in the church was over, which he constantly frequented, if possible, about forty-five years, a painful preacher of the Gospel of *Jesus Christ*, since his deprivation, to his greater fame amongst all sorts of Christians." *Hals's MSS. No. 6.*

|| See *Tonkin's MS. on Carew.*

¶ The pillars and pilasters in the school-room are of the *Corinthian* order; the dimensions of the room are 46 feet by 32 without, and 42 by 28 within; the height within to the moulding 12 feet 8 inches; to the top of the ceiling 18 feet 6 inches. The library is 11 feet by 11. The area in front of the school is 30 feet by 13. The lower backlet 47 feet by 30. The passage between them 48 feet by 9.

much to the detriment of his successors, Mr. Conon consented to receive **ten pounds per annum** in lieu of a house, which the corporation would have provided for him. This sum, with the original endowment of fifteen pounds, is all that Dr. Cardew ever received, except, that the patron, or representatives of the borough, have, for some years past, contributed twenty-five pounds per annum towards the support of an usher. While the masters lived on the spot, the present play-place was a garden. And there is a tradition, that what is called the **Green** was once given as a play-place for the use of the boys of the grammar-school. * There are two exhibitions belonging to the school. They arise from the effects of Saint John Eliot, rector of St. Mary's, Truro, and of Ladock, who, by will, left the greater part of his property to Messrs. Conon, Vivian, and Mitchell, to be disposed of in charitable uses, at their discretion. This property is vested in the funds: and the remainder, after the exhibitions are paid, supports six reading-schools in Truro, St. Agnes, Ladock, Padstow, Lestwithiel, and Leskeard. The trustees are, the rector and schoolmaster of Truro, and the vicars of Kenwyn, St. Gluvias, and Vetryan. The exhibitions are each thirty pounds a year. The qualifications are, that the candidate shall have spent the last three years at Truro-school; that he enter at Exeter-college; and that he keep three terms there in every year. This school has been, for a long series of years, a school of high character. It may well be classed with the first seminaries of England, if we except Westminster, Eton, and Winchester: and, indeed, its masters and scholars have frequently been formidable rivals to those of the royal foundations, in genius, taste, and learning. Its masters, often rectors of Truro, and members of the corporation, have been almost uniformly men of great respectability. † Of the family of *George Phippen*, master, in 1620, and rector of St. Mary's,

* This tradition I had often heard, as well as my schoolfellows: and often had we acted upon it—entering the green with confidence, and looking on the bowlers as usurpers of our right: but I did not then know, that my own family were once in possession of the bowling-green. Among my old papers, I lately met with the following letter, superscribed, "Bro. Francis Polwhele thus addresses his 'loving brother, John Polwhele, Esq. at his chambers, in Lincoln's Inn.'" "Good brother, * * * * * The materials are in place for the new buildings of the decayed houses on the greene. I have privately conferred with divers oild people; most tell me, they have knowen it a sporting-place; and some have heard it accounted Polwhele's land. All agree: they remember the greatest part taken from the sea by the towne. You may take this into consideration. 'Tis of value, and noe reason that what is taken from the sea, and your's, should be their's. You may, by Jo. Spring's meanes, who is Jo. Michell's friend, know whether he had any deeds with the purchase of the marsh from my grandfar. that express the boundary.

"Your most loving brother,

"FRANCIS POLWHELE."

† In the following extract from the records, sent me by a worthy member of the corporation, the masters of Truro-school bring up the rear; and it will be perceived, that some of their names appear among the mayors and rectors.

MAYORS OF TRURO.	MAYORS OF TRURO.	MAYORS OF TRURO.
1573 George Singleton	1628 Richard Danyel	1669 Henry Grenfield
85 Gregory Friggens	27 Culbert Sydnam	71 John Mayo
1611 Richard White	30 Richard Hill	73 Robert Aveye
12 William Avery	32 Jacob Daniell	74 Edward Grose
14 Henry Cossens	35 John Grenfield	75 Stephen Hicke
16 Everard Edwards	40 Francis Norworthy	76 Nicholas Sanders
18 Walter P. narth	59 Robert Beayre	77 William Gregor
20 Gregory Friggens	64 Edward Grenfield	78 John Foote
	I	1679 Richard

we have lately seen the last sad remnant, in George Phippen, (or Georgy Phippeny as he was called) a poor wanderer, and a maniac. He was perfectly inoffensive, and was, therefore, suffered to indulge his wayward fancies; visiting, at particular periods, the different farm-houses in the

MAYORS OF TRURO.

- 1679 Richard Veale
80 Samuel Moyle
81 Henry Gregor
82 John Poulter
83 Thomas Trewolla
84 Ditto

Under the Charter of James II.

- 1685 Henry George
86 Ditto
87 John Mayowe
88 Hugh Ackland
Henry Slade

Old Charter restored.

- 1689 Robert Aveye
90 Henry Herle
91 Nicholas Sanders
92 Ditto
93 Ditto
94 Henry Gregor
95 William Gribble
96 John Foote
97 Thomas Gregor
98 Walter Jones
99 Walter Williams
1700 James Michell
1 Philip Shephard
2 Francis Gregor
3 Stephen Fowley
4 Henry Herle
5 Ditto
6 Richard Thomas
7 Peter Sawyer
8 Walter Bone
9 Edward Mayowe
10 Walter Jones
11 John Prowse

The records are missing from 1712 to 1722, in consequence of a violent struggle between the Boscawens and Viscounts.

- 1721 John Prowse, pronounced by the courts of law, the good mayor, ever since his election in 1711.
1722 Walter Jones
23 Ditto
24 Nicholas Vincent
25 Zachary Williams
26 Richard Punt
27 Henry Locke

MAYORS OF TRURO.

- 1728 John Hussey
29 Christopher Bradlick
30 Richard Peters
31 John Roberts
32 John Prowse, died August 8, 1733.
James Mitchell
83 John Hussey, elected Oct. 9.
34 Tobias Ley
35 Stephen Tippet
36 Michael Russell
37 William Lemon
38 Hugh Mander
39 Richard Peters
40 Amos Prowse
41 Johnson Vivian
42 John Thomas
43 John Rowe
44 John Roberts
45 James Mac Cormick
46 Christopher Masterman
47 Thomas Hearle
48 Richard Hussey
49 Stephen Tippet
50 William Lemon
51 Michael Russell
52 Hugh Mander
53 Richard Peters
54 Johnson Vivian
55 William Lemon, jun.
56 Charles Peters
57 James Mac Cormick
58 William Pascoe
59 Richard Jewell
60 Christopher Warrick
61 John Allen
62 Peter Tippet
63 Thomas Hearle
64 Thomas Warrick
65 Joseph Peters
66 James Mac Cormick
67 William Pascoe, died Jan. 30, 1768.
Richard Jewell
68 Stephen Lawrance
69 Henry Harris
70 Christopher Warrick
71 William Mac Cormick
72 John Warrick
73 Michael Allen
74 Henry Rosewarne
75 Joseph Harris
76 David Jenkins
77 Richard Jenner

MAYORS OF TRURO.

- 1778 James Kemp
79 John Thomas
80 Cornelius Cardew
81 John Williams
82 Thomas Devonshire
83 John Rose
84 Silvanus Jenkins
85 Thomas Nankivell
86 John Harris
87 James Nankivell
88 William Jenney
89 James Willyams
90 Ditto
91 John Vivian
92 Ralph Allen Daniell
93 No Election
94 No good Election
95 Edward Lawrance, died May, 26, 1796
David Jenkins, elected
96 Thomas Clutterbuck
97 Cornelius Cardew
98 George Thomas
99 John Rose
1800 Thomas Hoblyn
1 Edward Cardew
2 James Kemp

RECORDERS OF TRURO.

- 1620 Hugh Boscawen. See Herald's Visitation.
1684 John, Earl of Bath, by James Ed.'s Charter.
Hugh Boscawen
1701, Aug. 5, Henry Gregor
1704, May 9, Hon. Hugh Boscawen
1734, Nov. 24, Hon. Geo. Boscawen
1735, Sep. 11, Hugh, Viscount Falmouth
1782, Feb. 7, Henry Rosewarne
1783, July 1, John Thomas
1785, April 28, George Evelyn, Viscount Falmouth

TOWN-CLERKS OF TRURO.

- 1620 John Michell
1676, June 23, John Foote
1701, Jan. 20, Francis Gregor, Jus.
1705, Oct. 2, Zachary Williams
1706, April 18, Robert Avey
July 4, Samuel Moyle

1722, Oct.

the neighbourhood of Truro, (some of which had once, I suppose, been actually possess by the Phippens) and demanding the payment of his rents with an air of authority. Well-known as he was, he met, at most places, with that civility which characterised the last race of the Cornish: and, humoured in the notion of his imaginary property, he readily entered into a compromise with his tenants, for a slice of cheese and a tankard of cyder, the produce of his own estate. If I recollect rightly, he never submitted to parochial pay; but used to subsist, for days together, on cabbage-stumps and turneps, and other refuse of the markets, which he picked up in the streets. His chief annoyance was from the school-boys; whose persecution of him, in various ways, I have often witnessed. The poor man was, at length, found suffocated in a lime-kiln, where he had fallen asleep. *Henry Grenfield*, school-master, in 1685, and one of the corporate body, was, I apprehend, of the house of Stowe. The *Granvilles* varied the spelling of their names from Granville even to Grenfell, and *Grenfield*. Of *Simon Pagett*, (both rector and master) the memorial is not yet lost among the natives of Truro. He was a most respectable man; and was equally revered as a "spiritual pastor, and master." In some traditional verses, by Nance, of Nance, (the last, I believe of the Nance family) the name of Paget is very honourably introduced; and with all the effect of contrast, as those verses (which I once heard repeated, and cannot correctly call to memory) are keenly satirical. Mr. *Jane*, (rector also as well as master) had a son, who was student of Christ Church, Oxford; and who, at his death, left several Hebrew books for the use of the rectors of St. Mary's.* Of the last two masters, I can speak from personal experience.

Both

TOWNCLERKS OF TRURO.

1722 Oct. 9, John Hussey
 Re-elected Aug. 21, 1727
 1737, Aug. 8, Hugh Mander
 1754, April 19, William Pascoe
 1768, Feb. 10, John Allen
 1772, Oct. 9, John Thomas
 1803, July 1, William Jenney

CORONERS OF TRURO.

1685, April 17, Hugh Achard
 1701, April 30, Thomas Withyell
 1726, Aug. 16, Christopher Bradlick
 1753, Oct. 9, Richard Jewell
 1785, May 2, John Harris
 1797, Oct. 9, John Edwards, Jun.

RECTORS OF ST. MARY'S,
IN TRURO.

1597 William Rake, Minister
 1610 William Dawsons, Rector
 1625 George Phippen, Ditto
 1658 John Tingcombe, Minister
 Josias Hall, Rector, buried
 Nov. 6, 1666
 1660 Thomas Peter, Minister
 1666 Samuel Thomas
 1671 Robert Bowbest
 1693 Simon Paget
 1711 Joseph Jane
 1745 St. John Elliot
 1761 Charles Pye
 1803 Thomas Carlyon

MASTERS OF THE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL, IN TRURO.

1600 John Hodge
 1609 Thomas Syms
 1612 Matthew Sharrock
 1618 Nicholas Upcott
 1620 George Phippen
 1635 William White
 1666 Richard Jago
 1685 Henry Grenfield
 1693 Simon Paget
 1698 John Hilman
 1706 Thomas Hankyn
 Joseph Jane
 1728 George Conon
 1771 Cornelius Cardew

* The late Mr. *Jane* was a conscientiously moral and religious man; but a very whimsical character. I remember, when at Truro school, his officiating, one Sunday, at St. Mary's, and his peculiar mode of reading the lessons, with extemporaneous remarks on several passages. But the effect of his comments, was laughter in the least thinking, and, in the more serious part of the congregation, apprehension and concern for his flightiness. I was never introduced to Mr. Jane: but, some years after, he called at my rooms at Christ Church, where, not finding me, he left, instead of his name, "*Gberenza rubelas Gberenza*."

Both my father and myself were instructed in the principles of religion, and the elements of the * Greek and Latin tongues, under *George Canon*, a Scotchman; a sound grammarian, a christian firm in belief, and punctual in practice. He was once † (I have heard) an usher at Westminster: at Truro, he was a second Busby. He flogged, like Busby: and, like Busby he taught. We feared him; but we loved him. ‡ And when, from the infirmities of old age, he was forced to relinquish his charge, and retired to Padstow, we all regretted his departure with tears: nor were they, though the tears of childhood, “forgot as soon as shed.” § On his successor, *Dr. Cardew*, the praises that candour, or even indifference would bestow, may, as coming from his pupil, and his friend, be attributed to partial affection. But, to be suspected of an amiable prepossession shall not silence my gratitude; which, though perhaps too lively in its perception of merit, can never be mistaken, where merit is universally acknowledged. A native of Leskeard, and educated under the care of the rev. Richard Hayden, M.A. rector of Oakford, and of Zeal-Monachorum, in Devon, and of Mr. John Lyne, rector of St. Ives, ¶ Mr. Cardew carried with him, to Exeter-college, Oxford, those promises of a useful life, which I am sure have been amply fulfilled in the discharge of his pro-

* My father's ill health, indeed, prevented his regular attendance at the school for the last two years of his *boyism*; (as, indeed, in after-life it prevented his giving his assistance in the county on many important occasions). To make up for time lost, Mr. Vivian (that good clerical character, son of Mr. Vivian, of Campregny, and father of ' ' ' Vivian, Esq. of Truro) was employed to read the classics with him at Polwhele. And I have frequently heard Mr. ' ' ' say, that my father read Greek with uncommon fluency, which confirmed my opinion of his classical attainments.

† I always understood that he had been usher at Westminster: but it appears, from the entry of his appointment to Truro school, in the corporation-books, that he was, at that time, usher to Mr. Fox's school at Kensington. I have heard, that he was appointed chiefly through the recommendation of Mr. John Hussey, (mayor in 1728) father to the late Counsellor Hussey.

‡ The rev. *B. Gerrens* (who will again occur to notice) was one of Mr. Canon's ushers. The son of a staymaker at Truro, Mr. Gerrens was so gifted by nature, that his superiority to his father's humble station, was soon perceptible. From his own unassisted labours, he acquired rapidly, a knowledge of the learned languages; and, though self-taught, Mr. Canon found him qualified to instruct others. The *Pughs*, afterwards ushers, had not the flashing genius, the eccentricities of Gerrens; but they were candid, modest men. They were religiously pious; they were assiduous and kind.

§ Mr. Canon, appointed to Truro-school, Feb. 25, 1728-9, resigned it, July 15, 1771, to the rev. Cornelius Cardew; and retired to Padstow, where he continued to keep school, having taken several of his old scholars with him. There he died, 27th May, 1775, a bachelor, leaving the bulk of his savings to Mr. Burnet. His epitaph, written by Mr. Burnet, and engraven on a plain stone, in Padstow church-yard, contains a just character of this venerable man.

“ In spe beatæ resurrectionis,
Hic jacet sepultus, Georgius Canon, A. M.
Nuper apud Truroenses, novissime vero in hoc vico,
Humanarum Litterarum Preceptor;
Præ multis eruditus, diligens & felix—
Vir priscæ virtutis, et Christianæ pietatis in homines
Exemplar.
Et idem propagator eximius— Vitâ jam Christo patriæque impensâ
piam animam efflavit VI. Cal. Janii 1776,
Ætatis Suae 74—
Beati, qui moriuntur in Domino.

¶ Dr. Cardew was born on Feb. 13th, 1748, took the degree of B.A. Jan. 27, 1770—M.A. Jan. 21st, 1776—B. and D.D. Dec. 13, 1786.

professional duties. At first, an usher under Mr. Marshall, at Exeter-school, he came to Truro, with high recommendations from persons of respectability, both in Oxford and at Exeter. And, with classical abilities and taste; (to which Mr. Conon, though an excellent Linguist, had no pretensions) he succeeded to the care of no more than twenty-seven boys. That the situation of a school-master requires all the philosophy of an enlightened mind, will be readily allowed. Such philosophy was here constantly exerted. With that cultivated and refined understanding, which naturally gives the preference to genius, he never remitted his attention to the dullest boys; and, though quick and susceptible, he had the full command of his temper. That he has acted as a magistrate with equal credit to himself and his connections, is not so decided an opinion. But if, in some instances, his conduct, as a member of the corporation of Truro, incurred disapprobation, it was the disapprobation of those, who viewed the transactions of the borough with an eye of prejudice. And chiefly to this circumstance has been owing the decline of Truro-school. Yet even those who thought differently from himself, never accused him of inconsistency. His first living, that of Uni-Lelant, was a sufficient proof of the favour of his diocesan. And the rectory of St. Erme, to which he was lately presented by Dr. Wynne, in the most liberal manner, does equal honour to them both. The father of a numerous family, a great part of whom he has placed in respectable situations; * and possessor of a considerable fortune, for the acquisition of which he has to thank himself only; he has now retired to his rectory.† It was on the 16th of July, 1805, that Dr. Cardew resigned his school.‡ And Mr. Hogg, a layman from Scotland, who had been elected his successor,§ was invested with the magisterial ensigns, under the smiles of a large majority of

* Dr. Cardew married twice—first, Miss Bruton, of Exeter; and, secondly, Miss Warren, of Truro.

† Till within the last ten or twelve years, Dr. Cardew received the old price of schooling only, two guineas a year!!!—How trifling is the expense of the most important part of our education! A dancing-master would spurn at such a price for a few lessons!

‡ In gratitude to their old master, his scholars have entered into a unanimous resolution, to present him with a silver urn, or urn.

§ Advertisement, from Flindell's paper.—“Mr. Hogg, having been elected by the mayor and corporation to succeed the rev. Dr. Cardew, most respectfully informs the public, that *Truro grammar-school* will open after the midsummer vacation, on Monday the 22d of July—1805.

Board, including Lodging, Washing, Servants, &c.	—	—	£. 25	4
Education, viz. Latin, Greek, Roman Antiquities, and ancient Geography	—	—	4	4
Entrance	—	—	1	1
Drawing	—	—	2	2
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Mathematics, Modern Geography, use of the Globes, the Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to the Classical Scholars	—	—	2	2
To those who do not learn the Classics	—	—	4	4
French	—	—	4	4
Music	—	—	5	5
Dancing	—	—	2	12

With 10s. 6d. entrance for each.

Parlour Board at 5s. 10s. and 2s. 2s. at entrance. Three months notice is expected previous to any pupil quitting school.

Three

of the body corporate. That, from that moment, Truro-school was no longer to be deemed a pure classic seminary, was sufficiently apparent; since Mr. Hogg's plan of intermixing scientific with philological learning, was publicly avowed and approved.* Far be it from me to depreciate the mathematics: yet to see Truro-school converted into an academy, (however useful an academy may be) cannot but give pain to those, whose classical taste or genius was formed or fostered there; and who have frequently looked back to their ancestors deriving instruction from a Pagett, a Grenfield, or an Upcott. But, ere long, I think, Mr. Hogg will so far consult his own dignity, and that of the school over which he has the honour of presiding, as to give a determined preference to classical literature. It is my ardent wish, that he may leave, to posterity, this venerable seat of the Muses, still "simply," still "severely great!" In a list of young gentlemen educated at Truro-school, begun, I believe, when Mr. Conon first took the superintendence, I find the names of William Veal, Samuel Enys, James Tonkin, Swete Nicholas Archer, Edward Goodere Foote, William Tonkin, Jun. Edmund Donnithorne, Humphrey Praed, Henry Foote, Edmund Prideaux, Charles Osler Prideaux, Joseph Hussey, Benjamin Prideaux, Henry Usticke, John Trewren, William Lemon, (father

Three Medals are annually given to the three best public Speakers; and two Exhibitions of Thirty pounds per annum, to two young gentlemen educated at this Grammar School, on their entering at Exeter College, Oxford. Mr. H. has taken a house almost contiguous to the School, which is in excellent repair: and highly calculated for the accommodation of Boarders, and he assures Parents and Guardians that the young gentlemen who may be placed under his care, shall be liberally treated, and every possible attention paid to their education, their health, and their morals.

"After the Midsummer vacation, a person wanted to assist in teaching the scholars intended for *Commercial Pursuits*."

* There appeared soon after, in the Royal Cornwall gazette, a letter, signed Philo-mathematicus, which had an evident tendency to justify the choice of the corporation. It is the letter of a country writing-master. "In polite literature (says he) English authors are more chaste and elegant, than those of Greece and Rome."—Admirable critic!—"Geometry, navigation, and astronomy is every thing."—Excellent grammarian!—"No method of enquiring after *truth*, can be compared to mathematical reasoning, the conclusions drawn from thence being infallibly *true*."—Wonderful logician!—"But we resign him to his mercers, builders, land stewards, and gunners,"—The letter was soon followed by an advertisement:

"Mr. Hogg respectfully informs the public, that he purposes to begin a Course of lectures, on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, after the Christmas vacation. The Preliminary Lecture on *Fire and its properties*, will be given on Friday the 18th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Gentlemen's tickets for the Course	—	—	—	15s. 6d.
Ladies' ditto	—	—	—	10s. 6d.
Single Lectures, to non-subscribers	—	—	—	2s. 6d.

"No charge will be made for the young gentlemen of the school—A syllabus will be printed during the holidays. A knowledge of Greek and Roman Literature forms the basis of a liberal education; and experience has shewn, that the public taste is never more liable to become depraved, than when the noble languages of antiquity are neglected. Whilst science is allowed its due share of importance, in the improvement of the mental powers, it must still be regarded as of secondary consideration to various parts of polite literature. The principal object of the present undertaking is to afford the rising generation an opportunity to acquire practical knowledge; to exhibit a few of the improvements that have accrued to the arts of civilization, by recent discoveries in various branches of Experimental Philosophy; and to shew that polite literature and science may advance hand in hand, in the cultivation of the mind, and be united in that friendly association which connects, by ties more or less apparent, all liberal studies."

This is well written, and certainly does credit to Mr. Hogg; who had no connection (I presume) with Mr. Philo.

(father of Sir William) Addis Archer, Thomas Vivian, (late of Cornwood), Nicholas Archer, Bulkeley Mac. Praed, * Richard Hil', Peter Hill, Jackman Foot, Richard Spry, (the admiral, I believe) John Foot, Samuel Foot,† Edward Archer, Philip and Francis Spernon, Edward Giddy,‡ Stephen Tippet, Thomas Polwhele, (father of the present writer) Thomas Hawkins.—It contains only 129 names; and the last is Edward Bishop; but there are no dates of the time of their entrance. Of this school also, were *Dr. Andrew*, [a] *General Macarmick*, [b] *Colonel Lemon*, *Sir Edward Pellew*, *Bart. Hope Williams*, [c] *Gregor*, of Trewarthenic, M. P. for Cornwall, *Francis Jenkins*, [d]. Solicitor *Vivian*, [e] *Lowry*, [f] *Arthur*, [g] *Grenfell* [b] and others of his family, the.

* *Humphrey Mackworth Praed*, Esq. of Treveithoe, was of Truro school, and for contumacy turned out of the school.—He was a man of talents, and some wit. I could repeat several jests of Mr. Praed, equal in effect to many of Foote's: But as they were of a personal nature, I forbear. Mr. P. died lately, at Bath, at a very advanced age.

† The comedian; of whom some biographical anecdotes (not yet published) are reserved for a subsequent page.

‡ The rev. Edward Giddy, of Tredrea, (father of Davies Giddy, M. P. for Helston) went from Truro school, to Christ Church, Oxford. There his classical attainments were respected and rewarded; though he had travelled up from a little school in Cornwall; and though the heads of Christ Church had come down from royal Westminster. Yet, on one occasion, there were symptoms of pique and of prejudice in the praise that he received from Dr. Sharpe, the Greek Professor. To the honour of Truro-school, but to the disgrace of Westminster, Dr. Sharpe exclaimed, in bitterness, that "Shame to Christ Church, not one good theme had been produced through a whole term, but from a Cornish boy and a Welsh!" Mr. Giddy was the Cornish boy. Colman, the translator of Terence, was one of the theme-writers. Mr. Giddy is one of the senior justices of the county, and has been considered, for the last twenty years, as an excellent magistrate.

[a] Dr. James Andrew, Fellow of Exeter-college, D. D. and Prebendary of Rochester, was born in the parish of Probus. I can say little of him from my own knowledge; as, long before my remembrance, he had left the county, sometimes residing on one living, and sometimes on another. He was singularly kind to his relations; resigning several pieces of preferment, in favour of nephews or cousins, whose education he had superintended. The simplicity, as well as the generosity of his character, was uncommon. When I met him, in his old age, at his relation, the late Archdeacon Andrew's, at Powderham, and at my own house, at Kenton, he was quite a boy in his manners and conversation. He shewed me some of his old school exercises: he read them with rapture. He was fond of preaching, and I lent him my pulpit. He was attached to Cornwall; and, not in compliment to myself, but my county, (simply so, I am persuaded) he honoured me with more of his company, than politeness to his host, Mr. Andrew, could have justified. With such feelings, it may well be supposed that he went into Cornwall (for thither he was going) to preach at the Truro-school meeting, enjoying as pure delight, as ever a school-boy felt on returning to his home in the holidays.

[b] Lieutenant-General Macarmick, governor of Cape Breton, gives, annually, three silver medals to those young gentlemen who excel in public elocution. At the anniversary of the school-meeting, the prizes are assigned by the two stewards, the chaplain, and two gentlemen chosen as assistants.

[c] My memory fails me, if, when a very little boy, I was not placed in the same seat with Hope Williams, and Gregor; and if, on Mr. Conon's punishing the latter with the ferula (with which he used often to surprize the negligent) I felt not the strong power of sympathetic affection.—The father of Hope Williams, the rector of St. Ewe, was also of Truro-school.

[d] Francis Jenkins, the present worthy vicar of St. Clement's, did honour to Truro-school. Few possessed a memory like his, together with so fine an imagination. Had he been disposed to cultivate his poetic genius, he certainly might have distinguished himself. An ode of Horace most happily translated by Jenkins, as an evening-exercise, once gained for us all, a holiday without exercise: such a mode of remuneration was highly creditable to the master, whose elegant mind, and ingenuous heart, were always, on such occasions, strongly discoverable.—Mr. Jenkins was never an author. He has too much good sense to suffer his domestic ease to be disturbed by literary cares. In his pleasant vicarage, we may recognise:

"Contentment, rural quiet, rural friends,
"Progressive virtue, and approving heaven."

[e] Mr. Vivian will recur to notice among the learned in the law.

the *Carlyons*, [*i*] *Kemphorne*, [*k*] *Martyn*, [*l*] *Batten*, [*m*] *Biddulph*, [*n*] *Davy*. [*o*] And at the time, when it was not unfashionable to send young gentlemen to the university, immediately from a country-school; Cornwall saw her scholars, both at Oxford, and at Cambridge, possess of more sound learning than those who "made their boast" of royal seminaries. Though the number of scholars, (in the most flourishing times scarcely reaching one hundred, * and, in the least auspicious, seldom reduced to forty) were brought very low at the time of Dr. Cardew's resignation of the school, from several causes combined with that already stated, but by no means injurious to the master's reputation; yet the attendance of gentlemen at the anniversary school meeting, on every second Thursday in September, is not less numerous and respectable than in former years. †—The school

[*f*] Dr. *Stephen Lowry*, M. D. now resident at Falmouth. The rapidity with which his very quick, and equally retentive memory carried him from class to class, in Truro-school, till he arrived at the head, has been a traditional tale of wonder there; a tale which is now whirled away, I suppose, in the vortex of the revolution; but may, perhaps, be thrown up again with *Homer* and *Thucydides*, when *Wingate* and *MacLaurin* shall disappear. Of Dr. Lowry's professional abilities I have always heard a high character.

[*g*] Of *John Arthur*, vicar of Little Colan, I should have much to say; if thus to speak in praise of contemporary merit, were not to run the risk of wounding modest sensibility. Arthur and myself were perpetually at war: In too rival bosoms, the flame of emulation never burnt more brightly. But, in the exercises of memory, it was vain to contend with Arthur: he had, perhaps, no where his equal. Memory, however, often exists without perseverance. His was a determined resolution to perform his task, and to excel all others in performing it. In his after-life, I have been happy to observe the same energies, attended with the same success.

[*h*] *Pascoe Grenfell*, Esq. M. P. to whom Cornwall looks up, as to one of her first men: He will adorn a future page.

[*i*] The late *John Carlyon*, attorney-at-law, of St. Austel; *Thomas Carlyon*, late Fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and at present rector of St. Mary's, Truro; and Dr. *Carlyon*, M. D. now physician at Truro.

[*k*] Elder son of Admiral *Kemphorne*, of Helstone.

[*l*] *Henry Martyn*, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

[*m*] *Joseph Hallet Batten*, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge. *Gregor*, *Carlyon*, *Kemphorne*, *Martyn*, and *Batten*, all distinguished themselves in the *Mathematics*, at Cambridge, though educated in the pure classical school. It would be invidious to mark their exact places in the lists of Sen. Opt. and Wranglers.

[*n*] The reverend *Tregenna Biddulph*. His name will recur amongst Cornish authors.

[*o*] *Humphrey Davy*, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institute; a man of extraordinary genius, and (as will hereafter appear) a very conspicuous character.

* There is a rumour that Mr. Conon had once ninety-nine boys, but could never attain to one hundred. Dr. Cardew's highest number was about ninety: he used to consider sixty as the average.

† The gentlemen educated at Truro Grammar school, attend at the school room, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed thence to church, where a sermon is preached on the occasion. After divine service, a select number of young gentlemen declaim in the school-room, for the prize medals, presented by General Macarmick.—The company then adjourn, and dine, about three o'clock, at the King's-head, or Red-lion inn.—Those who think with me, that the institution of these meetings is calculated to call forth the best affections of the heart, will not be displeased with the following abstract of a sermon which I had the honour of preaching to my old schoolfellows in 1788, and which was published at their request:

"To commune with our own hearts without interruption, we are instructed "to enter into our closets," and be still. There are some seasons, however, where communing with our hearts in society, may produce effects no less beneficial. Whilst solitary communion will open a more affectionate intercourse with God, it is for social, to expand the bosom into a warmer

a warmer charity towards man. And I know very few meetings more happily calculated for this purpose than the present, when viewed under its best-regulated form. Old companions, meeting together in the place of their education, may find various subjects of pleasurable, and of painful recollection, to engage the meditations of reason, and to exercise their tenderest sensibilities. On revisiting the seminary where we grew up together, we "*call to remembrance the former days*;" with a variety of mixed emotions, which, if permitted to have their natural effect, may contribute to amend our hearts, and to influence our lives. The view of our puerile character, where cheerfulness and simplicity are so conspicuous—the amusements of our earlier years, with many little circumstances that engage and please—the proficiency we had made in our school-learning—and the names and the fates of our school companions, (particularly those of our more intimate friends,) are obviously suggested to us all—are involuntarily presented to our memories; though, perhaps, we do not sufficiently contemplate them. Many there are, who, embarrassed by intricacies, perplexed by difficulties, and distressed by calamities, are willing to detach themselves, if possible, from their present situation, to raise up again the scenes of youth, and to grasp at that phantom of felicity which memory may display. But the sources, perhaps, of juvenile satisfaction, are locked up, to be opened no more. It is fortunate, if they have not themselves to accuse, for a part of what they suffer; if they can attribute the loss of their tranquillity to nothing else than the vexations which attend on common cares, or the distresses which are inflicted by Providence. A too easy accommodation to the fashions and practices of the world, is frequently, I fear, the cause whence their comparative unhappiness originates. The ardor of youthful spirits is soon damped by the coldness of distant civilities; and the liveliness of fancy quickly lost amidst formality, unfeelingness, and artifice. That unsuspecting openness, and those expanded notions, that mark the enchanting season of our youth, are almost invariably repressed by our commerce with the selfish and the mean. The experience which we gradually acquire, points out to us the necessity of vigilance and circumspection, amidst a world that is ever ready to surprise our simplicity. And happy are they, who, while they exercise a prudent caution, are able to retain their ingenuousness untainted by suspicion. After a general review of our youthful character, I think the most obvious subjects of recollection are, the amusements of our earlier years. In recollecting these, we joyfully assist one another; whilst we recount a diversity of harmless recreations which served to unbend the mind, to enliven and refresh it, and to dispose it for resuming those severe studies which necessity obliged us to pursue. In considering the past, however, it behoves us to connect it with the present. For thus only can our reflections tend to our real edification. "When we were children (as the apostle says) we spoke as children—we understood as children—we thought as children: but when we became men, we put away childish things." In this, surely, we have done right. But what have we gained in exchange for those childish things? The amusements of more advanced age, I am afraid, will not always bear the test of examination. Though our puerile days are over, and our puerile sports are dismissed, we are too apt to be gratified by diversions which ill become us as men. The dissipated, irregular entertainments, which occupy so much of our attention, can scarcely be opposed with a glow of complacency to the little pastimes of our careless childhood. The waste of time and of fortune, the ruin of the constitution, and the loss of reputation, are the repeated consequences of our manlier pleasures. In such cases, the mind sinks down with the debilitated body, too often lost in senseless stupefaction, to be awakened by no other emotion than that of disappointment or despair. But to insist on this point would be perfectly unseasonable: I would only hint to you the true use of diversions, by referring you to a moral consideration of our long-forsaken pastimes. They were evidently intended to recreate our minds; not to engross our attention. They were meant to inspire us with such agreeable sensations as might relax the severity of our proper employment; not, surely, to embitter our peace, or wound our conscience. And if, in our younger years, a few harmless amusements, too much intruding upon time, might so disturb our studies as to become alarming interruptions; how much ought we to dread that inordinate love of pleasure, which may now break in upon far more important occupations, and render us totally incapable of performing the great duties of life! That school boy only, I think, can be unhappy, who suffers himself to be seduced from his studies by ill-timed levities. Irregularity is the bane of his enjoyments. Picture, then, the effects of unrestrained excesses—of lawless deviations from the right path, on the more extensive field of human life! I had remarked to you, that the very benches to which we were once accustomed, may be the silent memorialists of our classical pursuits. But they may lead us, perhaps, to a more soothing kind of meditation; whilst they revive the images of our school-companions, with whom we had so often conversed or sported in our childhood, but who have been many years far removed out of our sight. They may exhibit to us the fleeting portraits of a numerous train, whom we imperfectly remember, and who seem to pass away, like shadows, to our dizzy memory. Of many, indeed, we can barely recal the names, with no idea of their persons: of some we have lost every trace. Among so vast a number, how few are left within our reach! how very few, though inclination prompt them, can assemble together, and meet their friends, on a day which hath been long known to all, however distant, as set apart for our social gratulations. What a variety of destinations, characters, and fates, even in those who distinctly recur to us, might we contemplate amidst the maze of accident, the trials of temptation, and the waste of time! Some we may observe prosperous and flourishing; others conflicting with misfortune—some who have been drawn away from virtue, by the sorceries of sin; and others who, perhaps, have early died, cut off in all the bloom of life, amidst ardent hopes, and promising expectations! More particularly, we may enumerate the friends of our youth, who have been long separated from us, through unavoidable contingencies—who have expired without our comfort or assistance, or who have violated the sanctity of friendship! A very little experience is thus sufficient to shew us a most affecting picture of the mutability of human life, and the frailty of human nature! When we consider the quick fluctuation of objects on so uncertain a scene, we are taught to withdraw our affections from earth—to set our hearts on less transitory things! When we observe that diversity of accidents to which our old companions have been exposed, amidst these manifold vicissitudes, we no longer feel the bitterness of strife—the workings of malevolence or envy; but, dismissing all uncharitable thoughts, become kindly-affectioned towards our fellow-travellers—endeavouring to console and sustain them on a pilgrimage of labour and trouble, and mutually forgiving one another, "even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us." And when we see so many trespassing against conscience and reason, through the feebleness of irresolution and a too easy compliance with fashion and example, yet retaining principles of goodness sufficient to bring them back into the right way, had they some kind adviser or supporter, we are here, also, disposed to imitate our blessed Lord, who made every allowance for the infirmities of

man—who had compassion on the unfortunate offender, whilst the generous spark of virtue still lurked within his bosom. Let us endeavour to disengage ourselves, as much as possible, from the vanities and corruptions around us, by “*calling to remembrance the former days*,” when we were as yet ignorant of the world. May it be our consolation, that we have never swerved from undissembling truth, without the heart-ache, or the self-reproach that argues ingenuousness, or speaks repentance! May it be our pride, that when we relinquished our childish amusements, we never entered into vicious indulgences, or dissipated pleasures! May it be our happiness, that we have cultivated the talent which heaven intrusted to us, for the best and wisest purposes—if not according to the course of school-education, yet according to our situation, and our calling! And may we ever, in enumerating our youthful associates, be delighted to reflect, that we have rejoiced with their joys, and sympathized with their sorrows; and that we have never caused a slighted friend to mourn our insincerity! For the present, let us withdraw to the place of social meeting, with hearts full of benevolence—with an affectionate partiality for one another, as school-companions and friends. Let us devote the day to blameless conversation, to cheerfulness and harmony. And when we mingle again with the world, let us not forget one another; but, parting, let us hope that God Almighty will preserve us, for other “*remembrances of former days*”—for other delightful recollections for our juvenile simplicity and innocence, and truth.”—

The Declaration-bill for 1806, is here reprinted *verbatim et literatim*.

Orationes in Schola Truronensi, III. Id. Sept. MDCCCVI. habendæ, pro Numismatibus Solennibus quæ tribus alumnis dignioribus, GUL. MACARMICK, Armiger, humanisse donat. Reveren. JOAN. ROGERS, a sacris.

<i>Robertus Broad, Satanas ad Solem</i>	Anglicè.....	Milton.
<i>Franciscus Thomas, Pyramus et Thisbe</i>	Latine.....	Ovidius.
<i>Franciscus Jenkins, In mortem</i>	Angl.....	Young.
Adherbal ad Senatum Romanum se ab Jugurtha regno fortunisque omnibus expulsum queritur; <i>Gulielmus Treleaven</i>	Lat.....	Sallustius.
<i>Thomas Powell, Adherbal ad Senatum Romanum</i>	Angl.	
Post Cannanensem cladem Hannibal decem captivos jure- jurando adactos Romam misit ut aurum in redempti- onem suam impetrarent; Oratio captivorum Roma- nos ad Patres; <i>Carolus W. Turner</i>	Lat.....	Livius.
Postquam captivi dicendi finem fecerunt extem plo turba, clamore flebili, orabant ut sibi liberos, fratres, cognatos, redderent patres;.....		
Oratio T. Manlii Torquati, ne captivi redimerentur; <i>Gulielmus Treleaven</i>	Lat.....	Livius.
<i>Joannes T. Nankivell, Hymnus ad Numen</i>	Angl.....	Thomson.
Achille sagitta Paridis interempto, magna inter Adjacem et Ulysem contentio orta est, uter ipsorum illius armis dignior esset;.....		
Ajax ad Principes Græcorum; <i>Edmundus Turner</i>	Lat.....	Ovidius.
<i>Franciscus Jenkins, Palmus LXV</i>	Lat.....	Buchannan.
Alexander ad milites.—In animo habebat ut idem limes suas victorias, et orbem terrarum desineret, cum videret militum penitus despondisse animos, vehementi utitur querelâ; <i>Thomas Powell</i>	Lat.....	Q. Curtius.
<i>Gulielmus Richards, Cap. XV. Epist. Pauli Apost. ad Corinth. primæ</i>	Græcè.....	Nov. Test.
<i>Gulielmus Treleaven, Prælium Angelorum secundum</i>	Angl.....	Milton.
<i>Edmundus Turner, In terminum vitæ</i>	Angl.....	Blair.
<i>Joannes Trestrail, Carmen matutinum</i>	Angl.....	Milton.
Epistola ad Augustum in qua optimus maximusq: princeps mira solertia collaudatur; <i>Carolus W. Turner</i>	Lat.....	Horatius.
Mar. Clau. Marcello, civili bello, Pompeium secutus est, victusq: Pharsalicâ pugnâ, veniam ei senatus a Cæsare impetravit, Cicero, luculenta oratione, et gratias egit, et ita Cæsarem laudavit, ut accedere nihil posset; <i>Gulielmus Richards</i>	Lat.....	Cicero.
<i>Joannes Trestrail, Messiah, Ecloga sacra</i>	Angl.....	Pope.
<i>Carolus W. Turner, Cicero in Verrem</i>	Angl.	
<i>Gulielmus Richards, Adventus Satanae ad Ezebum</i>	Angl.....	Milton.
Jacobus Plomer, Armig. Clem. Carlyn, Med. Doct. }	Arbitri.	

school at *Penryn*, of which Carew speaks, has sunk into insignificance. *—But of Mr. *Barwis's* academy, near *Penryn*, I have heard a very favourable report. †—Mr. *Jago*, ‡ who succeeded Mr. Woodford in the vicarage of *St. Keverne*, (then valued at eighty pounds a year, now four hundred) kept a grammar-school in that parish. And he had the honour of educating some of the first gentlemen of Cornwall,—*St. Aubyn*, *Basset*, *Vivian*, and others.—A grammar-school, at *Helston*, (for the support of which twenty marks a year were given by its founder) cannot be said, perhaps, to have flourished at any time, if the number of scholars be our standard of judging. It has continued, for years, to preserve a languid sort of existence. The school-room, falling into decay, was lately taken down, and a very commodious building erected on the old scite. Of the gentlemen educated there, were *Dean Pearce*, and *Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.* under the rev. *Edward Marshall*, vicar of *Breage*, and brother to the late master of the grammar-school at *Exeter*. The present worthy and diligent master, the rev. Mr. *Stabback*, was successor to the rev. Mr. *Otter*, late Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*. I have named three men, of great merit, but distinct in character; the first, (in the true sense of the word) a gentleman, singularly attentive to those lesser virtues, the *proprieties*, possessing a high sense of honour, grave in his manners, dignified in his deportment. He was a man of few words; but “all he spoke was reason.” So much to the purpose, and so happily turned, was every sentence he uttered, that “a word in season how good is it,” was in him fully illustrated. A quaint expression from his lips had all its effect. In his writings, (his letters rather than his sermons) there was a neatness—a naivetté peculiar to himself. His stock of learning was respectable; and though, many years before my acquaintance with him, he had discontinued the reading of the classics, he could quote from them without an effort, when occasion offered. But the tenaciousness of his memory was as nothing, when compared with the soundness of his judgment; which, however striking in conversation, was not less apparent in the conduct of life. Yet he was not austere; he knew what it was, *desipere in loco*. I could go on for pages; but I must not. In fine, the husband of a keenly-sensible, and well-informed lady, § and the father of three || beautiful and amiable daughters,

* “In the reign of Elizabeth, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* were made payable out of crown lands, or lands belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, for the maintenance of a grammar-school, in which three boys were to be taught by the master, from returns of donations, &c.”—A MS. at Tehidy.

† Bellevue-school, near *Penryn*.

Board and instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek languages; Writing, Arithmetic, and the Mathematics; Book-keeping, Geography, Use of the Globes, Elocution, &c. Twenty-five guineas per annum. The French language, by a French gentleman of approved abilities, is included in the above terms.

‡ John Jago, inducted vicar 27th April, 1717; buried 20 Feb. 1746. He was brother of the late Dr. Jago, rector of Tavistock.

§ Miss Lyde, of Devonshire, was Mr. Marshall's first wife. His second, here spoken of, was Miss Loveday Sandys, sister of the rev. William Sandys, vicar of *St. Minver*; whose birth, education, connections, and fortune, place him among the first gentlemen in Cornwall.

|| Mary Marshall, married to Mr. Sandford, of Minehead; Anne, to Mr. Warren, of *St. Issey*; and Elizabeth, to the Rev. Charles Trevanion Kempe, vicar of *St. Michael-Caer-hayes*.

daughters, he lived to a good age, revered and beloved. It is pleasant to speak favourably of a character with the consciousness that our panegyric is just: but it is more gratifying so to speak, with the assurance that all will join us in our praises. And never, perhaps, was any one more courted and admired, by both sexes, and by people of all ages, than Mr. Otter; whether they conversed with him in the drawing-room, or listened to his persuasive eloquence from the pulpit. His fine and manly person, elegant address, and polished taste, raised him superior to the task of instructing little boys, in a little country school: and to govern his youthful vivacity,* was "a heavy task upon the vigilance of reason." To the present master I have already given an epithet that implies much. Mr. Stabback came from Exeter, with credentials which his subsequent conduct has completely justified. Careful and kind, anxiously devoting his time to his profession, his heart is there. And of his labours, he deems the affection of his scholars the most agreeable reward. His doctrines from the pulpit, are strictly conformable to the articles of the church of England: and his mode of recurring to circumstances, illustrative of the Christian character of those "who died in the Lord," has been, in some instances, peculiarly happy.—At Redruth was, not long since, instituted an academy, which the gentry of the town and neighbourhood were much disposed to patronise. A good room was built for the accommodation of Mr. Hogg and his pupils.† The pupils "exhibited satisfactory specimens of their improvements." The tutor delivered "lectures" in philosophy, "to ladies and gentlemen." And ladies and gentlemen were eager in applauding his "perspicuity," his "entertaining experiments," his "extensive apparatus."‡ But Mr. Hogg, "just shewn and snatcht away," was translated to Truro.—At St. Ives, I apprehend there is a free-school.§ In adverting to other seminaries,|| I should overstep the boundaries assigned to me.

* Lately married to a lady of fortune, he has opportunities, from the place of his residence, of mixing with the polite world, and of adorning it.

† Certainly not a "hogstye," said a punster; intimating that many of our Cornish school-rooms were very little better.

‡ See advertisement in the Truro newspaper, September, 1804. Soon after Mr. Hogg, the Rev. A. Laffer, A. B. of Christ Church, Oxford, a gentleman of good classical abilities, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of Truro school, was elected master of the Redruth academy. In Mr. Laffer's advertisement, it is thus expressed: "The following branches are taught:—Greek, Latin, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, French, and Drawing. The terms of tuition are four guineas per annum for Greek and Latin; and if any other branch be added to Arithmetic, otherwise, only three." To "teach a branch!!!"—The concluding period is too cloudy for me; or I am too cloudy for the concluding period—which "comes to the same thing," says Phylatorius. But I must not meddle with grammarians: It is bold work. In a former instance, I own, my heart failed me: And I left "Gul. Mac Macarmick in fond union with his *Hu-manisse*," and Hannibal in quiet possession of the land of (a) *Canaan*.

(a) These, however, (as well as *desineret* for *definiret*) may be typographical errors.

§ "They have a free-school at St. Ives; where the youth are instructed in grammar, by the master and usher, who have a settled salary, and are chosen by the corporation, but subject to the bishop of Exeter's approbation, before whom they are always examined as to their knowledge."

Spencer's English Traveller, p. 2. 1771.
I know

I know nothing of the Penzance Academy.

PENZANCE. "The Rev. S. Saunders respectfully solicits, from the public, a continuance of that patronage which his efforts in the education of youth have so liberally received. Mr. S. proposes to instruct six young gentlemen in the most necessary branches of Literature. The greatest attention will be paid to their improvement in the English and Latin languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, Classical Readings, and Pronunciation. The pupils will have the advantage of Practical Lectures on Geography and the Globes, and access to an entertaining and instructive Library. Those persons who may honour Mr. S. with the care of their sons, may be assured of his strictest regard to their health, their mental attainments, and "the moral culture of their rising powers!" Terms, including washing, &c. twenty-five guineas per annum.—Entrance, one guinea." Dated Jan. 8, 1806.

Charitable donations for the purposes of instruction, occur in the following places:

St. Dominick,	—	—	Ann. 1784
St. Ives,	—	—	—
Menbeniet,	—	—	1753
Quithock,	—	—	1769
South-hill,	—	—	1747
Launceston,	—	—	—
Linkinborne,	—	—	1710
St. Petherwin,	—	—	—
St. Stephens, by Launceston,	—	—	1717
Stoke-climland,	—	—	1718
—	—	—	1783
—	—	—	1786
St. Germans,	—	—	1667
Landrake,	—	—	—
Saltsb,	—	—	—
St. Mabyn, 500l. given to erect a charity-school, 98 years since.	—	—	—
Leskeard,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1714
—	—	—	1714
East-Looe,	—	—	1713
West-Looe,	—	—	1703
Morvall,	—	—	1714
Talland,	—	—	1746
—	—	—	1710
St. Colomb-minor,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1782

Crantock,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1782
Ladock,	—	—	—
Grampound,	—	—	1763
Probus, (a grammar-school)	—	—	1705
—	—	—	1687
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1772
St. Anthony, in Meneg,	—	—	—
Budock,	—	—	1748
Helston,	—	—	1758
—	—	—	1704
—	—	—	—
St. Keverne,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1698
—	—	—	1774
Mullion, a reading-school, maintained here by Erisey, of Erisey, expired with the family.	—	—	—
Penryn,	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
Camborne,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1760
St. Hilary,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1723
St. Ives,	—	—	—
Ludgvan,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1745
—	—	—	1763
Madron,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1710
Marazion,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1753
Penzance,	—	—	—
—	—	—	1714

See at *Tebidy* a MS. copy of returns made to Parliament for the County of Cornwall, 26th year of the reign of Geo. III. 1786. The authors of the "*Magna Britannia*" notice a few of these charity-schools. *St. Colomb*, where are twelve boys and eight girls taught and clothed. *Grampound*, where there is a school endowed with twenty pounds a year, by a private gentleman, who has also settled an annuity of one hundred pounds a year, for ninety-nine years, towards the support of this and four other charity-schools at *Leskeard*, *Looe*, *Penzance*, and *Saltsb*. *Launceston*, where are two schools for forty-eight children of both sexes. The boys are taught to read and write, and the girls to knit, sew, and make bone-lace, and they are to have their earnings for encouragement. *Morvall*, where a gentleman has given a house and garden, with eight pounds a year, to teach poor children, forever. *Polperra*, near *Looe*, where is a school for teaching as many poor girls as the interest of one hundred pounds will pay. It was a legacy left for that purpose." p. 336. An annuity of four pounds per annum is payable out of *Boden*, in *St. Anthony-Meneg*, for the maintenance of a free-school in that parish, the gift of *Anthony Hosken*, and April, 1743, to the minister, churchwarden, and overseers, for that purpose.

I may be thought, perhaps, to exceed my limits in recurring to Devonshire. But as I profess to draw illustrations from that county, I shall here cursorily inspect a few of the Devonian seminaries. In 1445, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church founded and built the *big school*, within the city of *Exeter*, for the better education of youth, and appointed a master, for whose encouragement a convenient house for his habitation, adjoining to the said school, was erected, and a pension of twenty pounds per annum allowed him. In 1561, at the request of Mr. Williams, the schoolmaster, the said school was new built, cield, and seated, by voluntary contribution. In 1601, bishop Cotton, on the death of the old school-master, referred the nomination of a new one to the chamber; who recommending one Mr. Perryman, (a learned, but a lashing, master) he was accordingly admitted thereunto. The free-school at *Exeter* was founded and erected in 1692, by the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty. The rev. Mr. Stevens, who was one of the canons of the cathedral, bequeathed his library to the use of this school; in consequence of which, an opening was made from it into a contiguous apartment, where the books were placed. *Rainolds*, (predecessor to *Hodgkinson* who was *Marshall*) published "the conjugation-book, which is transmitted

mitted to *Bartholomew*, the present master. In the preface to this book, Rainolds gives his reasons why Terence should be early read, and never dropt at school.—From Trewman's paper, 1789. The anniversary of the Exeter grammar free-school society, will be held at the Globe Tavern, in the city of Exeter, on Thursday the 10th of September. Those gentlemen who intend to be present, are requested to send their names to one of the stewards, of whom tickets of admission may be had, on being applied for by the present members, or by any gentleman educated at the above school, recommended by one of the present members. The society will meet at the school-room, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, immediately go to the chapel, and thence return to the school, where the boys, to whom the annual prizes shall have been adjudged, will recite their compositions.

Stewards.

John J. Short, Esq.	Dr. Downman,
Rev. John Churchill,	Rev. R. Hole.

From Flindell's paper, 1805.

Exeter Free Grammar-School.—The master of the school takes an early opportunity of acquainting the public, that the terms for the boarding and schooling of boys, admitted after the ensuing Midsummer vacation, will be thirty guineas per annum, which sum will include all the extra charges, together with those usual presents which have always been made to the master and assistants at Christmas. The house contains forty boys, and each boy is accommodated with a single bed. Approved masters, in every branch of learning will attend at the school-house.

N. B. The system of education is conducted according to the Eton plan.

The free-school at *Tiverton*, was founded by Peter Blundell, a wealthy clothier of the borough: in the year 1604, Blundell gave two thousand pounds, for the purpose of purchasing lands, to maintain six scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be elected from this school.

Since Mr. Blundell's time, the trustees of *Tiverton* school have added two scholars to the number, four for Balliol, Oxford, and four for Sidney College, Cambridge; and to each of the scholars five pounds are yearly allowed, by way of exhibition. And, since its revenue is augmented, the trustees usually grant exhibitions to other scholars that go from *Tiverton* school to the University—to some, five, to others ten pounds per annum, for four or five years, according to their agreement.

The Masters of Blundell's School.

It is probable the first master was appointed soon after the school was built, in 1604; but we have no account farther remote than 1610. *Samuel Butler*, who appears to have been the first master, and to have officiated a greater length of time than any other. 1648. *Henry Osborne*.—1651. *Henry Battin*. He resigned the mastership after eighteen years service.—1669. *George Hume*, of Barnstable, who resigned at the end of fifteen years, on account of his great age.—1684. *John Saunders*.—1698. *William Rayner*. He is said to have been well skilled in classic learning, an excellent master, and remarkable for strict discipline. The school flourished so much in his time, that an assistant became necessary to him in the higher school. Many respectable scholars were bred under his tuition. He died in the master's apartments at the school-house, after an attentive service of 32 years; and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's church; *Tiverton*.—1730 *Samuel Smith*, *A. M.* He

* A few anecdotes of *Peter Blundell*, who was born at *Tiverton*, in 1520, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable.—His parents were in a very low station, and himself, when a boy, obliged to earn his bread by looking after carrier's horses, and other such mean employments. But being naturally of a thoughtful turn, he collected, by slow degrees, a little money, with which he bought a kersey; and a carrier was so kind as to take it to London for him gratis, and give him the advantage of the return. He at length got kersies enough to lade a horse, with which he went to London himself; where his spirit of industrious application procured him good employment among the managers of the kersey trade. In short, he was, in a few years, enabled to carry on the kersey manufacture for himself, in his native town. I need not add, that he acquired a very considerable fortune, in his line of business. Hence his noble benefactions, that will transmit his name to the latest posterity, and for ever mark his industry, prudence, and sagacity. Others may pay compliments to his charity; but the manner in which he amassed his fortune from the very beginning, instead of proving an expanded mind, seems totally inconsistent with it. For had Blundell been generous in his life-time, he would never, perhaps, have raised, at his death, the reputation of posthumous liberality. But we are not to investigate too narrowly the motives of an individual, to whom his country is indebted for the wisest benefactions, and whom generations, yet unborn, shall revere with gratitude. The names of the trustees appointed by the founder, in his last will and testament, for *Tiverton*-school, are as follows: Sir Francis Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England; Anthony Pollard, Esq. Richard Bluet, Esq. Charles Bere, Esq. Roger Ashford, Esq. Roger Ware, Esq. Roger Gifford, Esq. James Clark, Esq. Henry Worth, Esq. gentlemen in the neighbourhood of *Tiverton*; to whom were added, the following tradesmen, for the most part clothiers of the place; John West, sen. Humphrey Coleman; John Waldron; Edward Arney; Nicholas Skinner; George Slee; Richard Hill, alias Spurway; Richard Prowse; John West, jun. Peter West; Robert Chilcot, alias Cummin; John Dyman; John Blundell; Peter Blundell; William Tanner; Roger Slee; William Cross; and Arthur Cross. The trust was made to these persons, (in all twenty-seven) and their heirs after them. The master's yearly salary was fifty pounds, and the usher's but twenty marks, (now twenty pounds). Mr. Blundell allowed a good yearly revenue for the reparation of the school-house and its appendages. Mr. Blundell also left a large legacy to Robert Chilcot, of *Tiverton*, towards the erecting of another school, where reading English, writing, and cyphering, were directed to be taught. Blundell's legacies as collected from his last will and testament, made Jan. 9, 1599, may be seen in *Prince's Worthies*, p. 90. But see *Dunsford's Tiverton*, pp. 342. 355.

He came from Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, and added many boys to the school that had been under his care in that place; so that probably the boys were more numerous during the time Mr. Smith officiated than at any other period. He was a good master, an amiable and benevolent man: several instances of his humane attention to the distressed are recorded. He published, in the year 1738, an account of the great fire in Tiverton, in 1731, at which calamitous time his friendly aid was very beneficial.—1733. *John Jones, A. M.* officiated a few months only.—1734. *Samuel Wesley, A. M.* He was some time student of Christ's church, Oxford, and near 20 years usher in Westminster school. Different parties have given this master a very different character; by one he is represented to have been scrupulously conscientious, of great integrity and benevolence, and to have possessed a pleasing simplicity of manners: by the other party as rigorous, haughty, unsocial, and bigotted. From such contrary opinions and accounts, it is difficult to estimate his character impartially. From his long services in Westminster school, it is highly probable he was well qualified as a master. He died November 6, 1739, in the 49th year of his age; and was buried in St. George's chapel-yard, Tiverton, where is a monumental stone to his memory, with a long inscription. He wrote many pieces of poetry, upon various subjects, which were published in a quarto volume of 400 pages, in the year 1736: some of these pieces are witty and humorous, others on serious subjects, and exhibit the prevailing sentiments and turn of the author's mind. He was elder brother to the famous John Wesley, one of the chief teachers among the methodists.—1742. *William Daddo, A. M.* was not elected till this year, though he had officiated as master from a little time after Mr. Wesley's death. He was born at West Looe, in Cornwall, and educated at Baliol College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow. He was esteemed a good classic scholar, and an attentive master. The boys were so numerous, during a great part of his time, as to make an assistant necessary in the higher school. His good temper, easy manners, and social turn, made his company desirable. Mr. Daddo resigned the school, after 17 years service, and lived afterwards a retired life at Calverleigh. He died the 5th of August, 1765; and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, where is a costly tomb, erected to his memory, with a long Latin inscription. Mr. Daddo is supposed to have been the author of a little piece, called *The Tiverton Woolecombes' Defence*, printed in London, 1750.

The following letter from Dr. Kennicott to Mr. Daddo, does honour to both parties.

Rev. and Hon. Sir,

Wadh. Coll. Mar. 30, 1744.

Gratitude to Benefactors is the great law of Nature, and lest I should violate what was ever sacred, I presume to lay the following before you. There are, Sir, in the world, gentlemen, who confine their regards to self, or the circle of their own acquaintance; and there are (happy experience convinces me) who command their influence to enlarge and exert itself on persons remotely situate, both by fortune and habitation. To you, Sir, belongs the honour of this encomium, to me, the pleasure of the obligation; and as I am now first at leisure in the place whither your goodness has transplanted me, I lay this acknowledgement before you, as one of the movers in this system of exalted generosity; for when I consider myself as surrounded with benefactors; there seems a bright resemblance of the now exploded system of Ptolemy, in which, Sir, (you know) the heavenly bodies revolved around the central earth, which was thus rendered completely blessed by the contribution of their cheering and benign influences. And now, Sir, the sentiments of duty rise so warm within me, that every expression of thanks seems faint, and I am lost in endeavours after a suitable acknowledgment of my obligations. But I know, Sir, whom I am now addressing; I know those who most deserve can least bear praise, and that your goodness is so great, as even to reject the very thanks of the grateful; like the sun in its splendour, which forbids the eye that offers to admire it. That Heaven may reward yourself and Mrs. Daddo, with its best favours, and console you under your parental sorrows, is my daily and fervent prayer; and I shall esteem it one of the great honours of my life to be favoured, at your leisure, with any commands or advice, you shall condescend to bestow on, Rev. Sir, your dutiful and obliged servant,

To the Rev. Mr. Daddo, † in Tiverton, Devon.

Benj. Kennicott.

1757. *Philip Atherton, A. M.* had discharged the office of usher eleven years with so much reputation, that, on Mr. Daddo's resignation, he was elected master of the school. He was eminent for classic learning, and, under his care the reputation of the school was greatly raised. He possessed a good understanding, was of a mild temper, and benevolent disposition, which secured him general respect. He was vicar of Ninehead, in Somersetshire, and officiated as one of the ministers of Tiverton church several years. After a faithful service of 29 years, in the useful and important employment of sowing the seeds of learning, and cultivating the principles of virtue, in the minds of the numerous youth committed to his care,

* "Samuel Wesley, born at Winterborn Whitchurch, in Dorset, (where his father was vicar) and admitted of Exeter-college, Oxford, 1684, left a very numerous family of children, among whom were, 1. *Samuel*, sometime usher of Westminster-school; and, at the time of his death, November 6, 1739, head-master of Tiverton-school. 2. 3. *John and Charles Wesley*, the two celebrated methodist preachers. 4. *Thomas Wright*, author of several poems, printed in the sixth volume of the Poetical Calendar. *Samuel*, the master of Tiverton-school, was the author of an excellent poem, entitled "The Battle of the Sexes," and several humorous tales, printed together with other poems, by him, in 4to. in 1736, and afterwards in 1800." See *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 91.

† Under Mr. Daddo, Kennicott received the rudiments of his classical education. Mr. Daddo, having acquired a considerable fortune, from the emoluments of his school, quitted Tiverton, and retired to Bow-hill house, in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and there died many years ago, leaving a daughter, and only child, who afterwards was married to the rev. Mr. Terry. At Tiverton church was buried, *William Daddo*, with this inscription on his tomb: "Hic jacet Gulielmus Daddo, A.M. in agro Cornubiensi natus, Coll. Baliolensis, in Oxonia quondam Socius, Scholæ Blundellianæ Tivertonensis hyperdidasculus, cui per 17 annos præsuit dignitate summa, &c. &c. Obiit 5 Aug. 1765, ætatis suæ 58."

care, Mr. Atherton resigned the school in 1775; died the 29th of March, 1777, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's church. His widow erected an elegant marble monument, with a just inscription to his memory.—1775. *Richard Keates, A. M.** was elected this year. Bishop Booth was educated at Tiverton,† For founding a grammar-school in *Ottery*, John Haydon procured letters patent from Henry VIII. This seminary, called King's-school, has been in great repute under the *Coleridges*—*Coleridge* (father of the poet) was a man of strong mental powers. Neglecting the shuttle, he applied himself to the learned languages; and having made a considerable progress in his studies, went to Cambridge, for the purpose of attaining a greater proficiency.—When master of the grammar-school, he published a Latin grammar, and a whimsical "Dissertation on Elijah and the Ravens, &c." He was a man of oddities!—So, also, was his contemporary, the Ashburton disciplinarian: and rather more consistently with his professional character, *Smerdon* devoted himself to *Aristotle*. The latter gentleman had some correspondence with Harris, and furnished him, if I am rightly informed, with many valuable illustrations of Aristotle. Indeed, Aristotle and Plato were ever his companions—more particularly the Stagyrte, whom he long intended to introduce to his countrymen in an English dress. At *Ottery St. Mary*, about the centre of the town, was a *Presbyterian* academy, that flourished about sixty years ago. On the death of Mr. Lavington, (a relation of Bishop Lavington) who presided over it, the academy was discontinued. To the grammar-school, at *Honiton*,‡ was appointed, about the year 1789, the rev. *William Hayne*, a man who deserved every encouragement, if the report of that excellent judge of literary merit, Major *Drew*, may be credited. The grammar-school at *Barnstaple*, which has been established about three centuries, has attained celebrity from the characters that were first formed there. Such were *John Jewell*, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the *Apologia Ecclesie Anglicane*, and his theological antagonist, *Thomas Harding*, Professor at Louvain; the poet *Gay*; *Aaron Hill*; *Dr. Musgrave*; and *Dr. Stimson*. The education of *Gay*, who was born in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple, in 1688, was confined to this school. It was here he imbibed his taste for literature. It should seem that there was a free grammar-school at *Bideford*, early in the last century, as in the front of the present school-house there appears an inscription, mentioning that the school was rebuilt 1657. It was again largely repaired by the corporation in 1680, John Darracott being mayor. It was repaired, with the addition of a new brick front, in 1780, at the expense of the bridge. Mrs. Susanna Stucley, at the latter end of the last century, gave 200*l.* for its endowment. The salary to the master is 50*l.* per annum, for which he is to teach ten boys, appointed by the corporation. The first master I can find notice of, is *Zachary Mudge, A. M.* a learned, ingenious, and respectable divine. He removed from Bideford to Plymouth, about 1735, and became vicar of St. Andrew in that town. His abilities sufficiently appear from an "Essay for a New Version

* To the Rev. Mr. Keates, Head Master of the Grammar-school, Tiverton, Devon, on a prospect of visiting that Town.

Hail, happy scenes! the heaven of early days,
Where sportive innocence the hours beguiled.
Hail, sacred dome, where first the voice of praise
My Muse inspir'd to chant her warblings wild:
But chiefly thou, preceptor! patron! friend!
Guide of my tender years! whose fostering care
First taught my knee at Wisdom's shrine to bend;
For, oft has Wisdom heard the infant's pray'r!
Hail, thou! the second parent of my soul!
Accept of gratitude the melting tear.
Though from my heart time many a treasure stole,
Fond Memory guarded thee with love sincere.
Transporting scenes! which ere I view again,
Dart sunshine through my soul that glows for rest in vain.

N. Y. 1793.

† To preserve the names of the stewards, I insert the following: 1780.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL. TIVERTON.—The anniversary meeting of the gentlemen educated at the above school will be held at the Three Tuns, Tiverton, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, when the company of any of the scholars will be esteemed an honour.

John Duntze, Esq.	Stewards.	William Lewis, Esq.
Benjamin Dickinson, Esq.		Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes.
Francis Fownes Luttrell Esq.		Rev. William Walker.

Dinner on the table precisely at three.
Tickets at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, (which is to include the expenses of the dinner and the annual subscription) to be had of the Stewards, &c.

Pyramus's Paper.

‡ Monday, 27th Nov. 1775, died the Rev. Mr. *Richard Lewis, M.A.* vicar of Bukel and Dunkeswell, in this county, and rector of Feddington, in Somerset. He was master of the free grammar-school in Honiton, and a justice of the peace in the county of Devon. As an antiquary, Mr. Lewis appears to great advantage in his correspondence with several Devonian etymologists.

For the completion of our education at the university, * I think, Cornwall and Devonshire have, in general, preferred Oxford to Cambridge, and in Oxford, Exeter-college to any other. *Prince*, informing us that Dean "Cary became a member of Queen's-college, Oxford, in 1628," remarks, that it was a thing somewhat rare for those of the western parts to be sent to that northern society. Yet "this was done, undoubtedly, (says he) with great prudence, either for the excellent discipline therein observed, or for that he, being so far removed *from the company of his countrymen*, might the better follow his studies."† That Exeter-college should, from its foundation

* "Version of the Psalms," in quarto; and a volume of Sermons in 8vo. The late Dr. Johnson had a high opinion of Mr. Mudge. Bideford school has had three masters since Mr. Mudge; Mr. Marshall, who was educated at Glasgow, Mr. White, and the rev. William Walter, A. M. Beside a charity-school for thirty boys, taught and clothed by subscription, a free-school was built and endowed at *Southmolton*, in 1644, by a native of the place, then a merchant of London. Of a free-school, at *Credition*, twelve governors were incorporated by patent from Queen Elizabeth. A free-school at *Asbburton*, for instructing youth in reading, -writing, arithmetic, navigation, &c. is endowed with an estate that in 1777 let for fifty guineas a year. At *Spilpen*, there was formerly a large grammar-school, kept by the rev. *William Taunton*, who held the living sixty years. A Latin free-school was founded at *Kingsbridge*, by Mr. Crispin, of Exeter. At *Plymton*, a very good free-school, supported by stone pillars, was built in 1664, by Sir John Maynard, one of the trustees of *Elizeas Hele*, Esq. who gave 1,500*l.* for such uses. There are many schools in Devon, of equal repute with those which I have enumerated.

* A conversation, to which a Cornish gentleman was witness, some years since at Tavistock, between a tailor, I think, and a barber, does more honour to our schools than our colleges. The tailor said, "he had often heard of a monstrous great chest at Oxford, *full of learning*." "Yes!" (cried the barber) "our schollards carry up with them stores of learning, but always come down *empty*!"

† See *Worthies*, p. 214.—On this subject, a deceased friend (equal to whom in genius, and virtue, Cornwall hath seen very few) thus speaks in a letter to the author: "I cannot help expressing a wish, that your inclination may not lead you to a society generally composed of your own school-fellows, or countrymen. Not that I mean by this, to commend your forming or keeping up a connection with those whom you know to be worthy of your friendship, or with whom you may be hereafter to pass your days. Far from it: I only wish you in the University, not to pass your time altogether, or chiefly among those; which would defeat one principal end of your going from home; while mixing with strangers will be the surest bar against contracting partialities or prejudices, too commonly the result of confinement to one set of people. It would open a large field to your knowledge of men and things, and would be the most likely method of acquiring or preserving an ingenuous and liberal turn of thinking, as well as acting; nor is it by any means incompatible with all that connection and friendship which are either necessary or proper to be kept up with the others."—Jan. 6, 1778. The same gentleman thus intimates his opinion of Christ Church, Queen's, (his own college) and Trinity.—"You may be assured of this, that a commoner is not treated at Christ Church, or elsewhere, with disrespect, merely as such. If he has proper qualifications to recommend him, I never observed but such an one might be admitted into the society he chose. In short, a gentleman, and a scholar, will always find himself acceptable to others of the same stamp; but if a man is neither the one nor the other, he is not to be angry with those who are both, that they do not like his company. For your objection to *Queen's*—it will be sufficient to say, that if that college is determined upon for you, you need be under no apprehensions of an intimacy with northern men, which will be painful in its consequences—It is the foundation, chiefly, that is filled with people from that quarter.—But they herd mostly together, and the other members of the college do not feel any strong temptations to be admitted of their parties—But what must I say to *Trinity*? *Tom Warton's* pupils were formerly much neglected; I have no reason to believe you will find yourself more attended to now; for the *History of Poetry*, is not yet finished, the 2 vol. is not published, and there is a 3d to come after that—besides, the *History of Architecture* is still in *petto*. I happened to know a good deal of Trinity while I lived in Oxford; my brother was of that college, and what I tell you, I speak of my own knowledge—I might add, there is no one in which more distinction is made between commoners and gentlemen commoners; no one where less business was done in my time, and I believe that it is not much mended since, if I may believe a young gentleman of my acquaintance now there, who assures me, that in the course of six months, he has had but one lecture, as it is called, from his tutor, (not the gentleman above mentioned, but another) and that consisted in reading over with him about 30 or 40 lines in one of *Plato's Dialogues*.—Do you now wish to be of *Trinity*?"—Jan. 1778.

The following letter from *Dr. Wilson*, may be worth insertion, rather for an anecdote or two of *Mrs. Macaulay*, than his advice relative to the choice of a college.

SIR,

L

foundation to its present state, have been the resort of gentlemen from Cornwall and Devon, would, in the first instance, be presumed, from its western fellowships and exhibitions.* Of late years, the Dean

SIR,

I received your favour this morning, and cannot omit answering it by the first post, to assure you, that you may freely command any service that I can do you at Oxford, or any where else. It is fifty years since I left the university, so that you must naturally imagine, that most of my friends are either dead or dispersed to various parts of the world. I was educated at Christ Church, though I own to you I should rather have advised a smaller society. It is indeed the college where persons of great fashion, educated at Westminster, Eton, &c. are generally recommended. They think themselves above conversing with those who are educated in private schools, and are very expensive; and, I hear, much more so than they are in any other college in Oxford. This leads them naturally to idleness and dissipation, and to a contempt for those who are studious and regular.—I have not a single acquaintance there; but I know your intended tutor's father, who is head of Corpus Christi, and a very worthy man he is, as any in the whole university; and I have heard a very good character of his son, and as you have a genius for poetry, it will recommend you much to him.

I hope you will make Bath in your way to Oxford, where I shall be extremely glad to see you, and introduce you to my great and worthy friend Mrs. Macaulay, who is just returned from Paris, where she has had more honours shewn her by persons of the first rank, and the literati, than, perhaps, were ever before shewn to any person. And you will, perhaps, be surprised that, in a despotic government, all persons of sense, and the ministry, speak in the highest degree of the American exertions in the cause of liberty; but the fact is so. [a] Mrs. Macaulay has read your poem, and likes it much; and you have her ready permission to dedicate it to her, and you may be assured that your name shall be kept by us a profound secret. If you would spend a few hours with us at Alfred-house, in your way to Oxford, more can be said than I could write in an hour, for your direction, and, I hope, advantage also, on your first setting out in a new and dangerous road of life, in which so many have fatally lost their way to fame and happiness. That you may have a great share of both, is the sincere wish of

Alfred-house, Bath,

Jan. 28, 1776.

SIR, your faithful friend,

THO. WILSON.

P. S. Her History from the Revolution to the present time, vol. 1st, with a beautiful print of the author, will be published by Mr. Crutwell next Monday: and, if truth and candour, and manly style, be any recommendation, it will be universally read and admired.

* *Walter Stapledon*, bishop of Exeter, and Lord High Treasurer of England, (a native probably of Annerly, in the parish of Monkleigh) flourished about the year 1307. "The works of his generous piety," (says Prince, p. 556) eternise his memory in the chronicles of fame; witness his founding and endowing of that fair and famous college in Oxford, at first from his own name called Stapledon Inn, since better known by the denomination of Exeter-college, so styled from his title. A most fruitful seminary of virtue and learning, which has produced us many great, famous, and useful men, both in church and state, as any other of the dimensions in Europe. This college the noble prelate did not only erect, but enrich with thirteen fellowships, *i. e.* annual stipends for so many students therein, whereof eight were to be chosen out of the archdeacons of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, in Devon; four out of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; and one, who is to be a presbyter, and well exercised in theology, left to the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of the church of Exeter, as they shall please. This college came afterwards to be greatly augmented both in lands and buildings, by the generous bounty of our noble countryman, Sir William Petre." Sir W. Petre was a native of Tornewton, in the parish of Tor-brien. "He was a man," (says Camden, in Essex) of approved wisdom and exquisite learning; but not so much memorable for those honourable places and offices of state which he bore, and for his after being sent on embassy to foreign princes, (no less than seven times) as for that, being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the university of Oxford: for he settled upon Exeter-college there, no less than eight fellowships." These are called Petrean fellowships. "And the fellows are to be elected out of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, and other places where Sir William had lands; settling 91l. 8s. 10d. ob. per annum for the discharge thereof. And that his scholars might enjoy all the privileges of the ancient foundation, he gave, by his last will and testament, to the said college, a legacy of 40l. besides other gifts. His wife, the lady Ann Petre, gave as much; and his son, the Lord John Petre, did the like. Besides this, he procured for that college a new body of statutes, composed after the model of those in Trinity-college. And farther, he obtained from her Majesty, that Exeter-college should be made a body-politic, capable of suing, and being sued, &c. and enjoy all the ancient privileges and immunities which formerly had been granted to it. All which fell within the year 1566."—*Prince's Worthies*, p. 498.

Sir John Acland, knight, (who was born at Acland-house, in the parish of Lankey, and flourished in the reign of James I.) was a lover of learning. "His effigies in Broadlist church," (says Prince) though it represents his body clad in armour, shews his hand holding a book. The refectory, or common-hall, of Exeter-college, with the large cellars underneath, owe themselves, almost entirely, to this gentleman's munificence; for he bestowed no less than eight hundred pounds towards them: the

[a] The germs of the revolution.

Dean of Ely, Dr. Pearce, who presides over Jesus-college, has drawn many Cornish gentlemen to Cambridge.* I have remarked two improvements at Oxford, which seem to have gradually

the fellows thereof advancing about two hundred pounds more. Of which noble work, with some additional buildings made by Sir John Peream, of Exeter, knight, Dr. Prideaux, the then rector, gave this testimony,—“That Exeter-college, by their bounty, got a new hall and lodgings, of more charge and worth than all the former buildings.” [See Dr. Prideaux's Pref. to his Consecrat. Sermon of Exeter-college chapel.] “Sir John Acland settled also an annual stipend towards the maintenance of two scholars in that house, for ever.” *Prince's Worthies*, p. 20. See *Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* vol. ii. pp. 93, 94, 101. [a]

* Of a few Cornish and Devonshire gentlemen, educated at Oxford and Cambridge, I here subjoin the names as they occur to memory:

OXFORD.—*Exeter-college*—Dr. Bray, rector; Dr. Stinton, rector; Rev. Richard Vivian, fellow; Rev. Thomas Cary Leach, fellow; Rev. David Horndon, fellow; J. Taylor, esq. R. Harding, esq. J. Cholwich, esq. Dr. John Cole, fellow

[a] Fuller thus speaks of Exeter-college:—“colleges, yet, were few, and students now many in Oxford: whereupon *Walter Stapledon*, (bishop of Exeter) founded and endowed one therein, by the name Stapledon's Inn, since called Exeter-college. This bishop was one of high birth, and large bounty, being said to have expended a year's revenue of his (this rich) bishoprick in the solemnity of his instalment. He also founded Hart-hall, in Oxford. But oh the difference between the elder and younger brother, though sons to the same father! the one carrying away the whole inheritance, whilst the other sometimes hath little more than himself left unto him, as here this hall is altogether unendowed.

2. This worthy bishop had an unworthy and untimely death some ten years after. For being lord treasurer, and left by the king in his absence, to govern the (then mutinous) city of London, the citizens, (not without encouragement from the queen) furiously fell upon him, and in Cheapside most barbarously butchered him, and then (as hoping to bury their murder with his body) huddled him obscurely into a hole. But afterwards, to make his ghost some reparation, and stop the clamour of the clergy, the queen ordered the removing and interring of his body and his brother's, (a valiant knight slain on the same account) in the cathedral of Exeter. One would wonder this bishop was not made a martyr and sainted in that age, save that his suffering bestowed was of civil concernment, and not relating to religion.

3. This house hath since found two eminent benefactors: first, Sir *William Petre* (born of honest parentage in Exeter) principal secretary to four successive kings and queens. One who in ticklish and turning times, did good to himself, (got a great estate) injurious to none, (that I ever heard, or read of) but courteous to many, and eminently to this college, wherein he bestowed much building, and augmented it with eight fellowships.

4. The other, *George Hackwel*, doctor of divinity, late rector thereof, who, though married and having children, (must it not be a quick and large fountain, which besides filling a pond, had such an overflowing stream?) bestowed more than one thousand pounds in building a beautiful chapel. This is he who wrote the learned and religious Apologie for Divine Providence, proving that the world doth not decay. Many begin the reading thereof with much prejudice, but few end it without full satisfaction, converted to the author's opinion, by his unanswerable arguments.

5. This college consisteth chiefly of Cornish and Devonshire men, the gentry of which latter, Queen Elizabeth used to say, were courtiers by their birth. And as these western men do bear away the bell for might and sleight in wrestling, so the scholars here have always acquitted themselves with credit in *palestra literaria*. The rectors of this house anciently were annual, (therefore here omitted) fixed, but of latter years, to continue the term of their lives.

RECTORS.	BISHOPS.	BENEFACTORS.	LEARNED WRITERS.
1 John Neale.	Joha Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester.	Edmund Srafford, Bishop of Exeter.	Judge Dodderidge.
2 Tho. Glasier.	Tho. Winniff, Bishop of Lincoln.	Mr. John Piriam, Alderman of Exeter.	George Hackwel.
3 Tho. Holland.		Sir John Acland Knight, expending (besides other benefactions) 800 pounds in building the hall.	John Prideaux.
4 John Prideaux.			Sir Simon Baskervil.
5 George Hackwel.			Dr. Veluain.
6 Conant.			Nath. Carpenter Norrington.
			George Kendal.

So that lately therein were maintained, one rector, twenty-three fellows, a bible clerk, two pensioners, servants, commoners, and other students to the number of two hundred.” See *Church History*, book, III. pp. 103, 104.

gradually taken place, not from any violent act of the reformer, but from the silent operation of good sense: One relates to residence; the other, to impartial discipline. What is called * term-trotting, is almost out of fashion; or only exists, from the mistaken idea that it saves expence.

fellow of Exeter; Paul Orchard, esq. Rev. Samuel Lane, of Totnes; Francis Enys, esq. of Enys; Rev. Francis Jenkins, vicar of St. Clement's; Rev. Philip Webber, rector of Mawnan; and Rev. John Arthur.

Christ Church.—Sir Lawrence Falk; Lord Mount Edgcumbe; Dr. Courtenay, late bishop of Exeter; the Howells; Rev. Mr. Hoblyn, of Nanswydden; Rev. Mr. Giddy; Lord Boringdon; and Sir Henry Trelawney.

Trinity-college.—Dr. Flamank, fellow.

Magdalene-college.—J. Buller, esq.

Wadham-college.—John Bulceel, jun. of Lynham.

Baliol-college.—J. Wolston, esq. and John Troyte, jun.

University-college.—Earl Fortescue; and Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston.

Pembroke-college.—Rev. John Vinecombe; Davies Giddy, esq. M. P. and Montague E. Parker.

Queen's-college.—J. F. Luttrell, esq. Rev. John (Giles) Collins; Rev. John Basset; and Rev. John Molesworth.

Oriel-college.—Dr. Eveleigh, provost; and Edmund Lane, esq. of Colfeet.

New-college.—Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. Henry Stevens, of Cross, esq. Francis Basset, of Heanton, esq. and Sir Charles Bampfylde, bart.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Emanuel-college.*—Sir Stafford Northcote, bart. W. H. Walrond, esq. and Lord Rolle.

Pembroke-hall.—Rev. Thomas Carlyon.

St. John's.—Rev. John Kempethorne.

Sidney-college.—J. Quicke, esq. and R. N. Incedon, esq.

* From a letter to a friend written at Christ Church, March 16, 1783, I shall extract a few passages, one of which relates to keeping terms.

"I met with little company and no adventures. The greater part of the way between Oxon and Bath, I had no other companion but my portmanteau, possess (though an inanimate being) of higher powers of entertainment than most of my stage-coach associates had a right to boast. I might indulge my fancy at will—and, in imitation of the character in a certain French play, that is represented in conference with his hat, I might imagine in my portmanteau the forms of whatever personages I pleased,—converse with them at my leisure—and dismiss them, when conversation sickened, in a moment.—Yet the real characters I fell in with, were, some of them, strangely *outré* and grotesque. Were I possess of Miss Burney's happy powers of delineation, I might be tempted to give you a sketch of them; but that not being the case, I must not attempt a task, in the execution of which I should assuredly fail. I must not omit telling you, however, that I met with a perfect *Briggs*—and I am now convinced, that the miser in *Cecilia*, is by no means an overdrawn character. An old gentleman, our fellow-traveller, (possess, I was informed, of a considerable fortune) was so penuriously wretched, that he shared the box with our driver—amidst the severities of a sharp east-wind, and showers of sleet and snow—trembling every inch of the road at the danger of a seat to which he was unaccustomed—yet debarred by avarice from the conveniences of an inside passenger—that, arriving at an Inn, he denied himself the comfort of a fire, for which the charge of two-pence was immensely extravagant, and without breakfast, dinner, or any other meal, employed himself in tottering through the streets, till the carriage was again got ready,—and that he submitted, with all patience, to the most bitter insults of every driver, to a part of whose box he was admitted after earnest entreaties, yet whom he refused to pay a quarter-part of the reasonable demands. Surely the avaricious may be considered as suffering a voluntary excommunication—since they deny themselves the use of fire and water, in a manner,—while they cut themselves off from all the pleasures of society—all the comforts of life.—But you will tell me I am a very slow and tedious traveller, and heartily wish me at Oxford.—Be easy then, and I will be there in an instant. I had just set my face towards Bath; but you may now suppose me within a mile or two of this university—it will do just as well.—There you may see me, accompanied with a pretty little partner of your's, who, circumstanced as he was, could not be dreaded as a rival, and had my full consent to dance with you.—What think you of T—T—? We had engaged, you know, to be fellow-travellers; and fellow-travellers we were—but it was accident alone brought us together—since we had both forgotten the engagement. He has been near three weeks on the road, as regardless of that "yellow dirt, the passion of Gripsus' life," as of many an object on whom he scattered it without discernment, or any feeling, indeed, that recurring to his mind might give him a moment's pleasure. What a fine effect these strongly-contrasted characters might produce, in the hands of an artist! Last evening we parted, with no regret on my side, (you may imagine) his conversation being interspersed

expence.* And, as to the claim of young men to an exemption from study, in virtue of a gold tuft, or velvet cap, the wit of our facetious countryman, *Foot*, seems to have lost its force. † To Christ-church, I believe, it was never applicable.

Whilst schools, for the instruction of boys, can thus be traced back for many ‡ generations; the female sex seem to have been left, almost to simple nature, untutored and uninformed, till the last

interspersed with a decent quantity of vulgarities, and consisting of little else than a few trite remarks on woodcocks, partridges, and hares. Yet we must not be too severe. The young man possesses, we must all allow, an ample fund of good-nature, which, it is not unlikely, will out-last ——— a very sinking fund indeed!—But let us dismiss T. T. and my journey—neither of which, you will say, ought to have engaged my attention so long. Happy in being released from the various inconveniences of a stage-coach, I congratulated myself on my arrival at this seat of elegance and learning. I found a set of rooms prepared for my reception, and every thing in all the order I could wish: and G—v—e had kept three days of the town for me, by the easy and agreeable operation of eating a cranberry-tart at the expense of his friend P———, each evening. Is not this a very extraordinary method of preparing ourselves for our degrees?—those marks of literary distinction, which the university confers with so much solemnity and pomp?—While a cranberry-tart, eaten by proxy, is admitted as a substitute for residence and study, it may well be presumed, that the gown of the graduate is but a poor criterion of his merit. But it is time to re-invest myself with my silk *civilian's* gown, and resign my round hat for a square cap, though not a velvet one.”

* The present enormous expence of a University education, will be attended with one good effect, if it prevent low people from sending their children thither—unless, indeed, low people have a great deal of money—which is much the case in Cornwall, where “tin, fish, and copper,” have no respect of persons. Here, then, from amidst his gozan, a tin-captain, may still cast his eye on Oxford and the church:

Upon the truly christian plan
To make his son a gentleman.

† He describes a gentleman commoner as one, who “by the privileged distinction of a silk gown, and velvet cap, is set free from the restraint of having his morals mended and his understanding improved.”

‡ Of “a letter from London, to his friends in the country, concerning the improvement of the county of Cornwall,” written by *Coll. Cornubiensis*, in 1684, the 17th chapter consists of remarks “on the education of youth.” “There is nothing (says he) will contribute more to the honour and happiness of my country, than to have their good native wit and genius cultivated by a handsome education. I would, therefore, propose two schools to be built, one for males, another for females, at convenient distances, near the middle of the county. Here I would have all the youth of both sexes throughout the county educated. And I have thought of a place convenient, and designed, as I think, an apt form, with the library, physic-gardens, and other appurtenances—all which I have somehow described in some other papers lying by me, which may, in due time, be communicated, when the proposal in general shall be approved. All I shall offer at present, are a few things in general, concerning the work, which are reasons to be considered by you. You know, my friends, that the situation of our county puts us remote from the capital cities, and famous universities of the land; where, it is commonly supposed, all the best breeding alone can be had. You know those children that are sent so far, are very chargeable; that there is a great difference in the prices of commodities, and that money is carried out of the county, which not easily returns into our pocket again. And therefore, you well know, none are sent but such whose parents are very able, or such as do especially design to live by a learned calling. Now would I willingly have the generality of my countrymen somewhat acquainted with good literature, for which reasons may be drawn, not only from the comfort, repute, and usefulness of knowledge, in their walk, but the tendency it will have to promote the improvements, and other honest and ingenious designs that shall be proposed: for any measure of learning will raise and enlarge their minds to things somewhat above the heavy custom; and a little country philosophy, and mechanical mathematics, will enable them to think, speak, and hear, what may highly promote as well your public as your private weale. I say, therefore, let your schools be capable of entertaining all the youth, who, from a variety of masters in their several faculties, may not only learn from the foundation stone of grammar to the top stone of philosophy, but take in a great many ingenuities and accomplishments by the bye. Here I might vaile bonnet to the universities, and crave their excuse concerning the proposal; not for any ill design; far be it from me to do any thing that should tend to their prejudice. Let them therefore know, it is not an academy for degrees that we would promote; for the choicest of our wits we would ever send up to them, to supplicate their honorary testimony and recommendation to a public employment. We would only crave, that such as cannot ascend so high, may yet have liberty to creep in a lower orb; and that, as we would not envy them their just lustre and repute, so they would not, out of a Pythagoric superstition, envy us a little of the learning, for which we are willing to be at the cost and pains. That all the youth should be bred together, the

last half a century. There were schools, it is true, for girls: but they professed to teach very little, and taught still less. And if we, now and then, observed a *Chudleigh*, or a *Killegrew*, their talents and attainments were the theme of admiration. Of late, however, seminaries for the sex, have been instituted in almost every country-town. And women have been deemed our rivals. One of the first schools, for young ladies, in Cornwall, was Mrs. *Winchester's*, at *Falmouth*: But it commenced, (little more than 40 years ago) without the profession of regular instruction in those arts, which are said to form the accomplished lady. Miss *Hicks*, however, successor to Mrs. Winchester, has had music, drawing, and dancing in her train.—About ten years after Mrs. Winchester's appearance, was opened a school a *Truro*, on the plan of a London boarding school. Its governess was a sensible and well-informed lady, Miss *Mitchel*, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mitchel, who was vicar of Veryan. Miss Mitchel had been herself educated at Chelsea. But her exertions were not attended with the success which they deserved. From her commodious house, in Truro, near the bowling green, (where have resided Richard Hussey, Esq. solicitor to the Queen, Henry Rosewarne, Esq. M. P. for Truro, Dr. Gould, M. D.) she removed to that large brick building near the Coinage-hall, which is now, partly, occupied by Flindell, the printer, and which opens into the new market-place. Thence, she withdrew to Tregolls, contiguous to Truro, then the deserted seat of Mr. Thomas, now the property of Admiral Spry, who married the sister of Mr. Thomas. Gently ascending above the town, and wooded with forest and other trees, this spot is pleasant in itself, and from its prospect. From Tregolls, Miss Mitchel (then Mrs. Porter) went to *Launceston*; where her efforts, in the line of education, were equally slighted.* Mrs. *Hingston*, of *St. Austell*,

the richer upon their own expence, the poorer upon the general stock; it much conduces to a cheerfulness suitable to that age—to an honest emulation, whereby they will better improve; to a more worthy maintenance and employ of the best masters in every faculty; and lastly, to a general amity, and mutual knowledge, which will give a happy influence to a future inhabitation, all which (and especially the last) I thought more to enlarge upon; but I begin to be weary of writing; and I may doubt so are you of reading. I shall only, therefore, before I conclude, crave leave to desire your reflection upon what has been said, and that you would think a little how many noble branches may spring from a very small seed, and how easily the foundation work of all that may be experimented. As it stands all upon two feet, or under, any man cannot sink far into the mire. What is it for some particular gentleman to try that conceived equitable way of letting, on improvement, a small parcel of the waste lands, whereby he cannot be demnified, and it may be to his advantage? What is it to try a small leat on the first little brook, by the consent of four or five gentlemen, and the adventure of ten or twenty shilling a man, by those farmers of two or three parishes, who have wit enough to understand reason? I am apt to think, that if but these two or three little things were done, the rest would follow of course, to make our country as happy as may be expected in a transitory world. I have done with my proposals for the improvement of Cornwall. If any one should now clap me on the back, and say: “*Honest Charles*, when shall these things, or any thing like them, be done?” I shall answer him: “*When men, being humble and prudent, shall cease to be contentious, and mind more the public good than the satisfaction of their private lusts; when reformation shall be no more a scandalous word; when the dull shall be raised by the industrious; when the fear of God, and love of man, shall become efficacious principles of men's acting: in a word, when men shall be good—Which that you may, my dear countrymen, all be, is the hearty desire of your's, in all sincere affections and endearments,*

Petrus Hull, Raptim scriptis.

C. M.
Finis Octob. 23, 1684.

This is, on many accounts, a very curious manuscript.

* Mrs. Porter had great merit; but her aims, perhaps, were too high for the country. Others have succeeded better, particularly Miss *Lane*, whose school at Truro-vean is, I believe, preferred to most others, of *this stamp*, in Cornwall.

Anstell, is one of our late advertising females.* Not long ago, a school was opened at *Helston*, by a Miss *Davies*. But after her "fretting and fuming" for a little while, the curtain dropped: and the heroine was gone, we knew not whither. The Miss *Asbwins* have been lately soliciting attention to their infant seminary at *Redruth*. Their terms for boarders, are the usual terms of the country, about twenty-six pounds a year, exclusive of the expence of drawing and French, music and dancing.—But most of our Cornish ladies had to thank the Miss *Lewis's*, of Exeter, for their education, or the Miss *Mores*, of Bristol, (recommended to Cornwall by Mrs *Gwatkin*) till a boarding-school, near Lord Clifford's romantic seat at *Ugbrook*, attracted the general notice.—At this moment, Mrs. *Woolcombe*, (who was a *Lewis*, and is now the widow of the late Rev. Mr. *Woolcombe*) is employed at *Alphington*, in introducing so many of our young ladies of Cornwall to the Muses and the Graces, that her's may be esteemed a Cornish seminary. For this introduction, parents are at the charge, I believe, of about two hundred pounds a year. †

In

* "Parents and guardians, who are impressed with the duty and importance of training their daughters, and charges, in the principles of religion, and the practice of virtue, and would not object to their regular attendance on divine worship in a protestant dissenter's chapel, may, by an early application, promote that object, by placing them under the direction of Mrs. *Hingston*, of St. Austell, who, in addition to her day-scholars, proposes to receive and accommodate four young ladies only, as boarders; and hopes to discharge the important trust by promoting their religious improvement, and cherishing their virtuous tendencies; and by instructing them in such branches of useful learning, and female acquirements, as are necessary to their future usefulness in domestic life, easy address, and engaging manners."

† I should note Mr. and Mrs. *West's* academy, at the Treasury-house, *Exeter*, where, in the May of 1789, it was proposed to receive two parlour boarders, at thirty guineas a year each, and five guineas entrance; to be accommodated with separate apartments; and where Mr. *West*, in compliance with repeated applications, devotes detached hours to give private lessons to six ladies only, who, having left school, found it necessary to make an addition to their acquisitions, by an attention to some essentials in which they had not had an opportunity of being perfected." From *Treuman's Paper*.

I should name also (among numerous others) *S. Webber's* boarding-school, in St. Peter's church-yard, *Exeter*; *S. Bretland's*, *Exeter*; *M. James's*, at *Topsham*; *Ann Avery's*, at *Gittisham*; Miss *Braddock's*, at *Axminster*; Mrs. *Cookesley's*, at *Ashburton*; and *M. River's*, at *Ivy-bridge*. In most of our schools (I do not mean the Cornish or Devonshire in particular) the cultivation of the heart is very little regarded—in some, even the principles of Mrs. *Wolstonecraft* have been adopted. Will, then, my readers require an apology for the following lines?

"I shudder at the new unpictur'd scene,
Where unsex'd females vaunt the imperious mien;
With equal ease, in body or in mind,
To Gallic freaks or Gallic faith resign'd, [a]

Loose the chaste cincture, where the graces shone;
And languish'd all the Loves, the ambrosial zone;
With liberty's sublimer views expand, [b]
And o'er the wreck of kingdoms [c] sternly stand;

[a] The fashions of France, which have been always imitated by the English, were, heretofore, unexceptionable in a moral point of view; since, however ridiculous or absurd, they were innocent. But they have now their source among prostitutes—among women of the most abandoned character. "See *Madam Tallien* come into the theatre, and other beautiful women, laying aside all modesty, and presenting themselves to the public view, with bared limbs, a la sauvage, "as the alluring objects of desire."

Robison's *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, &c. &c. Edit. 2. p. 252:

[b] Non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptæ mansere comæ: sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri, &c.

Except the non color unus, *Virgil's* *Sybil* seems to be an exact portrait of a female fashionist, both in dress and philosophism.

[c] The female advocates of Democracy in this country, though they have had no opportunity of imitating the French ladies in their atrocious acts of cruelty; have yet assumed a stern serenity in the contemplation of those savage excesses.
"To

And, frantic, midst the democratic storm,
Pursue, Philosophy! thy phantom-form. [d]

Far other is the female shape and mind,
By modest luxury heighten'd and refin'd;
Those limbs, that figure, tho' by Fashion grac'd,
By Beauty polish'd, and adorn'd by Taste;
That soul, whose harmony perennial flows,
In Music trembles, and in Colour glows;
Which bids sweet Poesy reclaim the praise
With fairy light to gild fastidious days,
From sullen clouds relieve domestic care,
And melt in smiles the with'ring frown of war.
Ahl! once the female Muse, to NATURE true,
The unvalued store from FANCY, FEELING, drew;
Won, from the grasp of woe, the roseate hours,
Cheer'd life's dim vale, and strew'd the grave with
flowers.

Alas! her pride sophistic flings a gloom,
To chase, sweet Innocence! thy vernal bloom,
Of each light joy, to damp the genial glow;
And with new terrors clothe the groupe of woe,
Quench the pure daystar in oblivion deep,
And, Death! restore thy "long, unbroken sleep."

See Wollstonecraft, whom no decorum checks,
Arise, the intrepid champion of her sex,
O'er humbled man assert the sovereign claim,
And slight the timid blush [e] of virgin fame.

"Go, go (she cries) ye tribes of melting maids,
"Go, screen your softness in sequester'd shades;
"With plaintive whispers woo the unconscious grove,
"And feebly perish, as despis'd ye love.
"What tho' the fine romances of Rousseau
"Bid the frame flutter, and the bosom glow;
"Soon shall the sex disdain the illusive sway,
"And wield the sceptre in yon blaze of day;
"Ere long, each little artifice discard,
"No more by weakness [f] winning fond regard;
"Nor eyes, that sparkle from their blushes, roll,
"Nor catch the languors of the sick'ning soul,
"Nor the quick flutter, nor the coy reserve,
"But nobly boast the firm gymnastic nerve; [g]
"Nor more affect with delicacy's fan
"To hide the emotion from congenial man;
"To the bold heights where glory beams, aspire,
"Blend mental energy with passion's fire,
"Surpass their rivals in the powers of mind
"And vindicate the Rights of womankind."

Yet, say, ye Fair, with man's tyrannic host,
Say, where the battles ye so proudly boast,
While, urg'd to triumph by the Spartan fire, [b]
Corporeal struggles mix'd with mental strife?
Where the plum'd chieftain of your chosen train,
To fabricate your laws, and fix your-reign?
Say, hath your chief the ideal depths explor'd,
Amid the flaming tracts of spirit soar'd,

And

* To express their abhorrence of royalty, they (the French ladies) threw away the character of their sex, and bit the "amputated limbs of their murdered countrymen.—I say this on the authority of a young gentleman who saw it.—I am sorry to add, that the relation, accompanied with looks of horror and disgust, only provoked a contemptuous smile from "an illuminated British fair-one." See Robison—p. 251.

[d] Philosophism, the false image of philosophy. See the pseudo Eneas of the Eneid, 10. b. imitated from the Iliad 15. b.

... Nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram. . . .
... Dat inania verba,
Dat sine mente sonum. . . .

A true description of Philosophism; a phantom which heretofore appeared not in open day, though it now attempts the loftiest flights in the face of the sun. I trust, however, to English eyes, it is almost lost in the "black cloud" to which it owes its birth.

—Lævis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago,
Sed, sublime volans, nubi se immisuit atræ.

[e] That Wollstonecraft was a sworn enemy to blushes, I need not remark. But many of my readers, perhaps, will be astonished to hear, that at several of our boarding-schools for young ladies, a blush incurs a penalty.

[f] "Like monarchs, we have been flattered into imbecility, by those who wish to take advantage of our weakness;" says Mary Hays. (Essays and Letters, p. 92.) But, whether flattered or not, women were always weak: and female weakness hath accomplished, what the force of arms could not effect. "Mulieres urbem quam armis viri defendere non possent, precibus lacrymisque defenderunt." Liv.

[g] Wollstonecraft seriously laments the neglect of all muscular exercises at our female boarding-schools.

[b] Our new philosophical system (particularly that part of it which confounds the distinction of the sexes) bears a strong resemblance to the boasted institutions of Lycurgus. In Sparta, young women went abroad without veils; and married women could have entertained no very exalted idea of the matrimonial connection, since they were often lent, or let out by their husbands, to unmarried men, for the good of the community. As to the gymnastic exercises, alluded to above,

And from base earth, by reason's vigour borne,
Hail'd the fair beams of mind's expanding morn?

Alas! in every aspiration bold,
I saw the creature of a mortal mould.
Yes! not untrebling (tho' I half ador'd
A mind by genius fraught, by science stor'd)
I saw the heroine mount the dazzling dome
Where Shakspeare's spirit kindled, to illumine
His favourite FUSELI, and with magic might
To earthly sense unlock'd a world of light!

Full soon, amid the high pictorial blaze,
I saw a Sibyl transport in her gaze:
To the great artist, from his wond'rous art,
I saw transferr'd the whole enraptur'd heart;
Till, mingling soul with soul, in airy trance,
Enlighten'd and inspir'd at every glance,
And from the dross of appetite refin'd,
And, grasping at angelic food, all mind,
Down from the empyreal heights she sunk, betray'd
To poor Philosophy—a love-sick maid! [i]

—But hark! lascivious murmurs melt around;
And pleasure trembles in each dying sound.
A myrtle bower, in fairest bloom array'd,
To laughing Venus streams the silver shade:
Thrill'd with fine ardours *Collinsonias* glow, [k]
And, bending, breathe their loose desires below.
Each gentle air a swelling anther heaves,
Wafts its full sweets, and shivers thro' the leaves.

Bath'd in new bliss, the fair-one greets the bower,
And ravishes a flame from every flower;
Low at her feet inhales the master's sighs,
And darts voluptuous poison from her eyes.
Yet, while each heart-pulse, in the Paphian grove,
Beats quick to IMLAY and licentious love, [l]
A sudden gloom the gathering tempest spreads:
The floral arch-work withers o'er their heads;
Whirlwinds the paramours asunder tear;
And wisdom falls, the victim of despair. [m]

"O come (a voice seraphic seems to say)
"Fly that pale form—come sisters! come away. Come

above, it is well known, that Lycurgus obliged the young women to run, wrestle, throw quoits, &c. &c. and to appear naked, as well as the men, and dance naked at their solemn feasts and sacrifices, singing appropriate songs; whilst the young men made a ring round them, spectators of the exhibition. Though, at first, true modesty (it seems) was observed; yet the women, in process of time, converted those solemnities into instruments of libertinism; inasmuch, that they were censured by ancient writers for their excessive wantonness. See Plutarch, in his Lives of Lycurgus and Numa. Women were considered by Lycurgus, as mere state-breeders; and such are they considered by the French, at the present hour. It was declared, by a Decree of the Convention, (June 6th, 1794) that there was nothing criminal in the promiscuous commerce of the sexes. But that abominable farce in the church of Notre Dame (which is in every one's recollection) was an exhibition truly Spartan. "We do not (said the high-priest to the populace) call you to the worship of inanimate idols. Behold a masterpiece of nature!" (lifting up the veil which concealed the naked charms of the beautiful Madms. Barbier) "This sacred image shall influence all hearts." And it did so. The people shouted: "No more altars; no more priests—no God, but the God of Nature." See Robison, p. 252.

[i] "Mrs. Wollstonecraft used often to meet Mr. Fuseli at the house of a common friend, where she was so charmed with his talents, and the tout ensemble, that she suffered herself to fall in love with him, though a married man." See Godwin's Memoirs.

[k] "The vegetable passion of love is agreeably seen in the Flower of the Parnassia, in which the males alternately approach and recede from the female, and in the Flower of Nigella, or Devil in the Bush, in which the tall females bend down to their dwarf husbands. But I was, this morning, surprised to observe, among Sir Brooke Boothby's valuable collection of plants at Ashbourn, the manifest adultery of several females of the plant *Collinsonia*, who had bent themselves into contact with the males of other flowers of the same plant, in their vicinity, neglectful of their own." Botanic Garden, Part the First, p. 197.—3d Edit.

[l] To smother in dissipation her passion for Fuseli, Mrs. W. had fled to France. There she met with a paramour responsive to her sighs; a Mr. Imlay: with him she formed a connection, though not a matrimonial one; being always of opinion, with Eloise, that

"Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
"Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies!"

[m] Imlay soon left his lady to her "own imaginations." Thus abandoned, she returned to London; and, driven to desperation, attempted to put an end to her life, but was recovered. She soon, however, made a second effort to plunge into eternity. In a dark and tempestuous night, she repaired to Putney-bridge; where, determined to throw herself into the river, she walked up and down for half an hour, through the rain, that her clothes, being thoroughly drenched and heavy, might facilitate her descent into the water. She then leaped from the top of the bridge; but finding still a difficulty in sinking, tried to press her clothes closely around her, and at last became insensible: but at this moment she was discovered, and brought back to life. See Godwin's Memoirs.

2. In the institution of our seminaries for youth, it was the spirit of commerce, which, carrying the plans of instruction into effect, conveyed them from one county to another, suggested a variety of improvements, and excited a generous emulation. And to this spirit, co-operating with the genius of the writers* of antiquity, we owe that increasing knowledge, and that taste for elegant literature, which, during the last two centuries, have so much contributed to our comforts and our luxuries. But, though the love of learning

"Come, from those livid limbs withdraw your gaze,
 "Those limbs which Virtue views in mute amaz;
 "Nor deem, that Genius lends a veil, to hide
 "The dire apostate, the fell suicide. [n]—"

She ceas'd: and round their MORE [o] the sisters
 sigh'd:
 Soft on each tongue repentant murmurs died!
 And sweetly scatter'd (as they glanc'd away)
 Their conscious blushes spoke a brighter day.

[n] I know nothing of Miss Wollstonecraft's character or conduct, but from the Memoirs of Godwin, with whom this lady was afterwards connected. "We did not marry," says Godwin; but during her pregnancy by G. they married. She died in consequence of child-birth, in 1797. A woman who has broken through all religious restraints, will commonly be found ripe for every species of licentiousness. Mrs. W. had been bred to the established church; but from her intimacy with the late Dr. Price, was induced, occasionally, to attend the sectarian worship. Thus "halting between two opinions," she at length regarded both, as the mere prejudices of education, and became equally averse from the church and the conventicle. And, accordingly, for the last ten years of her life, she frequented no place of public worship at all. How far a woman of such principles was qualified to superintend the education of young ladies, is a point which I shall leave, to be discussed and determined by the circles of fashion and gallantry—intimating only, that Mrs. W. was a governess of the daughter of Lord Viscount Kingsborough.—Her meditated suicide, we shall contemplate with fresh horror, when we consider that, at the time of the desperate act, she was a mother; deserting her poor helpless offspring. But, burst the ties of religion, and the bands of nature will snap asunder! Sentiments of religion may, doubtless, exist in the heart, without the external profession of it: but, that this woman was neither a christian, nor a mahometan, nor even a deist, is sufficiently evident from the triumphant report of Godwin. Godwin, then her husband, boasts, that during her last illness (which continued ten days) not a word of a religious tendency dropped from her lips.—I cannot but think, that the hand of Providence is visible, in her life, her death, and in the Memoirs themselves. As she was given up to her "heart's lusts," and let "to follow her own imaginations," that the fallacy of her doctrines, and the effects of an irreligious conduct, might be manifested to the world; and as she died a death that strongly marked the distinction of the sexes, by pointing out the destiny of women, and the diseases to which they are liable; so her husband was permitted, in writing her Memoirs, to labour under a temporary infatuation, that every incident might be seen without a gloss—every fact exposed without an apology.

[o] Hannah More may justly be esteemed, as a character, in all points, diametrically opposite to Mrs. Wollstonecraft; excepting, indeed, her genius and literary attainments. To the great natural endowments of Mrs. W. Miss More has added the learning of lady Jane Grey, without the pelantry, and the christian graces of Mrs. Rowe, without the enthusiasm. Her "Percy," her "Sacred Dramas," her "Essays," and her "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," will be read, as long as sensibility and good taste shall exist among us. From her Essays I shall make an extract or two, which will throw light on the subject before us. Talking of the distinction of the sexes, "Women," says Miss More, "have generally quicker preceptions; men have juster sentiments. Women consider how things may be prettily said; men, how they may be properly said. Women speak, to shine or please; men, to convince, or confute. Women admire what is brilliant; men, what is solid. Women prefer a sparkling effusion of fancy to the most laborious investigation of facts. In literary composition, women are pleased with antithesis; men, with observation and a just deduction of effects from their causes.—In romance and novel-writing, the women can not be excelled. To amuse, rather than to instruct, or to instruct indirectly, by short inferences drawn from a long concatenation of circumstances, is at once the business of this sort of composition, and one of the characteristics of the female genius. In short, it appears that the mind, in each sex, has some natural kind of bias, which constitutes a distinction of character; and that the happiness of both depends, in a great measure, on the preservation and observance of this distinction." "Essays," pp. 9—13.

* It was a great literary revolution that followed the taking of Constantinople in 1453, when the learned Greeks of that metropolis fled to Italy; carrying along with them the ancient writers. These were soon imported into this country; and they produced a wonderful effect; whilst the reviving spirit of navigation and discovery contributed to assist the progress of mental improvement.

learning was more and more imbibed, its easy communication was rather desired than attained. The classics had been introduced into the country : but the general circulation of them in MS. was scarcely practicable amidst all the labour of the monasteries. To the art of *printing*, then, it was natural to resort. The Saxon school, as instituted in the abbey of Tavistock, hath been already described : here then, in the same abbey, the establishment of a *printing press* must be noticed, as a farther proof of the learning of the monks, and their liberality in diffusing it. Among the books that issued from this press, was *Walton's* translation of "*Bœtius de Consolatione*,"* and "*the Confirmation*† of the Tynner's charter." And bishop *Gibson* mentions "a Saxon grammar," as having been printed here about the time of the civil wars. Between these books and any others of consequence from the Cornish or Devonshire presses, there is a vast chasm. I confess, I am myse'f little acquainted with the progress of printing in these western counties : but I once heard a gentleman of "curious literature" assert, that nothing of importance was ever printed in Cornwall.—That *Andrew Brice* was a printer, at *Truro*, in 1742, is proved by the title page to a little volume of "Poems, by Nicholas James." It appears, from a sketch of his life, (in a note below) that he begun "a Weekly Newspaper in 1715, and continued it in various forms to the time of death." This includes his residence at *Truro*.—But his abode in Cornwall

* In 1525, was printed, in quarto, "The Boke of Comfort, called, in Latyn, *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophie*, translated into Englesse tonge." At the end of the book it is thus expressed: "Here endeth the Boke of Comfort, called in Latyn, *Boetius de consolatione phil.* Emprinted in the exempte monastery of Tavistocke, in Denshyre, by me Thomas le Rycharde, monke of the said monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght worshipful Esquier Mayster Robert Langdon, Anno D. MDXXV. Deo gratias—Robertus \cup Langdon."

We cannot help noticing the ryght worshipful Esquier's *mark*—Whence it may be inferred, that, in those days, it was no disgrace to a Devon or Cornish esquire, not to be able to write his own name. Squire Langdon appears, too, a higher character than most of our esquires of the "West-Country." He stands forth as the patron of literature; yet he exhibits his mark to the public eye without a blush. Cicero, indeed, says, "*Epistola non erubescit*." If, then, at this juncture, a gentleman of some consequence was not expected to be able to *write* his name, we may be assured, that orthography in general was very little regarded. In truth, our language had arrived at no degree of accuracy in the reign of Henry VIII. Nor can the Domesday exhibit to us a more uncouth mode of spelling, than the pages of Leland's Itinerary. But it will excite some surprise in many of my readers, to see false spelling so late as the reign of Charles II. under the hands of Chichester, Basset, and Gifford. The bad spelling in the following warrant, has at least the sanction of their names.

"To the Maior of the Towne of Bideford, these:

"Whereas for the better settling of the Malicia of the countye: It was thought fit by the deputye leiftenants att their late generall meetinge, That generall Magazines should bee prouyded in the North dyvysion of this countye: It is

"therfor orderd and ybu are in his Majesties name hereby required spedelye to prouyde the seuerall proporcons of ammonycon hereundere mencvoned for the use of Sir John Chichester's regiment for his Majesties service. Given undere our hands the xxi daye of Februarye 1660.

" John : Chichester
" Arthur : Bassett
" John : Gifford."

" Bideford { Powder 300^l
Bullets 300^l
Matches 240^l

"It is not intended that you are to prouyde the said ammonycon att yor owne charges: but that itt may bee in a readynes to be boughte of you for his Majesties service upon all occasions."

† Sixteen leaves, quarto, 26 Henry VIII.

Cornwall was short—And one motive for coming hither, was probably to collect information for his grand Gazetteer. Of Truro, and other towns, he was certainly not obliged to others for the report. He was, however, more satirical than just. Quaint and caustic, he possessed the disposition to censure; but had no genuine wit, no acuteness, no extent of observation. He was tempted to indulge his ill-nature, from admiring his own fancied felicities in expressing it. Against "*Truro pride*," he turned up the *nasum rhinocerotis*.^{*} And our "red turnep pyes," and other "devilish odd pyes," were more gratifying to the taste of the satirist, than the palate of the epicure.† We have had, since Brice, a sufficient number of printers in Truro and Falmouth, and

^{*} At Truro, "the good old gothic edifice (says Brice) wants a *handsome tower*, {so it does still}, the pitiful little thing, which contains a single bell, looking rather like a pigeon-hut than a church tower or steeple. And though the market-house be a good one, [we are now of a different opinion] yet 'tis odd that the flesh-meat there should so hang dangling on an end by very long iron crooks, down to one's shoulders; so that persons who come to buy, have a difficulty to escape with their vesture unsmeared with grease and blood. The country wenches too, in the open market, stand holding their baskets of geese, poultry, butter, &c. before them, all rank and file, like a company of soldiers under arms to be reviewed. They have good wine and brandy here, (and that, possibly, not too often stinking of the Custom-house, as I have heard it expressed) but their ale, at least when I was some months here, was generally an abomination to the guts as well as gust, and that in some houses, and on some times, brewed one day, and guzzled down the next, if not, more than lukewarm, in the afternoon of the same day. They had then here a reddish species of turneps, and a somewhat paleish sort of carrots; and these, having been all boiled, crowded into the pot, together with cabbage, partaking the like complexion, one could, by the hue, hardly distinguish either of the three from t'others, when panned up to table. I also (the fault being in my eyes) mistook the dough-walls of a real apple-pye for a real earthen-pan, thought a bread-pudding to have been pease, and have handled a Christmas mince-pye, which seemed somewhat like unburnt limestone, both for rugged hardness and for aspect. I also heard of a chicken-pye, *made good*, as 'twas called, with treacle. However, here are very good provisions of all sorts, (saving that calves here, being killed at eight or nine days age, an Eastern taste can scarce approve the veal) and these, in the houses of the *better sort*, or people of *fashion*, as elegantly dressed and served up as other wheres; and the gentry are, moreover, famed (and affect to be so) for politeness and hospitality. In truth, very many here live so handsomely, and dress so very genteely, &c. &c. that the '*Pride of Truro*, and *proud Truro*,' are opprobrious bye-words among the Cornish." *The Grand Gazetteer*, p. 1314.

† "*Andrew Brice* (says *Chapple* in his MSS.) was a native of Exeter. Being designed for a dissenting teacher, he had a requisite education to qualify him for it; but whether he had a dislike to that profession, (for he wanted not learning) or for what other reason I know not, he was, by his instructors, (as he himself informed me) deemed fitter for a printer than a parson; the business of a printer being preferred to all others, partly on account of his skill and dexterity in preparing head and tail-pieces, figured initials, &c. in box for the printers; and partly his zeal for the cause of *liberty*, which they thought might be promoted by having a printer so much attached to it, and so capable of defending it. He was accordingly apprenticed with one Blisse, a printer in Exeter; [a] on whose death, before the expiration of his term, he was intended to be sent to London, for further improvement in that business; but his friends disliking the morals of the generality of the printers there, as represented to them by one of that profession, he was kept at home, lest he should be corrupted by the devils of the metropolis: at least this is the reason he himself usually assigned for it, being then (if his own testimony may be admitted) a much more grave and sober young man, than he afterwards professed himself to be when grown old! Upon this, after serving some little time as an assistant to another Exeter printer, one Bishop, he sat up a printing office himself in that city; and in or about the year 1715, began a Weekly Newspaper, which he continued in various forms about fifty-eight years, viz. to the time of his death. In this paper, when party disputes ran high, he became the antagonist of Mr. Parley, the printer of another Exeter Newspaper, who was more favoured by the Tories, but no match for the learning and abilities of Brice, who was also remarkably careful in correcting his press, in that respect imitating *Elsevir*; till it became fashionable to be more careless in such corrections, or to have printers less capable of correcting. He also, for some little time, had a printing press at Truro, in Cornwall. To his newspaper he sometimes tacked a sheet on some other subject, to be bound up separately; among others his *General Historian*, begun in alphabetical order, was, after publishing a few numbers, suppressed and discontinued; being charged with some indecent remarks on passages of scripture. This was succeeded by his *Serie-jocular Medley*, under the name of *Iscariot Philanax*, which he continued till it made up a small folio volume. He valued himself on his attainment to the superior degrees in *masonry*: what these are, is known only to the initiated, and I must not pretend to guess—*Proud, O proud*

[e] During this apprenticeship he once enlisted himself as a soldier, but was freed and returned to his master.

and other towns. But a printer of ingenuity, has been always a bird of passage. To print hand-bills, and catalogues of household furniture, (the employment of Cornish printers) must certainly be degrading to those who are skilled in typography. But, Mr. *Thomas Flindell*, a native of Helford, in the parish of Manaccan, and at present a printer at *Truro*, has hitherto maintained his station on this side of the Tamar, with a spirit unbroken by a thousand difficulties. He has, doubtless, talents and activity. After the experience of many years in the first offices of Bath, Edinburgh,

procul este profani!—Leaving these *arcana*, let us attend him in his common converse with his unaproned associates; among whom his drollery and humour in telling a merry story, gained him their esteem, as a facetious and agreeable companion; and this, notwithstanding his too frequently taking the liberty to ridicule the absent, whom he had flattered when present; but then this flattery, when he thought it ill-bestowed, had so much of the ironical sneer, that no man of sense could mistake it for sincerity. In allusion to this facetious disposition of his, he sometimes distinguished himself in his papers, by the title of *Merry-Andrew*; and perhaps he might be better qualified to act in that capacity on a mountebank's stage, had that been his lot, than either to mount the *rostrum* for which he was designed, or to ascend the heights of *Parnassus*: however, he attempted this last; nay, he tells us himself, in his *Valediction* to his *Mobiad*, that "a twelve-farthing planet had forced upon him—besides a radical itch for scribbling, an ungainful poetic turn;" and in the title-page of the same pamphlet, calls himself a *Moral Professor of Ridicule*.—His talent for *ridicule* may be granted, but his being too apt, on some occasions, to let it loose on sacred subjects, seems not very consistent with his *morality*. Perhaps he (with Lord *Shaftesbury*) thought that the only test of *truth*, which *Solomon* more justly condemns as mere *madness*. But though *ridicule* may be sometimes a necessary ingredient in satiric poetry, and so far Mr. Brice may, in some instances, have rightly applied it, yet his verses, being destitute of smoothness and harmony, met with few admirers. His first publication of this sort, separate from his news paper, was (if I mistake not) a Poem entitled *Freedom; an heroic comic Poem in six Cantos*, written during a short confinement in prison for some neglect to discharge the stamp-duties. His *Mobiad*, above-mentioned, was written in 1738, occasioned by the proceedings at the election of a mayor of *Exeter*, in 1737; but this he reserved unpublished till upwards of thirty years after, viz. in 1770, when he printed it with a second preface, and additional notes; and in the title-page quaintly styles himself, *Democritus Jovernal, moral Professor of Ridicule, and piquy pleasant Professor of Stingy College, vulgarly Andrew Brice, Esq.* This piece was acceptable enough to many citizens who remembered that election, and the principal persons therein mentioned or alluded to; but the subject being local, this, and a certain harshness and obscurity frequent in the verse, occasioned its being little regarded by others. About the year 1744, he let off a poetical squib against the Methodists, occasioned by their then conversion of the play-house into a place of worship for people of their persuasion. Besides these poetical essays, and, perhaps, some fugitive pieces in prose, he also published a short account of *Bampfylde Moor Carew*, the noted dog stealer, and king of the beggars; or rather remarks on another history of him, published by *Farley and Drew*, from whence he borrowed the materials for it: he likewise, in 1765, re-published, from a MS. in his own possession, which he procured from *John Walter, Esq.* *Hooker's Description of the City of Exeter*; together with the same *Hooker's Catalogue of the Bishops of this See*, first published in 1584, and transcribed into *Hollingshed's Chronicle*, and *Godwin's Catalogue*.—But his principal and most valuable work (and which he elsewhere complains engrossed almost his whole time for near five years, [Pref. to *Mobiad*, p. xiv.] is his *Grand Gazetteer, or Topographic Dictionary*, which he completed and published in 1759, in a thick folio volume: a work which has since furnished other Gazetteers with materials for their own; omitting his jocular observations on some legendary tales, which he had occasionally and digressively introduced, and some partial remarks on religious subjects, which might well be spared. In this laborious book of his, however valuable on the whole, it were to be wished he had accepted and inserted a very good account of the City of *Exeter*, (never yet published) by Dr. *Lyttelton*, then Dean of *Exeter*, afterwards Bishop of *Carlisle*: this, I am well assured, was offered him, but refused, he insisting on the honour of describing his own native city himself: and, indeed, the description of it there given, (though not free from mistakes) is apparently his own; for this, and all his other writings, were in a style so peculiar to himself, and the members of his sentences so oddly transposed, though freed from nonsense, that his own compositions throughout the work are very easily distinguished from the extracts from other authors, intermixed with them. In this, he oddly enough compares the *Exonians* to a well-composed bowl of punch; but complains, "that we too often meet with some who have too much of the acid; others, in whom the spirit too much predominates; and insipid others, (so he expresses it) most miserably tasting of the water." What other things he published, if any, besides occasional scraps in his newspaper, I know not: but 'tis said, he composed some masonic songs, and condescended to other compositions of this sort for his ballad-singing customers, in whose company (like Dean *Swift*, with the like low companions, but not disguised like him) he sometimes delighted to amuse himself; generously allowing them their share of the bottle or bow; and receiving from them the homage and respect due to a beneficent master, who supplied them with the means of earning their bread.—'Tis not here meant to enter further into his private character, our design being chiefly to consider him as a printer and an author; for the rest, *de Mortuis nil nisi bonum*.—He died November 7th, 1773, aged upwards of eighty. Being the senior mason of the lodges in *Exeter*, his funeral was, pursuant to his desire in his last will, on the 14th of the same month, (being the morrow of St. Brice's day) attended with a solemn and pompous procession of a great number of that fraternity, as well

Exonians

Edinburgh, and London, he opened a printing-office in Helston; announcing it as "The Stan-
nary-press," in 1798. There he printed "*The Unsexed Females*," and the "*Gracian Prospects*,"
in a style of elegance which the London printers (jealous as they are of such exertions in the
country) could not but admire. And there, also, he printed several pamphlets; the product of,
what has been called, the *Hawkerian* controversy. His great work, however, was a new edition
of "the Bible, with Annotations, under the direction of a Clergyman of the Church of England,"
by whom, I presume, he meant the writer of the present History. In 1800, Mr. F. removed
from Helston to *Falmouth*; where, erecting his printing-press in the library-room of the rectory-
house, he still pursued "the sacred work." I should have stated, that in his thirtieth number,
the last of the Helston, and his thirty first, the first of the Falmouth numbers, he published an
Introduction to his Bible, from the pen of Mr. WHITAKER; thus flinging a radiance around him,
as he departed from the one town and entered the other.* But the publication was, there, sus-
pended for a considerable time, "as the greater part of the purchasers, fishermen, miners, and
labourers in husbandry, and tradesmen, had, from the enormous price of the necessaries of life,
been deprived of the power of taking up and paying for their numbers." On a reduction in the
price of provisions, the work was resumed. Yet interruptions again happened; and it is not,
even now, completed. In the mean time, the same enterprising spirit that planned "the Corn-
wall Bible," was busy in projecting a weekly paper, under the name of "The Cornwall Gazette,
and Falmouth Packet." And in 1801, Mr. Flindell informed the Cornish public, that "besides all
the ordinary resources of public intelligence, he had established a regular correspondence with the
West-India Islands, Lisbon, and America; so that, by means of the packets stationed at Fal-
mouth, he should frequently exceed even the London prints, in priority of intelligence from
those quarters. For local and domestic affairs, he had a correspondent (he said) in every
market and sea-port town in Cornwall, and in most of the principal towns and ports in the king-
dom; by which he should obtain a regular return of the prices of every article of provision and
trade, the arrival and sailing of vessels at the ports, and all other interesting occurrences. He
added

Exonians as others from divers parts of the country, agreeable to the rites and ceremonies of masonry." From several
epitaphs on Brice, the following is selected, as not uncharacteristic:

Here lies *Andrew Brice*, the old *Exeter* printer;
Whose life lengthen'd out to the depth of its winter,
Of his brethren masonic he took his last leave,
Inviting them all to a lodge at his grave:
Who, to shew their respect, and obedience, came hither;
(Or rather the mob and the masons together;)
Sung a hymn to his praise, in a funeral tone,
But disliking his lodgings, return'd to their own.

* "I consider it (says Mr. *Whitaker*, in a note subjoined to the Introduction) as a phenomenon equally singular and agree-
able, that a Bible should be in printing at so remote a point of Britain as the present; first begun at Helston, and now continued
at Falmouth. It is the only Bible, I am persuaded, that was ever printed in Cornwall. The undertaking, therefore, in the
mind that projected it, and the spirit that has patronized it, is an honour to the county." *Ruan-Lanyhorne*, June 27, 1800.

added; that the obvious advantages of a Cornwall paper, as a vehicle for advertisements, must be evident to every man of business. For, through this channel, all public notices would be immediately conveyed, not only to every town of this extensive and populous county; but into Plymouth and Dock—to Exeter, Bath, and Bristol—to most of the coffee-houses in London, and through the kingdom in general. “The Cornwall Gazette,” accordingly, fluttered through the towns of Cornwall, every Saturday: but, from various cross accidents, which I have neither leisure nor inclination to detail, it suddenly dropped and disappeared. In the mean time, Mr. Flindell was engaged in printing the first and second volumes of the History of Cornwall. To prosecute his business under the mortifying idea, that he had failed in the grand object of his wishes, was to have a weight continually hanging upon his spirits. Mr. F. therefore, determined to make one bold effort more. From Falmouth, he removed, with his wife and a numerous family, to Truro. And in Truro, he came out with a newspaper again, entitled “The Royal Cornwall Gazette, and Falmouth Packet, or General Advertiser for the Western Counties, to be published at Truro, on Saturday, 2d July, 1803, and every following Saturday, and circulated through every town in the county on the same day.”* The success is seldom proportioned to the merit of a publication.

* As this paper is likely to descend to posterity, the best part of the address, that accompanied the first number, shall here be reprinted.

“Every county of England has its own peculiar jurisdiction, its assizes and sessions—its visitation courts—the election of its members of parliament and magistrates—the raising of its militia and volunteer corps—and the collection of its quota of the various branches of public revenue. But to the many departments of public business, which Cornwall enjoys in common with every other county, she adds another almost peculiar to herself—the administration of the laws of the stannaries, and the collection of the revenues of the duchy. Nor does she excel most other counties in the diversity of her public affairs only; she is equally variegated and multiform in her domestic and commercial concerns. Three-fourths of her extensive surface is in a state of cultivation, and daily improving under the liberal auspices of her Agricultural Society; her inexhaustible mines of tin and copper give circulation to an immense capital, and employment to a vast multitude of men, women, and children; while the extensive fisheries on her coasts, not only furnish a great portion of the subsistence of her inhabitants, but form no inconsiderable branch of foreign commerce. If to these staple grounds of trade and population, extended over a county eighty miles in length, and exceeding all others in extent of sea-coast and number of ports, we add the endless variety of dealings necessary to supply the various wants of her numerous inhabitants, the whole together will be found to make up a multifarious and extensive mass of business, public and private, inferior in magnitude and diversity to that of few counties of England. In such a county as this, then, a weekly newspaper will hardly be thought a useless institution; when it is considered, that the present modes of business, the increase of advertising, and that thirst for popular knowledge which so generally prevades all ranks of people, have already led to the establishment of one or more such papers in almost every other county of England.—But it may be objected, ‘that though Cornwall has no newspaper of her own, yet the Sherborne and Exeter papers are circulated here; that the Sherborne paper has published the advertisements of this county for fifty years past, and therefore may continue to do so still.’ But it should be considered, that the increased demand for newspapers in the western counties, within the last thirty years, has exceeded the powers of the Sherborne paper to supply it; and therefore Trewman’s Exeter paper has followed the Sherborne with such success, as now nearly to equal it, both in sale and advertising. The demand still increasing, Woolmer’s Exeter paper followed upon Trewman’s, as Trewman’s had followed upon the Sherborne Mercury before; though with unequal success. Yet as *new*-readers are naturally disgusted with papers that sink their proper character into a mere vehicle for advertisements; Woolmer’s found readers, though it could not find advertisers.

A weekly newspaper that would merit the approbation of Cornwall, should, as its first and leading feature, present a regular and well-digested report of all such events as are interesting to the political, the commercial, the scientific, or the moral world. Yet while it ranged through every system, and every country, collecting and giving light, its centre of action should still be Cornwall. It should fully and faithfully report and record the proceedings at our assizes, sessions, stannary-courts, and elections; and thence descending to our markets of corn, cattle, fish and ores, and the arrival and sailing of shipping at our ports, collect into one point, and clearly display, every occurrence by which the people of Cornwall in particular can be any way benefitted, informed, or entertained. The newspaper which shall do this—and no paper printed out of the county ever did or can do it—must soon recommend itself to every news-reader in Cornwall; and

publication. But if an accurate statement of public affairs, with occasional comments discovering an attachment to the King and the British Constitution—if a faithful and entertaining report of the occurrences of the district, an archness of remark, without personality, and modest panegyric, as called forth by accident, with no obtrusion of flattery, or impertinence of praise—if these be qualities to gain acceptance,

and while it sails along the stream of popularity, the advertising of the county will necessarily flow into it, and make the work complete. Such were our ideas when (two years ago) we attempted a newspaper at Falmouth; and though, in the execution, we perhaps fell short of our plan, we had the fairest prospect of ultimate success; when the feuds of the parents strangled the infant in its cradle. The stoppage of that paper was matter of regret to many of the first characters in Cornwall; and a second attempt was immediately resolved upon. In this second attempt, however, every precaution has been taken to give stability and permanence to the institution: and it now comes forward *under the immediate patronage of several of the Noblemen, Members of Parliament, the High Sheriff, Magistrates, Clergymen, Attornies, Merchants, and other Gentlemen of Cornwall*. In this cursory review of the causes which have encouraged our attempt to give to the county of Cornwall a public voice of her own, we have confined ourselves to the cold considerations of *utility* only. We have forbore to appeal to that honest pride with which every liberal mind cherishes the institutions of its own country. Yet, at a moment of war and threatened invasion, when the native spirit of Englishmen is once more roused to repel the aggressions of that infatuated son of fortune and guilt, who would fain fill up the measure of his infamy by destroying the only free government that remains in Europe—in a moment like this, we might perhaps be excused for appealing to the characteristic patriotism of Cornishmen. The descendants of those Britons, who, naked, repulsed the legions of that Caesar who enslaved his country—who afterwards, when the invading Saxons had subjugated England, made their last stand on the frontiers of Cornwall, and, still unconquered, retired to their mountains—who, in the days of the usurper Cromwell, that second Caesar, and type of Bonaparte, still true to their original character, drew the last sword for expiring honour, liberty, and order;—the descendants of those Britons still live in Cornwall; and still cherish that expansive spirit of genuine patriotism, which is equally alive to the mild institutions of peace, and to the bolder energies of war. But our ancestors were unfortunate in the want of faithful recorders. Many of their brightest achievements are sunk in oblivion; and we are chiefly indebted to their enemies for those that remain. The achievements of our days shall not be so lost. In the war that has just commenced—(a war that is perhaps to decide whether Britain shall become a province of France, or bravely cut the gordian knot that binds the half of Europe in chains)—it shall be our pride, as it will be our duty, to watch over and record the gallant actions of our countrymen. Called into existence by the voice of the county, and led on by many of her most honourable characters, we unite our cause to that of our country, and exclaim, with the gallant Lord Moira—"Danger, though a giant to him that fears; is a pigmy to him who is determined to meet it."

Truro, 17th June, 1803.

The Sherborne Mercury, and Exeter papers, are mentioned in this address: but we have here the report of a rival, which is to be taken *cum grano salis*. From a letter which I received from Mr. F. (long after I had written his little history, as above) I shall extract a sentence or two: "In your '*Old English Gentleman*' you have a note, Sir, that is highly complimentary to the Sherborne Paper. It was the companion of your childhood; and its Supplement, the Miscellany, had, probably, the honour of first ushering to the light the effusions of your infant muse. Schools have lately much increased in this county; and of all that now exist in Cornwall, I know no popular and reputable one, where my paper is not regularly read.—When the present race of tyros then shall have acquired age enough to look back with pleasure on what has past,—they may do the Royal Cornwall Gazette the honour to say, that though '*fair science frown'd upon the humble birth*'" of its Editor, yet he taught us to venerate the ancient and sacred institutions of our country—to "*fear God, and honour the King*." You will smile, Sir, at this circumlocution, and anticipate its object. 'Tis true, I cannot see, with complacency, the Historian of Cornwall compliment a foreign paper, the rival of that of his own county, while he reads, yet passes mine in silence; especially when I recollect, that while suffering in prison a martyr to my exertions to establish a paper in Cornwall, *that* paper, exulting over my fate, told the county it could not support a paper of its own—that any further attempt to establish it, would be an injury to the county, &c. &c. Yet, within six months after, the noblemen, (Lords Falmouth, Dunstanville, and Camelford) members of parliament, (Sir W. Lemon, Col. Lemon, the Bullers, Mr. Gregor, Mr. Praed) the sheriff, &c. declared it to be the wish of "very many respectable persons, that a newspaper should be published in Cornwall," honoured me with their approbation as conductor of it, and subscribed the sum required to enable me to start it. Under the influence of such extensive and honourable patronage, it were wonderful indeed if by this time Messrs. Goadby did not feel me pinch them. They do feel me. But ten papers from Sherborne weekly come to Truro, where I circulate one hundred and forty-six—about the same number to Falmouth, where I send ninety-three—five or six to Helston, where I send seventy-nine—and so on."

In 1793, *Hayden*, printer, bookseller, and stationer to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, informed us, that "the Exeter Flying Post, or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser," published at his shop in Plymouth, every Thursday morning, had been "established nearly thirty years."

acceptance, Mr. Flindell's paper, I think, will deserve it. *Of other Cornish printers or booksellers, I cannot detain my readers, even by recounting the names. Where genius or talents are discoverable, I shall always direct my attention; nor regard the clamours of dullness that would accuse

* The origin of newspapers in this country is a very amusing topic in Mr. Chalmers's Life of Thomas Ruddiman.

"It may gratify our national pride," says Mr. Chalmers, "to be told, that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first newspaper. The epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper. In the British Museum there are several newspapers, which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English channel, during the year 1588. [a] It was a wise policy to prevent, during a moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information. And the earliest newspaper is entitled *The English Mercurie*, which, by authority, was imprinted, at London, by Christopher Barker, her Highness's printer, 1588. [b] Burleigh's newspapers were all *Extraordinary Gazettes*, which were published from time to time, as that profound statesman wished, either to inform or to terrify the people. The *Mercuries* were probably first printed in April, 1588, when the Armada approached the shores of England. After the Spanish ships had been dispersed by a wonderful exertion of prudence and spirit, the *Extraordinary Gazettes* very seldom appeared. The *Mercurie*, No. 54, which is dated on Monday, November the 24th, 1588, informed the public, that the solemn thanksgiving for the successes which had been obtained against the *Spanish Armada*, [c] was this day strictly observed. This number contains also an article of news from Madrid, which speaks of putting the queen to death, and of the instruments of torture that were on board the Spanish fleet. We may suppose that such paragraphs were designed by the policy of Burleigh, who understood all the artifices of printing, to excite the terrors of the English people, to point their resentment against Spain, and to inflame their love for Elizabeth. Yet are we told, that posts gave rise to weekly newspapers, which are likewise of French invention. The inventor was *Theophrast Renaudot*, a physician, who, laying his scheme before cardinal Richelieu, obtained from him a patent for *The Paris Gazette*, which was first published in April, 1631. Thus would confident ignorance transfer this invention, which is so usefully advantageous to the governors and the governed, from the English Burleigh, to the French Richelieu. The dates demonstrate, that the pleasures and the benefits of a newspaper were enjoyed in England more than forty years before the establishment of the *Paris Gazette* by Renaudot, in France. And the *English Mercurie* will remain an incontestible proof of the existence of a newspaper in England, at an epoch when no other nation can boast a vehicle of news of a similar kind." Vol. iii. p. 166.

We observed, from other passages in Mr. Chalmers's works, that the first private, not royal newspaper, in London, begun in August, 1622, and was a weekly one; that this was soon followed by others, under the title of *Weekly Currants*; that, in the civil wars, the *Diurnal* and various *Mercuries* came forth; that these were increased in number; during the reigns of Charles and James II. [d] that in February, 1696, the coffee-houses of London, exclusive of the votes of parliament every day, had nine newspapers every week; that, in the reign of Queen Anne, London first "enjoyed the luxury of a newspaper every

[a] Sloan. MSS. No. 4106.

[b] "The first newspaper which is preserved in this collection, is No. 50, and is in Roman, not in black letter. It contains the usual articles of news, like the London Gazette of the present day. In that curious paper there are news, dated from Whitehall, on the 23d of July, 1588. Under the date of July the 26th, there is the following notice: 'Yesterday the Scots ambassador, being introduced by Sir Francis Walsingham, had a private audience of her Majesty, to whom he delivered a letter from the King his master; containing the most cordial assurances of his resolution to adhere to her Majesty's interests, and to those of the Protestant religion. And it may not here be improper to take notice of a wise and spirited saying of this young prince (he was twenty-two) to the Queen's minister at his court, viz. that all the favour he did expect from the Spaniards, was the courtesy of Polyphemus to Ulysses, to be the last devoured.' I defy the Gazetteer of the present day to give a more decorous account of the introduction of a foreign minister. The aptness of King James's classical saying, carried it from the newspaper into history."

[c] The report of these newspapers must have been peculiarly interesting to Cornwall and Devonshire; as the hostile armada of Spain lay along our shores to a considerable extent; and for dispersing them the praise was chiefly due to the heroes of the west.

[d] At this time, these prints were so far from being generally circulated in Cornwall, that not more than one gentleman, perhaps in a large tract of country, used to procure a newspaper for himself and his dependents or friends. And I find, by an old document, that Godolphin was the place of rendezvous for Helston and its neighbourhood, and, possibly, all the west of Cornwall. Thither gentlemen resorted to read the news, as they now repair to a coffee-house. In those days of hospitality, a great man shutting himself up in his castle, and appropriating his riches to his secret pleasures, was a character of rare occurrence.

me of prolixity. As the printers of sermons by Gregor and Cardew, *Harry* and *Treganwg*, of Truro, should be noticed, and as the printer of a tract or two of *Drew*, *Hennab*, of St. Austel.

Whilst printing, early as it commenced among us, was prosecuted with so little success; it could not be expected to supply us with very numerous books; and, in furnishing a library in Cornwall, there were difficulties from the remoteness of our situation. Yet there, doubtless, existed many valuable libraries in this county, before *Sir William Morice's*, at *Werington*.* From *Mr. Moyle's* literary character, we may be assured, that the books at *Bake* were well selected.—† *Sir Harry Trelawney*, (the aid-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough) was a man of taste and learning. I have noticed him as fond of planting ‡ at *Budeshed*. He also possessed a library of the best authors and the best editions.—But *Mr. Hoblyn's* library, at *Nanswhyden*, was the only one in the county, which, not to notice, would be deemed an unpardonable omission. About § sixty years ago, *Mr. Hoblyn*, an adventurer in the mines, was acquiring riches from that

source,

"every day;" that, in 1709 there was *one* daily paper, and *seventeen* other papers; that, in 1724 three daily papers were published, and *eighteen* other papers; that, in 1753 the number of newspapers sold in all England, according to an average of three years preceding, was 7,411,757; that, at the close of the late reign in 1760, it was 9,404,790; that, in 1790, it was 14,035,639; in 1791, was 14,794,153; and in 1794, was 15,005,760. This forms such a phenomenon of curiosity, political and literary, of riches universally diffused, and of enquiry universally awake, as hath not been paralleled in any other part of the world.

* *Sir William Morice*, Knight, a native of St. Martin's, Exeter, after he had served his country, as colonel of a regiment of foot, as governor of the fort and island of Plymouth, as one of the representatives of Plymouth in Parliament, and as principal Secretary of State and Privy-counsellor to King Charles II. retired to his own county, and passed the remainder of his days in literary leisure at *Werington*. There he built an excellent library, in which were repositied the most valuable books that he had an opportunity of collecting. Thus, in reading and composing, he spent the last years of his honourable life. See *Wood*, vol. ii. No. 376. and *Prince*, pp. 475, 476.

† "I have just finished my *new library*, (says *Moyle* to *Masgrave*) [Nov. 1713] and am preparing to stock it as fast as I can with the best books and editions." Vol. i. p. 211.

‡ The MSS. for the volume on agriculture, plantations, &c. are (like the MSS. for *many other volumes*) all arranged, and ready for the press; but, probably, will never be published.

§ *Nanswhyden-house* was begun to be built about the year 1740, at which time the eastern wing was added to the old house, then left standing by the late Robert Hoblyn, Esq. at that time member for the city of Bristol; but a proposal having been made by some gentlemen to nominate the late Admiral Boscawen and Mr. Hoblyn to succeed to the representation of the county of Cornwall at the general election ensuing, [a] Mr. H. was induced to pull down the old house, and to add a regular body and another wing, correspondent to the first building, which made one regular whole. The basement-story was built with granite; the upper part with a light-coloured slate, or killas, which is found in large masses on the cliffs near the sea; and the whole was substantially lined with brick; the door-cases, windows, pediment, and ballustrades, were of the Ionic order. Potter was the architect employed in erecting the building, the shell of which was supposed to have cost fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds, and the finishing as much more; the chimney-pieces were remarkably elegant, being chiefly composed of statuary marble, and the sculpture finished in Italy. I believe *Nanswhyden* is the only building in Cornwall taken notice of in the *British Vitruvius*. With regard to the library, the books were contained in two rooms: the dimensions of the largest room appropriated for the purpose, were thirty-six feet long, by twenty-four broad, and sixteen high; but Mr. H. had it in contemplation, just before his death, to extend this room thirty-six feet, making it exactly as large again, and had actually prepared his materials for the purpose; there is no account of the original cost, either of the building or the books. Mr. H. was a sedentary man, and delighted much in the amusement which the occupation of reading and building afforded him, and was resolved to indulge his taste, without being controlled by the expense: he therefore destroyed all documents relating to the price of either. The books were not confined to any particular language or science, but were meant to be as general and useful

[a] They both died before the time of election.

source, which, as they were incidental, were consequently unexpected: and, already posset of an ample fortune, he determined to sacrifice his subterranean treasures on the shrine of taste and public spirit. With a magnificence of mind, therefore, worthy of Cornish ancestors, he projected and built a truly Vitruvian edifice; of which the library was not the least distinguished part. In the execution of so grand a design, he promised himself a gratification which he lived not to enjoy—to entertain the county in the style of old hospitality, and to attract literary men, whether neighbours or strangers, to Nanswhyden. But he died, before he had an opportunity of displaying, what Cornwall hath seldom seen united in one person, the country-gentleman and the patron of literature.* That the fabric itself, early as its master was taken from us, would remain
a “ lasting

useful a collection as possible; and, I believe, were pretty equally distributed into the two grand divisions of natural and moral philosophy: there were a number of scarce Italian volumes amongst them, collected whilst on his travels. A catalogue of the library was published, from a classification in his own hand-writing, and those books which were not in the Bodleian library, were marked with an asterisk prefixed, and for these one thousand pounds was offered, after Mr. Hoblyn's death, by Lord Lyttelton, when Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the presumed purpose of augmenting that collection at his own expense; but his offer was declined: the whole was afterwards sold by auction in London, and produced about two thousand five hundred pounds. The books were collected on a very liberal plan, and were designed as a standing library for the county, to which every clergyman, and every author who had the design of publishing, was to have the readiest access; and of this library Dr. Borlase, in particular, and other authors, and the neighbouring clergy, availed themselves much.

* Copy of the epitaph on Mr. Hoblyn's monument in St. Columb church.

Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhyden, Esq. was educated, first at Eton-school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, where he proceeded regularly to the degree of LL.B. He married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Coster, merchant in Bristol, Esq. and Jane (Rous) his wife: He was chosen by the city of Bristol to be their Representative in three Parliaments. In this County he acted many years in the Commission of the Peace, and presided in two Convocations of Stannators.

He died November 17th, 1756, aged 46.

O Reader! if mildness and dignity in manners, generosity of temper, sincerity in friendship; if universal benevolence and unaffected piety merit regard, lament thy country's loss in this excellent man, and join in paying due honour to his memory with his affectionate wife, who erected this monument.

As a Scholar,

He reflected honour on the places of his education.
His Studies in the University,
His Travels abroad,
Were directed to the great end of enlarging his mind.
By the most useful knowledge,
His learning was extensive and solid.
In Divinity, in History, in Philosophy,
In Languages, antient and modern,
His critical skill, sound judgment, comprehensive memory,
And elegant taste, were the admiration of scholars
In every profession.

In his Civil Character,

He held those principles on which the Constitution
Of the Kingdom is framed;
And comprehended the whole system
Of its Government, Alliances, and Commerce.
He discharged his weighty trust in Parliament
With approved ability, unwearied diligence,
And unbiassed integrity;
His talent in this station was not popular eloquence,
But discerning judgment;
And the testimony it received was not light applause,
But solid confidence and authority.

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a "lasting monument" of his genius, was surely no presumptuous expectation. But the fabric itself is no more seen.* In 1746 was published, a catalogue of a curious collection of books in most parts of literature; consisting of about three thousand volumes; collected from the libraries of the rev. Mr. Farnham, of *Camelford*, the rev. Mr. Edwards, of *Okehamton*, and the rev. Mr. Odam. There are, at this hour, good collections of books at *Tehidy*, *Penrose*, *Trebwarren*, *Trewarthenic*, *Padstow-place*, and other seats: but, from their parliamentary duty, and other avocations, gentlemen residing a few months only in the country, have of late years very little improved their provincial book-room.† They had lately, however, an opportunity of making great and valuable additions to their

He never obtruded his opinion upon the public;
It was always sought in private, embraced with reason,
And followed with advantage.
As a Stannator,
He asserted the rights, and moderated the councils
Of that respectable assembly
With steady resolution, and consummate prudence,
And justified the mark of honour conferred upon him,
By an accurate edition of the Stannary Laws.
With what sufficiency he acted in the Commission of the Peace
This neighbourhood happily experienced,
In the many good effects
Of his attention, moderation, and wisdom:
His amusements were useful, as well as elegant,
The arts of Agriculture and Architecture:
Of his skill in both he hath left lasting monuments
At Nanswhyden:
He was an example of virtue, truly primitive:
His Charity was diffusive, tho' distinguishing;
His Hospitality, adapted to his mind and fortune,
Not less remarkable for the economy
Than the liberality of his table:
His Friendship was immovable:
His Morals unsullied, his Goodness equable:
His Faith truly Christian,
Without vanity; without partiality, without hypocrisy:
That spirit of Religion,
Which, residing in his heart, governed his whole life,
Visibly supported him
Under the weight of an oppressive and lingering disease,
And shining forth in full lustre in his last hours,
Made his passage to immortality,
A conspicuous scene of Christian triumph.

* The dreadful fire which broke out at Nanswhyden, at midnight, on the last day of November, 1809, unfortunately destroyed all the ancient records there, together with the mansion-house. These records were kept in three large lockers in the room which formerly contained the books, and not one of them was preserved. Among many other valuable papers, was a large chest, containing all the letters which passed, and all the other documents relating to the Stannary Convocation, or Parliament of Tinners, over which Mr. Hoblyn presided, as speaker of the assembly. These papers would have been curious and interesting; not only at this day, but at a future time, might have been resorted to, as a precedent of proceedings in that court. The present Mr. Hoblyn has to lament, also, the loss of his whole collection of minerals, amongst which were several unique specimens both of tin and copper.

† In Devonshire there are a few private libraries worth noticing: that at *Mamhead* is not the largest, but it is the most select, perhaps, in Devon, especially for classical and Italian literature. Sir Lawrence Palk's library, at *Haldon-house*, thirty feet by nineteen, contains a select and valuable collection of books, (to which considerable additions are annually made) and many

their libraries, at the sale of *Mr. George's* books, at Penryn, in 1807. Among *Mr. George's* books, *Boydell's Shakspeare* stands foremost in point of celebrity,—among the paintings, the portrait of John Opie, by himself; (the first portrait of himself that Opie ever attempted, and a strong likeness.) * Of *George's* Cornish minerals, most were very fine and in high preservation, and many scarce; particularly some specimens of copper-ore, pyrites, and wood-tin.†

Of *public* libraries, there should seem to be three descriptions—such as are attached to churches, colleges, or schools—such as are opened by booksellers, stationers, and others, generally under the name of circulating libraries—and such as are the property of clubs, or literary societies. It were a waste of time, to enumerate those of the first class. The little book-room, indeed, at Truro school, contains some scarce and valuable books. Every young gentleman whose school-education has been completed at Truro, usually presents a book to the library.‡ Our *circulating* libraries, under the conduct of stationers, are almost annihilated I think, in Cornwall, or very little regarded; from the circumstance of so many *book-clubs* being instituted in our different towns.§ Our *book-clubs* bring us into the library of the third class; though, indeed, we have few || reading-rooms, and the books, after having been in circulation for a year, are generally distributed by lot, or

many MSS. which relate wholly to the history of the county. Among the latter are the greater part of Chapple's papers, purchased by the late Sir Robert Palk, and arranged by Badcock; and the originals of *Hooker*, *Westcott*, and *Risdon*, from the Portledge library, purchased by Sir Lawrence Palk. Attached to the library is a cabinet of medals, from the late Dr. Trapp's collection.

‡ The library of the late *Charles Penneck*, Esq. at *Tregembo*, in St. Hilary, (sold in 1802) consisted of about five hundred volumes; many of which were collected by Chancellor Penneck.

* Among the paintings also, was the head of our Saviour, on pannel, in an oval of about five inches; an ancient painting with the following inscription:—"This present figure is the similitude of our Saviour Christ donne at Amiral, by a predecessor of the great Turke and sent to Pope Innocent the viii. as a token for this cavee to redeeme his brother that was taken prisoner."

† This man's library was said to consist of near three thousand volumes, among which were the following works, *viz.* *Boydell's Shakspeare*, with fine impressions of all the large plates, and proof-impressions of all the small plates, presented by Mr. Boydell himself to the proprietor; together with forty-two port-folios, containing sixty-six coloured copies of the large plates, reduced to a size proper for binding up with the letter-press of *Boydell's Shakspeare*, and seventy coloured copies of miscellaneous scenes in *Shakspeare*, also reduced; one hundred and twelve drawings of scenes, &c. in *Shakspeare*, by S. H. Grim; and fifty-five drawings by various other persons, never engraved from; and about three thousand six hundred engravings, etchings, and mezzotintos, illustrative of scenes, passages, characters, historical portraits, heads of commentators, heads, busts, and statues of *Shakspeare*, topography, &c. making in all a collection of near four thousand subjects to illustrate the text of *Shakspeare*; being a collection of every thing engraved relative to *Shakspeare*, from the earliest period to the year 1805.—Of which upwards of 2200 are already mounted on Whatman's paper, to bind up with the work or prepared for mounting, with the paper necessary for it: forming an unique and matchless illustrated edition of *Shakspeare*, which, when bound, will make at least forty volumes folio."

‡ I must not venture to approach the libraries of the cathedral, and others of this description at Exeter, no longer accessible but in idea: they would occasion unavailing regret.

§ Dyer's and Woolmer's circulating libraries in Exeter are upon a large scale: the former, indeed, for a judicious selection of books, is one of the first in England.

|| In 1795 was established, in the social town of *Truro*, a reading society; the members of which, though of different persuasions and professions, are said to have hitherto associated with that harmony, which shews polite literature in its genuine effect.

or sold by auction to the subscribers. In almost every good neighbourhood, there are the gentlemen's and ladies' book-clubs: and the Roseland, or the *Powder-club*, composed of ladies and gentlemen indiscriminately, is a most respectable society. None but publications of the first order, are circulated in Roseland. Once a year, the members of the Powder-club, (of which the rev. Jer. Trist is the perpetual president) have a meeting at Tregony; and at this anniversary dinner the town is more than usually illuminated by the splendour of carriages without, and "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul," within. Such elegance and refined enjoyment we cannot help contrasting with the too frequent scenes of uproar, profaneness, and vulgarity.—But what reflects the highest honour on Cornwall, and places its classic liberality (if I may so express myself) in the fairest light, is "*the Cornwall Library and Literary Society.*" This institution distinguishes, in our annals, the year 1792.* The Metal Company Committee-room, adjoining to the house of John Vivian,

* The first meeting for the purpose of this institution, was thus announced in the *Sherborne Mercury*:

At a meeting held this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for establishing a public county library, and for illustrating the antiquities and natural history of the county of Cornwall in all its branches, it was resolved,

That a subscription be immediately opened for the above purposes, and that no sum less than one guinea entrance, and one guinea annually be received.

That a committee of — persons shall be appointed annually, to conduct and manage the purposes of this institution, in the election of whom all subscribers shall have a vote, but no person be chosen of the committee, who shall subscribe less than two guineas entrance, and two guineas annually.

That all the books, fossils, and other property belonging to this library, shall be vested in the members of parliament of the county, (being Cornishmen) and in certain public offices of the county, for the time being.

That Truro will be the most central and advantageous situation in which to establish such an institution.

That a meeting be held at the Metal Company Committee Room, in Truro, on Thursday the 25th day of October, in order finally to arrange and digest regulations for most effectually carrying into execution the above plan, at which all the subscribers are requested to attend.

That subscriptions be received at the Two Banks, in Truro.—The following sums were immediately subscribed:

					Entrance.	Annual.
William Lemon	—	—	—	—	£. 10 10 0	£. 3 3 0
C. Hawkins	—	—	—	—	10 10 0	3 3 0
F. Gregor	—	—	—	—	10 10 0	3 3 0
John Price	—	—	—	—	3 3 0	2 2 0
W. T. Temple	—	—	—	—	3 3 0	2 2 0
Francis Bassett	—	—	—	—	10 10 0	3 3 0
G. C. George	—	—	—	—	2 2 0	2 2 0

September 25, 1792.

On the 15th of October following, were circulated, in a printed hand-bill, the following observations:

It appears, from an advertisement in the *Sherborne newspaper*, that a meeting has been lately held, of some very respectable characters, to consider of a plan for establishing a county library, museum, and literary society. A subscription has also been opened, and a general meeting desired for the same purpose, at Truro, on Thursday the twenty-fifth of this month. The idea is a noble one, and if carried into effect will do lasting honour to the county. Such an institution must contribute greatly to diffuse knowledge and information, and to promote lettered intercourse. Establishments of the same nature have succeeded in various places both at home and abroad. In France, before her present troubles, in Italy, Germany, and in Switzerland, there is hardly a city or town of any note in which there is not a public collection of books for the convenience and entertainment of the inhabitants, the neighbouring gentry, or noblesse, and their families. Nor need we be apprehensive that it will require many years to form a collection that will be of any use. From small beginnings, collections of this nature have quickly swelled into immense libraries. Those of Manchester and Birmingham, of no long standing, contain many thousand volumes. Considering the love of literature, and the spirit of enquiry and investigation that prevail in this county, and do it so much credit, it is not unreasonable to hope, that in a few years the library of the county of Cornwall will be eminently distinguished among the collections of this country, and even of Europe; and travellers and strangers will be as curious and solicitous to view its contents, its books, its fossils, its ores, its maps, medals, drawings, and prints, as the Mount, the Logan-Rock, or the Lark's-end. To shew how soon a valuable library may be formed, I beg to mention a circumstance related by

by Mr. Cox, in his Travels through Switzerland. That ingenious traveller informs us, that as he passed through Saussur, in 1776, there was no public collection of books. When he returned thither again in, I think 1780, or 1781, there was a library containing eleven thousand volumes, 150 of which were printed in the 15th century, an era remarkable in the annals of typography. The foundation, or beginning, of this collection, was only 400 volumes, furnished by the abbé Herman, canon of the cathedral, and his friends. All they required from the government was, a room in the town-house, to receive the books, which they obtained. The abbé acted as librarian gratis. There is no annual subscription, and the increase of the library arises entirely from donations from different persons, whose names are inscribed at the two extremities of the library. As the proposed library is to be on a different and more certain footing, and considering what has been already subscribed, and the names of the subscribers, we need not despair of our collection equalling that of any other in a very short time. How convenient, how pleasing, to be able to read for so small a sum as a guinea a year, not only all the new and good books that daily appear, whether at home or abroad, but likewise all the best books of ancient and modern times, in every science, and in every language! Were the credit and honour of our county out of the question, one should imagine this alone would be sufficient inducement: but when private unites with public utility and illustration, every person who wishes to increase his own knowledge, or to see literature and science diffused among his neighbours, or is solicitous for the honour of his native county, will heartily join in promoting it.

There is another advantage which will attend this institution. As one of its objects is to illustrate the antiquities, the natural, civil, and biographical history of the county, the ancient families will be greatly interested in it, as the meritorious actions of their ancestors will be more minutely investigated, and placed in a clearer light, and the proofs of their learning, and genius, of their royalty, and patriotism in former times, will spread the lustre of their names, and serve to fan the same noble and generous flame in the breasts of their descendants.

The specimens of fossils, ores, &c. deposited in the museum, will shew the rich variety of nature, and of our mines, and being more accessible, and in time more numerous and valuable than any private collection, may suggest hints to the assayer for further improvements, even in the mines themselves, on the success of which the prosperity of the county so much depends.

The monthly meetings of the committee, and the general annual one of all the subscribers, will direct the attention to whatever is immediately interesting in literature or affairs: the papers that will be produced and read, will excite curiosity and emulation, and a communication of sentiments, and opinions, will be preserved and circulated.

One may surely then be justified in hoping, that not only gentlemen and ladies, who reside near the library, but those at a distance, will countenance and support an institution of such general utility, and in which not only the interest, but the reputation (and if I may use the expression) the *glory* of the county of Cornwall are concerned.

The resolutions of October 25th were as follows:—At a Meeting of the Subscribers held this day, at the room, late the Metal Company's Committee-room,—it was resolved,

That the resolutions made at the meeting of the 29th September last be confirmed, except that part of them which relates to the investment of the property, and election of the committee.

That all the books, fossils, and other property belonging to the library, shall be vested in the Knights of the Shire, for the time being, and in four other persons, to be chosen by the subscribers now present.

That Lord Falmouth, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Francis Bassett, and Sir Christopher Hawkins, be appointed trustees (with the Knights of the Shire) for the above purpose.

That the management of the library, and all business relating thereto, shall be under the direction of subscribers who contribute two guineas entrance, and two guineas annually; and who shall meet for the first time on Thursday, the 20th November next, and continue to meet the last Thursday in every month, at twelve o'clock, and that any three of them shall be a committee.

That an annual meeting of the subscribers be held the last Thursday in August, at which meeting any vacancy in the trustees, above named, be filled up.

That the intention of this subscription is not only to form a public collection of valuable books to which recourse may at all times be had, and to illustrate the natural history and antiquities of the county, but, at the discretion of the committee, to purchase every month such new books, pamphlets, and reviews, as shall appear likely to promote the great ends of information and amusement; the extent of which purchases must be regulated by the amount of the subscriptions that shall come in.

That all new books, &c. to be purchased, shall remain in the library for one month, to be there read by the subscribers, and shall then be circulated among the subscribers under certain regulations to be hereafter, and from time to time, agreed upon by the committee.

That the library be open every day from ten till two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving applications for books, reading, &c. &c.—That a clerk be appointed to admit subscribers only, and to enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, all the books from time to time sent out, and returned in.

That a salary of ten pounds per annum be allowed the person so appointed.

That the offer made by Mr. Vivian of the room, late the Metal Company's room, at a yearly rent of ten pounds, and paying the taxes, be accepted for such term as shall be hereafter agreed upon by the committee.

That the furniture now in the room be taken at a fair appraisement for the use of subscribers.

That subscriptions continue to be received at the Cornish, and Miner's Banks, Truro, where the subscribers are also requested to pay in the sums subscribed.

Sir

		Entrance.	Annual.			Entrance.	Annual.
Sir William Lemon, —	£. 10 10 0	£. 8 8 0	Mr. Richard Oats, —	£. 85 1 0	£. 34 13 0		
Sir Christopher Hawkins, —	10 10 0	8 8 0	John Vivian, Esq., —	2 2 0	2 2 0		
Francis Gregor, Esq., —	10 10 0	8 8 0	Lewis C. Daubuz, Esq., —	2 2 0	2 2 0		
John Price, Esq., —	8 8 0	2 2 0	Philip Rashleigh, Esq., —	5 5 0	3 8 0		
Rev. W. J. Temple, —	8 8 0	2 2 0	Davies Giddy, Esq., —	2 2 0	2 2 0		
Sir Francis Basset, —	10 10 0	8 8 0	Mr. T. Warren, —	1 1 0	1 1 0		
Mr. George, —	2 2 0	2 2 0	Philip Richards, Esq., —	1 1 0	1 1 0		
Lord Viscount Falmouth, —	10 10 0	3 8 0	Mr. J. Pearse, —	1 1 0	1 1 0		
Rev. J. Vivian, —	5 5 0	2 2 0	The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, —	10 10 0	2 2 0		
Sir John St. Aubyn, —	10 10 0	3 8 0	C. Rashleigh, Esq., —	1 1 0	1 1 0		
R. L. Gwatkin, Esq., —	2 2 0	1 1 0	John Edwards, Esq., —	2 2 0	2 2 0		
Rev. H. H. Tremayne, —	2 2 0	2 2 0	John Hawkins, Esq., —	10 10 0			
Francis Enys, Esq., —	2 2 0	2 2 0	Mr. S. Pellew, —	1 1 0	1 1 0		
Rev. R. Polwhele, —	2 2 0	2 2 0					
		£. 85 1 0	£. 34 13 0			£. 127 1 0	£. 55 13 0

In consequence of a correspondence with Sir *Christopher Hawkins* on the subject, I was honoured with the following letter from Mr. Temple, the elegant writer of the *Life of Gray*. This letter was accompanied with "*Rules and Observations, &c.*"

SIR,
Finding by your letter to Sir C. Hawkins, that you approve of the intention of establishing a county library, I beg leave to trouble you with a printed paper respecting its regulation. If you will be so good as to make your observations upon the different articles, or to suggest others that may occur to you, though absent, you will be assisting at our next meeting in putting the institution on a proper footing. You will observe, that one great object is, a more comprehensive and particular account of the duchy than has yet appeared. As the materials for this will arise chiefly from communications from the clergy, to be read at their monthly sittings, could you point out the fittest subjects for their enquiries? I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on this subject, but as you approved of the design, I thought you might not be unwilling to give your aid in promoting it.

I am, Sir,
With great respect for your learning and talents, your most obedient servant,

W. J. TEMPLE.

P. S. I am glad to hear that your great work respecting Devonshire is in such forwardness, as I expect much information and entertainment from it; and hope that the Cornwall library will one day have treasures for the historian of his native county.

St. Gluvias, Penryn, Dec. 9, 1798.

Rules and Observations submitted to the Consideration of the Committee and Subscribers previous to the Meeting on Thursday, the 26th of December, at Truro.

This institution seems to be generally approved. Upwards of two hundred pounds have been already subscribed. The more indeed the nature of it is known, the more it is likely to receive the public encouragement. The views of those most zealous in promoting it, appear to be, not only the founding of a library of books, ancient and modern, (according to the increase of the fund, and of all new publications both at home and abroad, which the subscribers may send for to read, wherever they reside) but also a museum, or repository of the minerals, fossils, ores, and other natural productions of the county. We have reason indeed to expect, that the plan will comprehend whatever is curious or interesting respecting the duchy of Cornwall; natural history, antiquities, biography, population, mines, agriculture, &c. Books, explanatory of these particulars, will be in the first place attended to, and purchased.

Persons at a distance from Truro may perhaps object to the plan, and allege, that the books would be of little use to them: but considering the perpetual intercourse between every part of the county, and the various modes of conveyance by every kind of carriage, this objection is very trifling; and, in another light, surely this is no season to slight and overlook the general convenience, and benefits, and think only of private, individual advantage. Certain situations require higher views, and they whom the indulgence of fortune permits to gratify every wish, should have a pleasure, and a pride, in exerting themselves to gratify the wishes of others: They may not perhaps find it necessary to have recourse to the library, or to read books themselves, but they will have the satisfaction and distinction of enabling others to read and improve by them. This ought to be inducement sufficient without any further reference to themselves. Under the ancient governments, the opulent were continually exhibiting games, erecting theatres, circuses, aqueducts, bridges, for the convenience and entertainment of the people. Whatever may be the wishes of some, it is by no means desired to revive those levelling modes of policy, yet perhaps some regard is due to what not a few may be inclined to term the tone and temper of the times.

Some of those most concerned in the promotion of this institution, are desirous that, previous to the next meeting, a set of rules should be drawn up, and submitted to the consideration of the committee, the subscribers, and the public. In conformity to their wishes, the following are laid before them, being the result of the perusal of rules and regulations for institutions of the same nature in various places, both at home and abroad, and of conversation and correspondence with particular gentlemen who take an interest in the success of the library.

The committee and subscribers, and the public in general, are, therefore, requested to consider them previous to the meeting of the month, that a general plan may be then established, and the county may know what information and amusement

Vivian, Esq. in Pydar-street, was chosen for the purpose: it is in length thirty-four feet and an half by sixteen, and fifteen and an half in height. With the large sum subscribed before the end of that year, many valuable books were purchased. And, from the continued accessions made to the

ment they may have reason to expect from the library, and upon what conditions, and in what degree it will probably redound to the advantage and the credit of the duchy.

1. Each subscriber to pay at least one guinea at admission, and one guinea annually.
2. The books, fossils, and other property belonging to the library, (except the duplicates which shall be disposed of by the committee to increase the general fund) shall be vested in the Knights of the Shire, for the time being, and in the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Falmouth, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Francis Basset, and Sir Christopher Hawkins, Barons.
3. By a former regulation, every one paying two guineas at admission, and two guineas annually, is entitled to be of the committee. It is alleged, that while such subscribers are few, the regulation is proper enough, but as they increase in number, such latitude might give occasion to the admission of improper, or frivolous books. They propose therefore to limit the committee to twelve, to be elected annually at the general meeting in August, and to the trustees, who are perpetual. They are to meet in the library, the third Thursday of every month, to regulate and conduct the affairs of the institution. Three being present are to form a committee and to have their power.
4. It is hoped that subscribers, or others, who may amuse themselves with writing papers relating to the natural history, antiquities, or biography of the county, will favour the committee with their perusal at one of their sittings, that they may be published or repositied as manuscripts in the library, as the authors and the committee shall judge most advisable.
5. The gentry and clergy are requested to communicate accounts of antiquities, inscriptions (not described by former writers) of mines, minerals, ores, population, course or mode of agriculture, diary of the weather, county flora and herbal, popular superstition, provincial or peculiar phrases and expressions in the several manors and parishes, in order that in time, and by degrees, a more accurate view and account of the duchy may be formed than has yet appeared.
6. The choice of books, maps, prints, &c. for the use or ornament of the library, shall be intrusted to the committee, who shall order them at their monthly meetings, and, if thought necessary, limit the time for reading the books according to their size, language, subject, and the distance of the person who sends for them from Truro.
7. If any precise time is fixed for the reading of books, the committee shall have a power of extending it in favour of persons engaged in literary pursuits, or at a great distance.
8. Three copies of every new publication approved of by the committee shall be ordered for the use of the library. At the end of two years, the duplicates to be disposed of by the committee to increase the general fund. Only one copy of every book to be bound. Considering how few good books come out in the course of the year, this additional expense will not be great, and will be likewise diminished by the sale of the duplicates. Should the subscribers be at all numerous, without more copies than one, their patience would be exhausted before they could have an opportunity of seeing a book.
9. New Publications shall be ordered in boards, and having circulated a twelvemonth, shall be neatly bound in calf and lettered, with registers.
10. The most approved English reviews (Monthly and Critical) the foreign one entitled, *L'Esprit des Journaux*, and Annual Register, and the Royal Calender, to be ordered for the use of the library, and to remain there one week after being received, and before sent out in circulation.
11. Some persons have proposed, that all the new publications, after remaining a month in the library for the convenience of the Truro subscribers, should be sent, at the expense of the fund, to the next town where are the greatest number of subscribers, to remain there likewise a month, and so to circulate through the county. It is objected, that by this mode, the books would be more liable to be lost; the library clerk could not possibly know who had damaged them. It is asked, who would take the trouble in the different towns and places to deliver, receive, and be accountable for them? when new books are once out of the library, they would not return again in less than a twelvemonth. People like to see a book on its first appearance, as it is then more a subject of conversation. If a person happen to be absent from Truro on a visit or business when a new book comes out, he may not be able to see it for many months, when perhaps he may be indifferent about seeing it at all. Having three copies of every new publication will render this circuitous travelling of books in company less expedient. With regard to the Truro subscribers, it has been observed, that, although all due attention should be paid to them, according to their number, yet it seems unreasonable that their convenience should be preferred to that of subscribers of other towns, and in the country. They ought to be on an equal foot, and as soon as the new publications are received, they should be delivered to the first persons who send for them, whether they reside in Truro, or elsewhere. It is allowed that much may be expected from the ladies and gentlemen of Truro, and to accommodate them, the former regulations may continue in force, and one of the three copies of every new publication remain there for a month before sent out in circulation.
12. As soon as new publications arrive, their names shall be written in the register of the library, and the clerk shall send a list of them to subscribers at a distance. The Truro subscribers will also have this advantage, that being apprised some days sooner of the arrival of new books than the distant subscribers, they may avail themselves of the information.
13. All the pamphlets shall be covered with thick cartridge paper, and have their titles written on the cover. At the end of the year they shall be neatly bound in volumes.

Q.

14. Every

the library, we now possess about three thousand volumes. The annual subscriptions are more than one hundred guineas; and they are every year increased by new subscribers. Such being the flourishing state of the library, may I presume to remind the patrons of the institution, of an idea,

14. Every subscriber may have a book and a pamphlet at a time. If a book consists of several volumes, the committee shall regulate the number any subscriber may have at once.

15. On a blank leaf of each volume the library clerk shall write the time allowed for reading it, if any time is fixed by the committee. Indeed, hardly any precise time can be prefixed for the perusal of books, which will depend on their language, subject, and size, and the distance of the person sending for them from Truro.

16. In a book, appropriated for that purpose, the clerk shall note down the time of delivery of the books, and receiving them, and shall inform the committee of any damage they may have sustained, in order that such reparation be made as the committee shall judge reasonable. He shall require such books as have been kept beyond their proper time, when any member of the society desires it; and any person not complying with such requisition, shall pay the estimated value of the volume or volumes, according to its scarceness, &c.

17. When any book has been regularly returned into the hands of the clerk, the person who first applies to him for it, shall be preferred; but no book within the first year of its circulation shall be re-entered to the same person, until it has been brought back and remained in the library one week without being required.

18. If any book shall be lost, the person who took it out shall pay the full value of it, or replace it by another in as good condition; but if the book lost be one of a set, the person who lost it shall take the remaining volumes, and purchase a new set for the library. In order to guard against books being lost, a deposit, equal to the value, has been suggested. Others are of opinion, that this mode would be highly troublesome, and even vexatious. It would tempt servants sent from a distance to get drunk, lose the money, or the book. In such a place as London, where the characters of the subscribers cannot possibly be known, a precaution of this kind is very necessary; but in a country, where the subscribers are all known and responsible, such a regulation would answer no good purpose, and defeat one of the chief uses of the institution, which is, the easy and general diffusion and circulation of knowledge; and it would even be better to lose a volume occasionally, than to prevent one person from reading it. Indeed some precaution might be used respecting books that are scarce, or of high price, which might be left to the discretion of the committee. The loss of books is also guarded against by the former part of this article.

19. To prevent the trouble of sending backwards and forwards to the library, when a country subscriber has received a book, he may deliver it to another, writing to the clerk that he has done so; and so the next person in the same manner. The last subscriber that has the book and returns it to the clerk, shall be accountable for it to the committee.

20. Any subscriber may propose any book he pleases, by entering its title in the register, with his name opposite, which shall always lie open in the library for that purpose. The committee shall judge whether the book ought to be purchased.

21. The best method of furnishing the library with books of long and established reputation, will be from catalogues published by eminent booksellers, which generally come out in the spring of every year. Subscribers who may be in London at the time may be requested to take the trouble to examine and order the books.

22. In order to form a complete collection of the fossils, ores, minerals, &c. of the county, subscribers who have property in mines, shall be requested to give it in charge to their captains or overseers, to bring to the library, gratis, the most curious and valuable specimens of each.

23. The fossils, ores, minerals, &c. to be numbered, and methodically arranged, according to their species and varieties, and, in a book for that purpose, a register to be kept of their names, properties, uses, and places where found, referring to the numbers.

24. Samples of tin and copper to be procured, from the state of ore to the most refined manufacture.

25. Plans and sections of mines to be received.

26. Accounts of foreign mines; and drawings, and models of machines used in mines, to be received.

27. That part of the collection relating to mines to be open one day in the week to the captains and overseers of mines who come with a recommendation from a subscriber.

28. That the Duke of Cornwall be requested to honour the institution with his name and patronage.

29. That the manuscripts of the late Dr. William Borlase, if to be obtained, will be a valuable acquisition to the collection. They are supposed to be in the possession of Mr. Laurence, of Launceston.

30. That books appertaining to the natural history, antiquities, and biography, of Cornwall, and such others as may assist the society in their researches, ought to be first procured.

31. That the most effectual method be adopted to procure monumental inscriptions throughout the county: drawings of sepulchral remains, churches, &c. and all other remains of antiquity, not noticed by the late Dr. William Borlase; and that the clergy be solicited to afford their disinterested assistance in a matter of such public concern.

32. As it is possible, in the pursuit of this general illustration, that it may be found necessary to consult books and manuscripts in those repositories of learning, the Bodleian, the public library at Cambridge, the British Museum, &c. the expence attending such investigation shall be defrayed out of the general fund.

33. That

idea, which, originally suggested by a gentleman of literary reputation, was caught and communicated with a sort of patriotic ardour, and which seemed, in the first formation of the project, almost its vital principle? To lay in a stock of provincial books and manuscripts, as the materials for

33. That as those gentlemen who interest themselves in this undertaking may want the assistance of an amanuensis to transcribe their papers and collections, the expence attending it shall be also defrayed out of the public stock.

34. A general meeting of all the subscribers shall be held annually, on the first Thursday in August, to consider of the present state, and further improvement of the library, when donations and presents shall be received, and the names of the donors and their benefactions shall be ordered to be inscribed in a frame or book, and placed in the library. Donations will also be received at the monthly sittings.

35. Every subscriber may have access to the library from ten till two in the winter, and in summer from ten till two in the forenoon, and in the afternoon from five till eight. A fire to be kept in the library in winter from nine till two in the forenoon.

36. Ten pounds a year to be paid to Mr. Vivian for the use of the Metal Company's room, in Truro, to receive the books, &c.

37. The library-clerk to be appointed, or continued, annually by the committee, and to have such a salary as may be deemed adequate to his trouble.

38. Perhaps some one of the subscribers will take the trouble of acting as treasurer for the institution.

39. The clerk to shew the library, books, fossils, &c. gratis, to strangers who shall come with a subscriber, or recommended by a note from one.

40. Subscriptions to be paid at the general annual meeting in August.

41. The property of the library to be insured.

42. An impression of the arms of the county, or of the Duke of Cornwall, with "Library of the County of Cornwall" to be pasted on the inside of every volume.

43. A catalogue to be printed of the books, &c. regulations, subscribers' names, with their subscriptions and donations. An appendix to be added when necessary.

Books recommended by several gentlemen to be immediately purchased.

All Borlase's Works

Carew's Survey

Norden's Survey

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses

Dugdale's Baronage

Monasticon Anglicanum

Camden's Britannia

Bayle's General Dictionary, published by Birch

Browne Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria

History of Cathedrals

Lord Clarendon's History, Life, and State papers

Prince's Worthies of Devon.

Heath's account of the Islands of Scilly

Histoire de Bretagne par Don. Gui. Alexis Lobineau. Paris, 1709, 2 Vols. folio

Whitaker's History of Manchester

Defence of Queen Mary

Traite's Elementaire de Chymie par Mr. Lavoisier

Darwin's Botanic Garden

Saugnier and Brisson's Voyages

Rowland's Mons Antiqua

Gough's Topography

Stuart's Antiquities of Athens

Bryant's Mythology

Danville's Maps

Bishop Watson's Chymical Essays

Martyn's Letters on Botany

Withering's arrangement of British Plants

Linnaeus

Buffon's Histoire Naturelle

Botanical Magazine

Pennant

Pulteney's History of Botany

New Edition of the Biographia Britannica

* Caernarvonshire Sketch of its History

* Voyages to the Madeiras

* Swinton's Travels into Norway

* Life of the Countess de la Motte

* Miss Knight's Marcus Flaminus

Those marked thus * are new publications, and intended to gratify female readers.

Mr. Temple was a zealous friend of this institution. I shall here insert his letter to a clergyman of Cornwall, respecting the county-library.

"REV. SIR,

"I beg leave to congratulate you, as a brother clergyman, on the establishment of a county-library. Not to mention the benefit that will arise from it to the laity, (in whose welfare we must be always interested) an institution of this nature will be peculiarly useful to us of the clergy. When we leave the University to settle in the country on curacies or livings, few of us are well provided with books. If we marry, we do not always find it very convenient to increase our collections.

for some future historian of the county, was evidently one great object of the establishment. The "Cornwall Literary Society" has by no means lost sight of this object. But they had it, I believe, in their intention to do more. It appeared to be their wish (should ever their stores of books or fund permit them) to lend that historian, not only literary, but pecuniary assistance. It would

lections by new purchases. If genius or leisure excites us to engage in literary pursuits, our distance from London and libraries, especially in these western parts of the island, make it almost impossible for us to obtain that information on any subject, which is requisite to enable us to treat it with propriety. Few private gentlemen in our different parishes have numerous or valuable collections, and may not always be disposed to open them to our curiosity. The same causes discourage us from pursuing any particular branch of study for our own private satisfaction. The present institution is likely to supply all these defects, and remove all these impediments. From what has been already subscribed in so short a time, the daily increase of subscribers, and the countenance and support given to the library and museum, by the first names in the county, it is probable that within a very few years, the Library of the County of Cornwall, will contain a very numerous and valuable collection of useful and entertaining volumes. It will be open to us at the moderate sum of two guineas the first year, and only one afterwards, a sum which every one may afford without any inconvenience. Distance from the library need be no objection, as we are informed it is the intention of the committee to fall upon methods of transmitting the books, and particularly the new publications, without any trouble or expense to individuals, to every part of the duchy. We may flatter ourselves, that such an institution will excite the emulation and attention of our brethren, to useful and interesting subjects, and particularly to what relates to the natural history, antiquities, and biography of the county. By their united exertions, assisted by those of the gentry who cultivate letters, a better, a fuller, and more comprehensive account may be given of Cornwall than has yet appeared. Many interesting particulars, omitted or unknown to Borlase, may be brought to light and communicated. Whatever relates to population, to agriculture, mineralogy, botany, may be investigated and elucidated. In this way, owing to the exertions of the clergy, animated and solicited to the pursuit by a learned and worthy baronet, a curious and judicious account has been lately given, not of a single county but of a whole sister kingdom. And allow me to observe, that such pursuits as these will not only serve agreeably to amuse us, but likewise to do us credit among our parishioners of every rank and degree, (on which the success of our ministry so much depends) and are surely preferable to either husbandry, or the sports and exercises of the field. From the first of these we are prohibited by the laws of our country, as tending too much to secularize us, and as to the other, it is very well known that it too often gives umbrage, and occasions little coolnesses and dislikes between us, and those gentlemen, who still attached to feudal rights, are tender and tenacious of their game, and still delight in the amusements and sports of the down and stubble. Indeed, it must be acknowledged, that if our occupations or amusements resemble those of the laity, and generality, we shall not probably be able to do all that good which our situations and duty require from us. This we ought particularly to consider when the enviers and maligners of our church and state, are so busy in inveighing against us; when they seem to grudge us the moderate provision secured to us by the wisdom of the constitution and the donations of piety; when they would deface and destroy the beautiful gradation of order and rank in our hierarchy, by substituting in its place an impolitick, levelling, and dispirited equality; when they called in question the scriptural right of tithes, the most ancient, the most universal, and notwithstanding all the selfish and illiberal declamation and invectives on the subject, by as wise and good men, as any of our present reformers of the world, judged the best and least exceptionable mode of supporting an established church; when they even affect to slight and contemn both ourselves and office; for it is an old and a just observation, that disrespect to the clergy is not far from disrespect for religion, and we see it verified this very day, and in our own times, in a neighbouring distracted, infatuated kingdom, who may be justly said to have plundered the church, exiled her ministers, and proscribed their God. Considering these narrow, impracticable, and pernicious views of theorists and sectaries, it behoves us to be circumspect, to look around us, and to oppose the diffusion of opinions so destructive of true religion and good government; and as the leisure of the clergy cannot be so properly employed as in reading, study, and the pursuits of literature, it is hoped they will avail themselves of the present institution, and communicate to the committee, at their monthly sittings, the result of their observations and researches. Thus, by degrees, a literary society may be formed, and in time perhaps, their transactions may become so valuable as to be deemed worthy of publication, like those of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, at least, they may be reposit as manuscripts in the library to be resorted to by those who are curious or interested in what regards their native county. The views suggested in this address, will I trust apologize for it, from one who believes what he professes; who wishes the clergy to continue to be both pious and learned, and that reverence and respect for religion and her ministers may be increased; who thinks there is an intimate connection between religion and government, and that, in the present state of things, any attempt at innovation, even by improvement, would be injudicious, impolitic, and hazardous. And may the folly, the madness, and the wickedness, (for it well deserves the name) of our neighbours on the Continent, (dreadful warnings and lessons) admonish us not to be so weak, and infatuated, as to endanger, by attempts at theoretical perfection, the most moderate, the wisest and the best government, (whatever may be its defects) I verily believe, that the human race in any country, or in any period of its existence, was ever blessed with. Let then loyalty and learning continue to be distinguishing characteristics of the church of England. Let us persevere to cultivate literature and science, to recommend and enforce subordination, reverence and submission to legal government, to the King as supreme, and to all inferior magistrates and governors, to respect birth, nobility, titles,

would ill become me to say more, unless I were allowed to add, that several leading characters of "The Cornish Literary Society" (with whom I have been in the habit of corresponding) used often to "task my diligence" with the present work, before I conceived the undertaking practicable. *

III. THOUGH from these views of our language and our seminaries, it appear, that literature has not been neglected among us; yet, the distance of Cornwall from the British capital, would furnish

titles, station and fortune, (generally and with very few exceptions, best intitled to it) to hold in abhorrence and detestation the intrigues, machinations, and pernicious views, and opinions of disaffection, faction, and schism, to go on to practice ourselves, and recommend to others, the divine injunction of the inspired Apostle, *Fear God and honour the King.*

"I am, Rev. Sir,
"Your affectionate Brother."

On my enquiry into the state of the library in 1794, I received the following letter from a gentleman of the first consideration in Cornwall:

"The Cornwall Library proceeds at present on the principle on which it at first set out. It is now exactly on the same footing as ever. Any book may be consulted either at home or abroad. Books of reference ought certainly to remain in the library, for the general good, or they would be useless in a great measure. I am sure you must possess too much reason to be caught by the visionary scheme of circulating the books through the county, from Truro to Penzance, from thence to Launceston, back to Penryn, thence to Liskeard, &c. or wherever the majority of subscribers resided. Books which you wanted not to see, would thus be crammed down your throat for a limited time, whilst others, which you wished to consult, would be travelling to the other end of the county, and no book of any kind would become stationary, till it was, in all probability, in a state not fit to be consulted, not to mention the expense of carriage, &c. That Truro and the neighbourhood must be principally benefited, I am ready to allow; but whilst a book constantly lies on the library table, in which any subscriber may, by setting down his name for a particular book, have the reading of that book immediately on the expiration of the month, in which it is ordered to lie on the library table, I cannot think that the benefit will be exclusive. The subscriptions from the county at large are so small in proportion to those in this neighbourhood, that a decided preference might justly be claimed."

* It was in the same year that a Literary Society was formed at Exeter:—they met every three weeks at the Globe-tavern, at one o'clock; recited literary compositions in prose and verse, and dined at three o'clock. They at first consisted of nine members only; commemorated in this little composition by the hand of a master:

"*Collegio Novem-virali—In Iscā Damnoniorum conscripto, 1792.*

PIERIDES tandem post tædia longa dolebant

Flebile perpetuæ virginitatis onus.

"Jupiter, orabant, nostris Pater annue votis:

Connubi sancto detur amore frui.

Nec superis nupsisse libet—scit Doctor Apollo

Cœlesti nympham præposuisse lyræ."

Annuit, et plausu excepit Rex vota doloso.

Auduit, inque imo pectore risit Hymen.

"Et vos O! doctarum inquit grex casta sororum,

Voane juvat ritus concelebrare meos?

Eia! Agite! En vestris inhiant amplexibus Iscæ

Ad flumen vates, dignus uterque, Novem.

Utque decet musas vos, musarumque maritos,

Insolito jungam fœdera casta modo.

Ipsæ verecundus candenti veste sacerdos

Intactus peragat sacra pudica Plato.

Sit vobis jubeo, proles miro edita nixu;

Mente unâ coeant, parturiantque vini.

JOHAN. HAYTER."

A volume of Essays, published by this society, will be noticed in a future section.

furnish the presumption, that its characters of celebrity, or merit, in learning and the arts, can be but few. A slight attention, however, to their personal history, will evince the contrary; to the surprise of those who are slow in giving credit to Cornwall (even in its old extent) for her share in the literary reputation of the island. The West of England may boast more, I think, than its proportionate number of men of eminence. So numerous, indeed, are they, that in reviewing them, a little more order was found necessary, than I at first conceived. In assigning to each his proper place, whether versed in the sciences, or more remarkable for philological acquirements, I shall consider SCIENCE as containing MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, MEDICINE, ETHICS, METAPHYSICS, LAW, DIVINITY; and PHILOLOGY, as containing HISTORY, ORATORY, POETRY, PAINTING, MUSIC, CRITICISM.

FIRST, FOR SCIENCE.

1. And here I shall introduce, as heralds to the rest, a few, who were qualified by their skill in the MATHEMATICS, for high scientific attainments;—such as, *Bryttle*, (a) *Sir Francis Drake*, (b) *Sir John Hawkins*, (c) *Branker*, (d) *Kneebone*, (e) *Baker*, (f) *Byrdall*, (g) *Hugo*, (h) *Hellins*, (i) *Hitchins* (k).

Taking

(a) *Walter Brittle* flourished about the year 1390. We only learn, in respect to his birth, that he was, "ex illâ insulâ parit quæ ad occidentem." *Vergil Bal.* Edit. 4to. p. 168. There was a family of that name at Stottescombe, in the parish of Wembury, near Plymouth. He was a disciple of Wickliffe. Of his writings, (which are all lost) the chief were, "Theorematum Planetarum,"—"Tractatum Algorismalem,"—"De rebus Mathematicis."

(b) For *Sir Francis Drake's* skill in astronomy, see Prince's Worthies, Johnson's Life of Drake, and the Annual Register, iv. 144, 145. xi. 65, 66.

(c) See Prince, and Ann. Reg. xi. 65.

(d) *Thomas Branker*, a native of Devon, was an eminent mathematician of the 17th century. At first butler of Exeter-college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow; he quitted his fellowship in 1662. His chief studies were the Mathematics and Chemistry. He published a Treatise in Latin, on "the Doctrine of the Sphere," and a Translation of Rhodius's Algebra, under the title of "An Introduction to Algebra." See the Biographical Dictionaries.

(e) *Edward Kneebone*, of Linkinghorne, who died in 1685, aged 54, was (according to Tonkin) eminently skilled in the Mathematics—Tonkin also notices a poor man, of Crantock, of a wonderfully scientific turn. "This man, (says he) distorted in all his limbs, and carried, and sometimes creeping, from door to door, to beg his bread, (whence he was called Robin, the cripple) would, in a moment, tell how many minutes there were in any number of days, weeks, months, or years, however questioned, and answer any other similar questions. I have often tried him myself. But his memory was not confined to calculation: constant at church, he could repeat any sermon he heard." TONKIN'S MSS.

(f) *Mr. Thomas Baker*, Minister of Bishop's-nymton, published a famous book, entitled, "The Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked." According to Wood, he died in 1690. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 137.

(g) *Mr. Thomas Byrdall*, born at Dunchideock, 18th January, 1675, was grandfather to the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, rector of Dunchideock and Wolborough. Walker speaks very handsomely of this gentleman. "His singular modesty (says he) conceals such a profound knowledge in the mathematics, as very few persons of this, or any other nation, are, perhaps, masters of. Nor will he be persuaded to be better known, unless his friends have at last prevailed with him to publish the Demonstrations of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*; all which he hath long since drawn out, (but on loose and scattered papers, for his own satisfaction only) and in going over them, discovered some mistakes of that truly great and wonderful person, which he was, with great difficulty, prevailed upon to communicate to *Dr. Halley*; and they having been, also, observed by some others of those few great men that are capable of understanding that work, were accordingly corrected in the second edition, not long since published." *Introduction to Sufferings of the Clergy, &c.* p. xxv.

I have seen some of those "loose and scattered papers" in Mr. Hugo's possession.

(h) Mr.

2. Taking *Physics* or *Physiology* in its largest acceptation, I shall first advert to those, whose philosophy had a more extensive field of action. Few, indeed, are they. For systems of a general nature, we look through a waste of years in vain. From high antiquity we descend even to our own times, to little purpose; unless *Jackson*, *Elford*, and *Vivian*, be thought to fling some light on the

(b) Mr. *Hugo* himself was a good mathematician. I possess in his hand-writing, "a new and easy method of drawing a true meridian line by the help of only one observation of a shadow, at any time of the day, and on any day in the year." It was invented, according to *Hugo*, by *William Chapple*, of Exeter. But I give full credit to Mr. *Hugo* for the invention. *Chapple* was continually wandering, to no purpose, among circles and cromlechs of Druidical fame. To these he applied his mathematical skill. In *Chapple's* imagination, the cromlech of *Druisteignton*, was designed for the apparatus of an astronomical observatory. And, numerous were the scientific properties which he ascribed to the *Druisteignton Cromlech*! (See *Histor. Views of Devon*, p. 65, 94.) Notwithstanding *Chapple's* fancies, however, the astronomical knowledge of our Druids ought no more to be despised, than that of the bramins of India, with whom the Druids were, perhaps, originally one and the same priesthood. That the bramins were once in possession of this science, is proved by some remains in India, in a most satisfactory manner. The signs of the zodiac, in some of their choultries on the coast of *Coromandel*, as remarked by *John Call, Esq. F. R. S.** in his letter to the astronomer royal, requires little other confirmation. Mr. *Call* says, "that as he was lying on his back, resting himself in the heat of the day, in a choultry at *Verdaperah* in the *Madura* country, near *Cape Commorion*, he discovered the signs of the zodiac on the cieling of the choultry; that he found one, equally complete, which was on the cieling of a temple, in the middle of a tank before the *pygoda Teppecolum*, near *Mindurah*; and that he had often met with several parts in detached pieces. These buildings and temples were the places of residence and worship of the original bramins, and bear the marks of great antiquity, having perhaps been built before the Persian conquest. Besides, when we know the manners and customs of the *Gento* religion are such as to preclude them from admitting the smallest innovation in their institutions; when we also know that their fashion in dress, and the mode of their living, have not received the least variation from the earliest accounts we have of them; it cannot be supposed they would engrave the symbolical figures of the Persian astronomy in their sacred temples; the signs of the zodiac must therefore have originated with them, if we credit their tradition of the purity of their religion and customs." Mr. *Fraser*, in his *History*, of the *Mogul Emperors*, speaking of time says, "the Lunar year they reckon 354 days, 22 gurris, 1 pull; the Solar year they reckon 365 days, 15 gurris, 30 pulls, 22½ peels; 60 peels making 1 pull, 60 pulls 1 gurri, and 60 gurris 1 day. This is according to the bramins or Indian priests, and what the *Moguls* and other *Mohammedans* in India chiefly go by." "Thus far Mr. *Fraser*; and it serves to strengthen the argument for supposing that the bramins had a knowledge of astronomy before the introduction of *Mohammedanism* into *Hindistan*." The above measures of the lunar and solar years, when the lesser divisions are reduced to our hours, minutes, and seconds, afford no inconsiderable proof of their knowledge in astronomy, as they agree with our own most accurate determination of the same, to a few minutes of time. See *Phil. Trans.* Vol. 67, Part II.

(i) That celebrated mathematician, the reverend *John Hellins*, was born in or near *North Tawton*, of poor but honest parents. I think he learned to write by himself; but, be that as it may, his education at best did not extend beyond the first four rules of arithmetick. By occasionally looking on, he literally stole the art of a cooper, and worked at that business for a livelihood, till about twenty years old. Having in the mean time purchased *Emerson*, and some other mathematical books, without the help of a master, he made himself well acquainted with algebra, &c. &c. Showing his books one day to a school-master of the vicinity, the latter, on conversing with him, perceived more learning than generally falls to the lot of a maker of pails. Being asked, soon after, if he knew of any young man fit to teach writing, &c. in a small neighbouring school then vacant, he recommended our cooper. While a teacher at this little seminary, I fancy it was, that he got acquainted with my friend, the reverend *Malachy Hutchins*, of *St. Hilary*, who introduced him, I believe, into the royal observatory at *Greenwich*. While his nights were engaged at this place in star-gazing for doctor *Maskelyne*, he was employed by day in studying *Latin* and *Greek*, which at length enabled him to get into holy orders. He was some time curate of *Constantine*, in this county, and either after, or before, teacher of mathematics to the children of the late *Lord Pomfret*. He has been married some years, I conceive, and a vicar in *Northamptonshire*. *Hellins's* "Mathematical Essays" in 4to. (on some of the most abstruse parts of the mathematics) published a few years back, are sufficient to entitle him to immortality among the *Newtons*, the *Simpsons*, &c.

(k) That the Rev. *Malachy Hutchins*, of *St. Hilary*, is a man of science, is universally acknowledged: and my intimate acquaintance with him enables me to add, that the urbanity of his manners, his friendly disposition, his candour, and modest deportment, contribute not less to the comforts of private life, than his philosophical researches to the public instruction and entertainment. In the *Annual Register* for 1768, was published an account of a remarkable meteor, as communicated by Mr. *Hutchins*, who had seen it in the *December* of that year, at *Bideford*. In the *Philosophical Transactions*, we have several ingenious communications of Mr. *Hutchins*. And in the present work, I am indebted to him for much information.

* Afterward Sir *John Call*, of *Whiteford*, in *Cornwall*, *Baronet*.

the obscurity.—In the “Thirty Letters,” by *William Jackson*, of Exeter, organist, &c. we are insulted by opinions, little less offensive than those of *Toulmin*, a contemporary with the organist in that city. (a) Of Jackson’s “Letters,” I have before me the second edition, published in 1784. It will at once be perceived, that I allude to that very unphilosophical Essay on “Spontaneous or Equivocal Generation.” (b) But, however we may object to this Essay, we have cause to rejoice in its existence; as it served to bring *Sir William Elford* (c) before the public, as a naturalist and a man of taste. This gentleman, though he reside at Bickham, on the east side of the Tamar, I would willingly claim as a Cornishman, since his family (d) came originally from Cornwall,

(a) Dr. Toulmin, M. D. not a native of Devon, but a short time resident in Exeter, published, in 1780, a Treatise, entitled, “The Antiquity and Duration of the World.” The tendency of this publication was obviously atheistical. And Toulmin may be classed with Darwin and other apostles of infidelity. They are extremely welcome to the full possession of “the Temple of Nature.”

(b) The exceptionable letter is the xxivth. “Some voyager (says Jackson) discovers an island evidently formed by a volcano, and very remote from other countries; it is a perfect wood to the water’s edge, has some plants which exist no where but in that spot, *together with others common to places in the same latitude*. It is full of insects, reptiles, birds, and sometimes quadrupeds. Now, if *every one* of those organized bodies was not brought there, something must be self-produced. In some islands of the East Indies are serpents of an enormous size; who could carry them there? In all streams there are fish—how could they get there; Not from the sea, for fish which inhabit the source of rivers *are as soon killed by salt water as in air*, besides, there are many rivers which do not run into the ocean. Perhaps this circumstance was never sufficiently considered. Every set of rivers is perfectly distinct from any other set. The greater number have some fish which exist no where but in the particular stream they are bred. Find any other cause for their first production than what must be taken from the old philosophy.” p. p. 61, 63.

“The old and new continents are two immense islands. You will get little by supposing them once joined at Kamschatka. What should induce those animals which are never seen out of a hot climate, to travel so far north as the strait between the continents? They do not approach it now. Besides, has not each continent some creatures peculiar to itself? Did those in America come from countries where no such animals exist? if they did not, and are found in America only, what is the fair conclusion? When an inhabitant of the old continent asks how America was peopled, why does the question stop there? how was it supplied with vegetables and animals? particularly river-fish; and whence came those creatures that exist no where else? pray, what is to hinder an American from reversing the question? When did our people, he may say, first migrate and give inhabitants to the Eastern world? What answer can be given to these questions consistent with the present system of philosophy?” p. p. 69, 70.

The Critical Reviewer of this publication observes, “The Letter on self-production is rather of the scientific kind; and we have little scruple in declaring, that we are by no means convinced by the author’s arguments. It is necessarily the suggestion arising from a first view of nature, which a more intimate acquaintance quickly contradicts. It is not easy to say how far the continents formerly extended; so that no difficulties can properly arise concerning the inhabitants of those countries, which is now surrounded by the sea. We recollect a fact in Ives’s Voyage, which may possibly remove the difficulties of our author. Without the town wall of Bombay was the hospital, and near the latter the residence of the author. ‘At a little distance from this house,’ he says, ‘is a capacious basin of water, which for the greater part of the year is perfectly dry; but during the continuance of the rainy season, and for some time after, serves as a pond for watering cattle, and swarms with a species of fish about six inches long, and not unlike our mullet. The natives catch them in great plenty soon after the rain sets in, and more than once I had them served up at my own table.’ This would be looked on as a very extraordinary circumstance, in any other country; but as these fish are found in every pool and puddle in Bombay, it ceases to be a matter of wonder among the inhabitants of that island. We have little doubt but the spawn of this fish is carefully enveloped in the mud, and by these means its animation preserved, till the subsequent season. Mr. Jackson may be of a different opinion, and we have selected the fact, if on any future occasion he may choose to employ it.”

(c) Now a Baronet, and Member of Parliament for Plymouth. To *Sir William Elford*, I am chiefly indebted for the Ornithological part of my Natural History of Devonshire.

(d) *Sir William Elford*, some years ago, was at considerable pains in drawing up his pedigree, for my use. Of this I lately sent him a copy, (at his desire) for the use of the new Baronetage.

* Mr. Thomas (an eminent surgeon who had resided long in India) observes, that it is about the tenth day after the rain sets in, that the natives begin to catch the fish.

Cornwall, and have been connected, from age to age, with some of the most respectable Cornish houses. His "Essay on the Propagation of Animals and Vegetables," is a masterly piece of composition. It admirably well exposes the fallacy, absurdity, and irreligiosity of Jackson's arguments in favour of equivocal generation, whilst it discovers a perfect knowledge of natural history. (e) It is, with great propriety, inscribed to Mr. *Arscott*, of Tetcott; (f) whom, as resident also on the borders of Cornwall, related to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow, and connected with other Cornish families, I have the same wish to rank among my countrymen. Of this we are sure, that both Sir William Elford's and Mr. *Arscott*'s researches were frequently pursued in Cornwall; especially those of the latter, whose hunting sometimes carried him far to the westward: and, (not like many sportsmen, whose ideas are restrained to the object of their sport) Mr. *Arscott* was fond of observing the manners of quadrupeds, of birds, and of reptiles. (g) In 1792, was

(e) "A Short Essay on the Propagation and Dispersion of Animals and Vegetables, being chiefly intended as an Answer to a Letter lately published, and supposed to be written by a Gentleman of Exeter, in favour of Equivocal Generation.—1786."

(f) To *John Arscott, Esq. of Tetcott.*

DEAR SIR,

As my intention in the following Essay is to point out some instances of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Almighty, in the works of his creation, and to rescue them from the stigma of having been produced by chance; I wish to commit it to the patronage of a man, who, to a most extensive acquaintance with, and admiration of, those works, joins the best acknowledgement of their divine Author, by an exemplary practice of all the duties and exercises of religion. The common language of dedication would ill apply to one of those very few individuals, who still preserves that hospitable, and most respectable, character of an English country gentleman. Some apology is necessary for prefixing your name to so trifling a performance. I cannot, perhaps, make a more acceptable one, than, that the importance which it may take from yourself, will accrue to one whom you have honoured with the name of friend.

(g) I shall extract a few passages from Sir William Elford's works; where will occur a curious instance of Mr. *Arscott*'s minuteness of observation. "In perusing (says Sir *William*) two small volumes of Letters, supposed to have been written by a gentleman of Exeter, I saw, with great surprise, an attempt made in one of them to revive the exploded and pernicious doctrine of spontaneous production, or the production of animals and vegetables, by putrefaction, fermentation, &c. As it is my intention to controvert what is advanced on the subject, it will be necessary to make several quotations from the author's Letter, and lest his meaning may not be perfectly understood, I shall first give his definition of it in his own words: "There is something "in the sound of self-production, which seems like a contradiction; I mean nothing more by it than that a vegetable or "animal does in many instances first exist by a different principle, than that upon which the species is afterwards continued." "As the term does not exactly express this, it may easily be perverted from the sense in which I wish it to be understood." In an age, in which the study of natural philosophy and history seems chiefly to have prevailed, and in which such considerable advances and discoveries have been made in both, I cannot but be astonished, that any man should entertain, much less that he should publish and avow, principles so replete with absurdity and impiety." pp. 1, 2.

"Acorns are plucked by rooks, pyes, &c. and carried into large fields and heaths, where they are buried with a view perhaps of being again returned to, but being either lost or abandoned, spring up from the pit in which they had been hid.* The wisdom of Providence is peculiarly striking in this and similar instances; for the size of the acorn is such, that the mere act of falling cannot sufficiently immerse it in the ground, for it to spring up with vigour, nor, indeed, would its vicinity to the parent stock admit of its arriving at any degree of perfection in that situation. The above process, therefore, in uninhabited places, is absolutely necessary for the existence of the species. We observe too, in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom, that nature seems to abhor all mixtures of the different species; for though, by certain contrivances, such as placing different

* On a large heath, much frequented by rooks, and where no oak trees were growing within a mile of it, I have observed, every spring, thousands of plants just rising from the acorns, which would doubtless arrive at maturity, were they not constantly destroyed by the cattle that graze there. Field-mice collect acorns, and bury them for a winter stock. I have frequently found their hoards in the midst of large fields.

Different plants near to each other, the fruit of each will partake something of the nature of its neighbour; yet the seed of these vitiated productions will, in two or three successions, bring forth fruit perfectly pure and unmixed." pp. 53, 54.

"Woodpeckers, have a formation peculiar to themselves, as different from all other birds as their mode of living is. They feed chiefly on those insects which inhabit between the bark and body of decayed trees, and their apparatus for getting at them is extremely curious. Their bills are conical, long, and sharp at the point; their tongues so long, that they can occasionally thrust several inches without their mouths; their legs are short, and their toes placed two before, and two behind; the feathers of their tails are remarkably stiff, and the quill at the point projects beyond the vanes. When a tree is found likely to yield them food, the formation of the claws enables them to climb up the trunk and limbs of it with facility, where, being supported by the stiff tail, they, by repeated strokes of the bill, bore a hole in the bark, and introducing their tongues (the top of which are armed with a number of small points for that purpose) draw forth their prey.* Birds of prey, such as eagles, vultures, kites, buzzards, falcons, and hawks, have several characteristic marks. Their claws are remarkably large, strong, and crooked, and, therefore, peculiarly fitted for seizing and retaining their prey; their beaks are very strong, and the upper mandible projecting beyond the lower, is arched, and ends in a very sharp point, by which its food is torn, and properly prepared for the stomach. But the mark, which most strongly distinguishes this class of birds from all others, is a very considerable projection of the bone of the skull over the eyes: for as they soar aloft in the air, and generally look downward for their prey, the dazzling of the sun-beams would impede their sight, were not their eyes defended by the means above-mentioned.† The claws and beaks of nocturnal birds of prey are much like the former, but their heads and eyes are totally different. Those of the owl affords a striking proof of the wise designs of Providence. As the prey of this species consists of such small animals as roam chiefly in the evening and night, every ray of light that can be collected is necessary to their discovering it; their eyes are therefore extremely large, and the pupils occupy a very considerable part of them; they are also fixed in the head, and not moveable independent of it, as in all other birds; for were the eyes moveable, part of the pupil would be obscured by the lids, and of course some light be lost upon every oblique direction of them. That no defect may attend this want of motion in the eyes, they are endued with a latitude of the neck, which enables them to turn their heads quite round, and by this curious contrivance their powers of vision are as complete, as the small degree of light in which they use it will admit of.‡ Lest a want of light however should still be a sufficient bar to their obtaining their food, they are provided with ears of a most immoderate and disproportionate size, and thus defects of vision are supplied by a most acute sense of hearing. But as owls for the most part are sedentary, and sleeping by day, and as, at that time, their large ears would not only be useless, but inconvenient to them, they are covered with large valves, composed of thin films strongly matted with feathers, which can be elevated or depressed at pleasure, and which form a sufficient defence against the noise and clamour that may surround their retreats. The cross-bill, whose food consists chiefly of the seeds of the fir tree, would be unable to get at them with a beak of the common form, and is therefore provided with one of a construction admirably adapted to that purpose, and different from that of all other birds. The two mandibles cross each other at the point, are extremely sharp and of a very strong horny substance; its neck is very short and thick, as are also its legs and feet: by means of this apparatus, the lamina of the cones are easily wrenched open, and the seeds obtained." pp. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

"One reason why worms or insects are more peculiarly subject to the stigma of chance production, arises from the epithets of *contemptible* and *imperfect*, which even the best writers have inadvertently, but erroneously applied to them. They are certainly contemptible only as they are small, and so far only as these ideas are synonymous is the term properly applied; but they can be called imperfect in no sense of the word. A worm is no more imperfect because it cannot fly, than a bird because it cannot penetrate the earth; nor is a goat less perfect for being extremely small, than an elephant for being very large; each can perform many things which the other cannot; and all can do those things in the most perfect manner, which are proper and necessary to their respective situations. Perhaps, too, we shall find that another cause of this doctrine is the apathy and indifference with which we look at the wonders of the creation; for being surrounded and familiar with them from our infancy, and the effect of novelty being wanting to excite our attention, we pass them over with a careless eye, and are not often roused to examine them even with the attention which we bestow on the works of art. There seems to be this characteristic

* I was informed by the excellent naturalist to whom this trifle is dedicated, that he was once a witness to a curious instance of disappointment in one of these birds. Having discovered a tree which was hollow near the ground, and also at some distance above it, the woodpecker appeared to him to have inferred, reasonably enough, that it was decayed also between the both, and therefore attacked that part; but after much labour and perseverance having penetrated through the bark, which being sound, was attended with an unusual difficulty, it found out the mistake, and flew off with much clamour and apparent indignation.

† It is from this projection over the eyes of birds of prey, that their peculiar expression of anger or fierceness seems to be derived: for it will be recollected, that the same form produces that character in the human face. A full eye-brow, and a projection of the forehead at that part, gives a determined appearance to the countenance; and, indeed, the passion of anger is expressed by such a contraction of the eye-brows, and muscles of the forehead, as produces exactly that shape.

‡ A gentleman of my acquaintance, having two horned owls in a cage, was greatly surprised one morning at observing, that they had both changed colour during the night: the fact was, that they stood with their backs and faces both towards him. However, while he was considering this extraordinary phenomenon, the mystery was unravelled, by one of them turning round his head.

was published "Cosmology," by the Rev. Thomas Vivian. (h) His theory is unquestionably ingenious, and probably just. Far different from the "philosophy, falsely so called," of a Toulmin or a Jackson, it refers us to the first great cause, and

"Looks thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

In this performance all the good sense, sagacity, and piety, of its author are distinguishable. (i)

And

characteristic distinction between the works of nature and those of art: the former will always raise our wonder and admiration, in proportion to the degree with which we scrutinize them; and the latter, as far as their excellence depends on manual execution, will as assuredly excite our ridicule and contempt. If, for instance, we look at the sting of a bee in a microscope, we shall perceive, that the construction of it is most exquisitely adapted to its purpose, and that the point, though magnified ever so much, still retains the same visible perfection, as if it had been really formed of the apparent size: but if the finest needle is viewed in the same manner, we see nothing like a point, and the miserable ragged end scarcely appears as an attempt towards it. Is it not, therefore, surprising that any persons should adopt a mode of reasoning, respecting the works of God Almighty, which, if applied to those of our bungling hands, they would presently see the absurdity of. I would ask one of those advocates for spontaneous generation, whether, when he has looked at a *fiddle* or a *harpsichord*, § it ever entered into his imagination, that they were produced by chance? He will, doubtless, answer, that it was not. How much less then ought organized bodies to be attributed to that principle, compared with the meanest of which the highest works of art are poor indeed. After all, I am afraid that these philosophers, as they call themselves, are, in general, not skeptics on this point alone, but that a disbelief of the divine agency in the creation of the world, is only one part of a more extended system of infidelity. To such I do not address myself. Fools cannot, and madmen will not, be taught. But if there are any, who, independent of system, and without any view or consideration of its evil tendency, really imagine, that animals and vegetables do sometimes arise spontaneously from the earth, I trust, the few hints here given, may tend to convince them of their error." pp. 109, 110, 111, 112.

(h) *Cosmology. An Enquiry into the Cause of what is called Gravitation, or Attraction, in which the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Preservation and Operations of all Nature, are deduced from an Universal Principle of Efflux and Reflux, With Copper-plates.* By T. Vivian, Vicar of Cornwall, Devon." Published by the same author: I. *The Revelation of St. John explained.* II. *Exposition of the Church Catechism.* Third edition. III. *Three Dialogues.* Twenty-second edition.

(i) An extract from his Dissertation on the Tides, Currents, and Winds, shall be given as a specimen of the performance. "The trade-wind (says Mr. Vivian) is a portion of the air, or atmosphere, raised by evaporation from the sea, and impelled by the Sun and Moon westward; till mingling with the rest of the atmosphere, it is driven in various directions, and at last, condensed into rain, falls again into the sea; or, if it falls on the land, becomes a blessing to the country, by watering the earth, and then returns in rivers to the ocean. The *current* is a stream impelled by the same cause. And by the *tide* is meant the variations in this current, according as the impelling powers act separately or in conjunction. The current may be traced from the middle of the Atlantic to America, and from thence back in the Northern Hemisphere to Europe. And by this current, we are informed, the productions of America have been carried to the Coast of Norway; such as nuts and pieces of wood. The *tides* are different from the current, they move much more rapidly. They are not the same particles of water, but are caused by an effect of impulse, communicated from one part of the great body of waters to another; as in the concussion produced by a distant earthquake. This is the effect of that quality in waters, by which they are incapable of being compressed. They easily give way to impulse, and, by impelling the waters near them, communicate the motion very quickly.

The time, taken up in communicating this impulse of tide in the open ocean, may nearly equal the apparent motion of the luminaries by which it is effected. But when the direction is altered, it probably becomes gradually slower. And, after

§ This is certainly a most appropriate question to Jackson, the organist and teacher of music.

And, I am proud to add, that this gentleman was a native of Cornwall :

" I claim kindred here, and have my claims allowed."

He was born in the year 1721, (k) at Campregney, (l) in the parish of Kenwyn, near Truro; and was educated at Truro grammar-school, and Exeter-college, Oxford. His only preferment, I believe, was the vicarage of Cornwood, in Devonshire. He married Miss Hussey, (one of the sisters

after various deflections, the time of the flood may be traced in narrow seas; but with great inequality, owing to promontories, shoals, and sunk rocks. In the two oceans the effects are produced with great regularity. For instance,—at the time of New Moon, suppose both luminaries to be on the first meridian, their united emanations keep down the waters where they are vertical, and where their radii fall perpendicular, with the greatest force; which is lessened gradually till, at the distance of 90 degrees, it is entirely spent. For more than half the globe can never be presented to the same impulse at the same time. At 90 degrees distance then, there will be high water, and a spring tide in the 90th degree, and in the 270th degree. At the same time, on the opposite side of the globe, the lunar and solar reflux will act together, and produce the same effect: that is, low water in the 180th degree, and high water, with a spring tide, in the 90th and 270th; where the flood, produced by the lunar and solar reflux, will unite with that produced by the lunar and solar efflux. At the time of the full moon, the same effects will be produced by the same powers acting in opposition. If we estimate the lunar efflux to be five, and the solar three; when they are together their joint power will be equal to eight. So when they are opposite, as at the full moon; supposing their reflux to be equal to the efflux; in this state the lunar efflux, equal to five, acting in the same direction as the solar reflux, equal to three, the effect in keeping down the waters, where the Moon is vertical, will be here also equal to eight. Of course, there will be high water in the 90th and 270th degrees, as at the time of New Moon. At the same time, on the opposite side of the globe, in the 180th degree of longitude, the Sun being vertical, acts with three degrees of power, and the lunar reflux, always equal to the efflux, being equal to five; here also will be low water at the same time. And at 90 degrees distance, East and West, the waters not being pressed down by either luminary, will rise to spring tide. At the time of the quarters, the power of the Moon, equal to five, will be lessened by the power of the Sun, equal to three. Of course, the effect in keeping down the waters will be equal to two; and the flood at 90 degrees being in proportion, it will be neap tide. On the opposite side of the globe, the same effect will be produced in the 180th degree by the lunar reflux, equal to five, lessened by the solar reflux, equal to three; for in this situation, the Sun and Moon being 90 degrees distant from each other, act in different directions, and the Sun keeps down that which the Moon raises. It is not here asserted, that these are the exact proportions between the powers of the Sun and Moon; but round whole numbers are used for greater clearness. In all other situations the effects produced by the two luminaries, will be greater or less according as the radii of the Sun fall less or more oblique to those of the Moon; and as they approach nearer to, or recede farther from, the positions which produced the greatest or least effect. Low water being always produced, either by the vertical Moon, or by the vertical direct impression of the reflux towards the Moon, it will be low water twice in the twenty-four hours under every meridian successively, as by the earth's rotation, every degree of longitude is brought under the vertical Moon, or to the point 180 degrees distant, under the direct impulse of the lunar reflux. And the high water being always at 90 degrees distant from these two points, it must be high and low water twice in twenty-four hours, all round the globe in succession. This the theory leads us to expect; and this experience constantly confirms." pp. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.

(k) " Ann. 1721. Thomas, the son of *Thomas Fivian*, was bap. Feb. 20th." Extract from the Register of Baptisms, &c. &c. Kenwyn.

(l) Whether *Camprigney*, *Campregny*, or *Campregney*, I believe neither the resolution of the word itself, nor the situation of the place, will suggest a very probable meaning. I have heard various conjectures to no purpose. If Cornish, may not the word be resolved into *Cam*, (crooked) *predn*, or *pridu*, (tree) and *nez*, (nigh) *Camprednnez*, nigh the crooked tree? The original dwelling might have been built near some tree, perhaps an oak, remarkably crooked. Thus a field, near Truro, is called the *Oak-tree-close*, from a tree in the hedge, well remembered by old people, but no longer there.

* When the Moon is one or sixteen days old, it is high water at Scilly and

	h.	m.
at the Lizard.....	6	3
At Plymouth.....	6	40
The Start.....	7	33
Southampton.....	12	48
Downs.....	2	18
London.....	3	48

sisters of Richard Hussey, Esq. the Queen's Solicitor) by whom he had four sons; one of whom, Thomas Vivyan, (or Vivian, as the name is now spelt) died early in life: the other three are living,—John Vivian, Esq. of Truro; the Rev. Richard Vivian, late Fellow of Exeter-college, and now Rector of Bushy; and the Rev. Henry Vivian, Rector of Charles, in Devon. They were all educated at Truro school, and have done honour to it. They have rather, indeed, shewn the force of nature than of institution, in that strong sense and liveliness of genius, which are the distinguishing characters of the Vivian family. The author of "Cosmology" died at his vicarage of Cornwall, full of years and good works.

In the "Essays, by a Society of Gentlemen of Exeter," published in 1796, there are some Philosophical Papers, by *Parr* and *Sheldon*. But the greater part of the Essays may be ranked under the head of "Polite Criticism."

With respect to the Physiologists, to whom Cornwall hath afforded the chief subjects of investigation, I am acquainted with few or none, till *Borlase*. *Carew*, it is true, treated of our natural productions; but not in the style of a natural historian. (a) From his "Observations on Woodcocks in Cornwall, and their sudden disappearance," one of the Earls of *Radnor* composed a treatise, in which he maintained, that they probably betook themselves to the moon. (b) But these lunar flights were disgraceful to science, especially from this county, one of the noblest scenes for the genius of a naturalist. It was long, however, before our local advantages were perceived by the natives. Though a learned foreigner (c) has termed Cornwall "the mineral school," yet how few of her sons have of late years been at all sensible of a situation so favourable to philosophy. Mr. *Moyle* was a man of various learning; but his mind was formed rather for classical than scientific pursuits. From his works, indeed, it appears, that he often turned his attention to nature. Not that Cornwall was his "mineral school." (d) Among *Tonkin's* manuscripts, I meet with a slight

(a) Richard Carew, Esq. son to Thomas Carew and Elizabeth Edgecombe, was born at Anthony, and honoured his extraction with his learning. He was bred a gentleman commoner of Oxford, when, being but fourteen years old, and yet three years standing, he disputed extempore, before the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, with the matchless Sir Philip Sidney. He is celebrated by Camden for his judicious description of Cornwall, set forth in 1602. He died about the middle of the reign of James the First. Carew will be again brought forward, under Topographical History.

(b) "He sung where woodcocks in the summer feed,
And in what climates they renew their breed:
Some think to Northern Coasts their flight they bend,
Or to the Moon in midnight hours ascend."

Gay's Poems, Vol. I. p. 119.

(c) Next to Boyle, (says Bishop *Watson*) or perhaps before him, as a chemist, stands the unfortunate *Beecher*, whose *Physica Subterranea*, justly entitled *Opus sine pari*, was first published in 1669. After having suffered various persecutions in Germany, he came over into England, and died at London in 1682, at the age of 57. He resided some time before his death in Cornwall, which he calls "The Mineral School;" owning, that from a teacher he was there become a learner. He was the author of many improvements in the manner of working mines, and of fluxing metals: in particular, he first introduced into Cornwall the method of fluxing tin, by means of the flame of pit-coal, instead of wood or charcoal. Beecher wrote his *Alphabetum Minerale* at Truro, in 1682, not long before his death. In his dedication of this tract to Mr. Boyle, he has the following words: "Ignis usus, ope flammarum, lithantracum stannum, et mineralia fundendi, Cornubiæ hactenus incognitus, sed a me introductus." This does not exactly agree with Dr. Pryce's report. See *Mineral Cornub.* p. 282.

(d) See the Works of Walter Moyle, Esq. in two volumes, 1726, with a portrait of Moyle. They were published by Thomas Serjeant, who inscribed them to Joseph Moyle, Esq.

slight sketch of the Natural History of Cornwall; but it is a mere outline. Dr. Borlase produced a picture, and as finished a one as England had seen in his days. Dr. Borlase was born in 1696, at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, and educated at Exeter-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1719. He was ordained priest in the ensuing year, and two years afterwards was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, which, with the vicarage of his native parish, was all the preferment he obtained. Settling at Ludgvan, he applied himself to professional duties; and to these he added the studies of natural history and antiquities, to which the peculiar character of the county gave him a propensity; since Cornwall is rich in fossils, and over most parts of it druidical remains are found scattered. An "Essay on Cornish Crystals," which he communicated to the Royal Society, was the cause of his election into that body, in 1749. In 1754, he published his "Antiquities, historical and monumental, of the County of Cornwall," in folio; a work of great enquiry and erudition. A second edition of this work, with additions, and with additional plates and a new map, appeared in 1769. His next publication was, "Observations of the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their Importance to the trade of Great Britain," 4to. 1756. This work, which was an extension of a paper read before the Royal Society, contains much curious information concerning a part of the kingdom, before little known. His principal and most valuable performance was, his "Natural History of Cornwall," (e) fol. 1758; a work which had been the assiduous employment of many years, and which made a very important accession to the mineralogical history of Great Britain. The author, it is true, did not possess the skill in the several branches of natural history then prevalent in the best schools abroad, and since, more common in this island; but, being a faithful describer of what he saw, he has collected many very useful materials for subsequent systematists. (f) A collection of fossils

(e) Many of the plates with which it is embellished, are valuable from being exact representations of our principal seats in Cornwall.

(f) *The Natural History of Cornwall, the Air, Climate, Waters, Rivers, Lakes, Sea, and Tides; of the Stones, Semi-metals, Metals, Tin, and the manner of Mining; the Constitution of the Stannaries; Iron, Copper, Silver, Lead, and Gold, found in Cornwall. Vegetables, rare Birds, Fishes, Shells, Reptiles, and Quadrupeds: of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs, Language, Plays, or Interludes, Exercises, and Festivals; the Cornish Language, Trade, Tenures, and Arts. Illustrated with a new Sheet Map of the County, and Twenty-eight folio Copper-plates, from Original Drawings taken on the Spot. By WILLIAM BORLASE, A. M. F. R. S. Rector of Ludgvan, and Author of the Antiquities of Cornwall.*

—————Natale solum dulcedine capto.
Ducit.

Oxford, Printed for the Author, by W. Jackson: Sold by W. Sandey, at the Ship, in Fleet-street, London; and the Booksellers of Oxford, M,DCC,LVIII. I shall add the Dedication and Introduction.

To the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Cornwall, with great Respect.

It cannot be questioned, gentlemen, but that Natural History is a most extensive science, taken in all animate and inanimate substances which land, air, or water contain; explaining their relations, properties, and uses; and, in short, giving a recital and detail of the whole visible creation. Nor is it a science less entertaining than comprehensive; for if the mind thirsts after variety, and a fresh succession of objects, where can she find for contemplation, so numerous and various a treasure? If it is sollicitous after curious workmanship, where such fine mechanism as in the animal economy, from the elephant to the pismire?

If

fossils and remains of antiquity, which he soon after presented to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, obtained for him the degree of D.D. from that university. Besides the above works, Dr. Borlase was a frequent correspondent of the Royal Society, on subjects relative to natural knowlege: and papers of his are printed in its Transactions, from 1750 to 1772. He employed much

If studious of beauty, shape, and colouring, where such gracefulness as in man, such tints, delicacy, and lustre, as in flowers, birds, fishes, and precious stones? If moved chiefly by the most astonishing scenes of grandeur, we need but look upon the cliffs or mountains, upon the ocean or the sky. But the mere transient gratifications of a curious and inquisitive mind would not give this study its deserved and allowed pre-eminence, if it could not, in an equal degree, instruct as well as please; if it did not correct and exalt, as well as amuse and engage the mind. 'Tis true, this large field, so fertile in matter, and fully stocked for observation, with all its varieties, is but a blank and dreary desert to the heedless and inattentive traveller. Bounteous Providence has laid her works before us; she has opened the spacious volume of nature; 'tis our part to read, compare, and understand. Natural History is the handmaid to Providence, collects into a narrower space what is distributed through the universe, arranging and disposing the several fossils, vegetables, and animals, so as the mind may more readily examine and distinguish their beauties, investigate their causes, combinations, and effects, and rightly know how to apply them to the calls of private and public life. It fills the active and more social mind with ideas, and experimental deductions, profitable to the community, and productive of manufactures, additional employ, and commerce. It enables the retired and studious mind to prosecute her contemplations, make discoveries and calculations, plan improvements, and assist speculation; but above all, raise the mind, in both circumstances, to the Author of all these things. The principal use therefore of Natural History, is, that it leads us directly to religion; it shews us every where the plain footsteps of design and intelligence, and points out to us all the attributes of God. What arguments and words shall seldom compass, the smallest and least considerable of these works shall effect irresistibly; the eyes of a fly, the wing of an insect, the scale of a fish, shall manifest a Deity to any person, who will pursue effects up to their causes, beyond contradiction, and above all doubt. Look where we will, admiration seizes us; we perceive the strength and immensity of some works, as well as the inimitable skill of others; and we revere the power, as well as see the wisdom of their Great Author; we observe the splendor and excellency of other works, and we stand convinced of his Glory; we find the uses, shapes, and properties in all things different, yet we find them all conspiring to promote universal, mutual good; we see them all directed so harmoniously to one point for the good of the whole, that they must needs proceed from one only, constantly beneficent, and Gracious God. From these we deduce and argue the other attributes, and derive our own duties, till natural religion ends; but whilst we are thus enlightening our understanding, and admitting that prospect of the Deity, which is displayed in his works, gratitude, awed and mixed with reverence, supplies the heart, and disposes it most effectually to embrace all the sublime and inestimable truths of revelation. These are the undeniable and beneficial consequences of Natural History in general; but of this noble science, of this stately tree of knowlege, the Natural History of a particular district (such as are the following observations) is but a branch; it is confined and local, and must tend chiefly to the description and improvement of one particular spot. The situation of this county (secluded in a manner from the rest of Britain) renders it, like all distant objects, less distinctly seen and regarded by the polite, learned, and busy world; yet whatever concerns its interest and reputation, it need not be urged, gentlemen, may have some claim to your attention, who have a natural connection with, and relation to it. It matters less to strangers whether the arts in a distant county flourish, are at a stand, or decay; whether the several natural productions are well or ill managed, understood or not; justly estimated and disposed of, or otherwise; but these things are most proper and interesting disquisitions for the inhabitants. To awake attention to the real and public interest of the county, it was necessary to shew the present state of knowlege with regard to arts and metals, and in many particulars to hint at alterations, and suggest improvements; better expedients very likely may occur to others, but some are requisite. In speaking of the inhabitants, truth required that general failings should be confessed, as well as what deserves the character of martial spirit, ingenuity, taste, and industry recorded. For both these I make no apology; neither to the public for mentioning the latter with commendation, nor to you for reprehending the former; concluding, that it is more for the honour of our county to express our disapprobation of every thing that is ill, than, by endeavouring to conceal and palliate, to incur the imputation of patronizing error, or disguising truth. To pre-engage your favour, and bespeak your applause, was in no wise, gentlemen, the intention of this address: I am persuaded, such an application would be as vain and impotent with regard to you, as it would appear frivolous to the rest of the world. The fate of the following work must rest on its own utility, the diligence, discernment, (if any) and integrity of the author, or deservedly fall for want of these its only just supports. Accept, however, my most ardent wishes (the public will readily forgive this partiality) for my native county and you. May the subject of these papers, Cornwall, (formerly reckoned among the kingdoms of this island, and at present still more regarded for the natural productions as they become more known) flourish --- under the inspection of its owners. May you, gentlemen, adorn your ancient names and inheritances with every virtue, national, social, and domestic; concur with harmony in promoting every rational, public-spirited improvement; by the influence of your example, give weight and countenance to religion and good manners; by your authority restrain the vicious; by your charity relieve the indigent, and generously employ the industrious. These are the wishes, hopes, and prayers of

THE AUTHOR.

Some

much time likewise in studies of a more professional nature, drawing up various paraphrases of parts of scripture, chiefly for his own improvement; and he had prepared for the press, a "Treatise on the Creation and Deluge," which the infirmities of declining life prevented him from

Some introductory explanation of the rise of the following Treatise, the difficulties which interfered, the assistance to be acknowledged, the method, plan, and connection of the whole work, and the undeniable imperfections in the execution of it, must here be premised, and submitted to the Candid Reader.

Being solicited, about twenty years since, to make a collection of Cornish fossils for some learned gentlemen abroad, whose names would entitle them to a much superior correspondence,* and finding the natural products of this county much commended; being also frequently employed afterwards in the same office, I became more and more fond of collecting, till my specimens tempted me more narrowly to inspect and describe them: several incidents, relating to Natural History, in the mean time occurred, and claimed a notice which I could not deny them: my country was little known, and my desire to survey the several parts of it increased, as the deficiencies of what had been published before, became more apparent; and not being wholly destitute of those who urged me to this undertaking, I became engaged, by degrees, and insensibly ventured myself so far in the following work, that I could proceed with more ease, than I could retreat with propriety. My situation, however, was none of the most favourable to such an attempt; my distance from books, and those assemblies of the learned who had turned their studies into the same channel, was a discouraging, and, in some particulars, an insuperable disadvantage; but with regard to the natural productions, it enabled me to examine them all on the spot, and though I had not always before me what the Literati had written on the same subject, I could better understand what Nature had done. Mr. Ray and Mr. E. Llydd (both most deservedly eminent in natural knowledge) came into Cornwall in quest of what was remarkable, and staid here some time. The former has diligently taken a list of our fish and plants; and though antiquity participated the attention of the latter, yet he made some discoveries in each department, and thereby concurred to render them less difficult to those who were to succeed him in the same researches. Dr. Woodward's method, and catalogue of fossils, afford many critical descriptions of a number of specimens from Cornwall, and many useful theories deduced from them. Some scattered memorandums on our metals, and mines, &c. are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the late Mr. Hutchinson made some just observations on our strata and lodes. I have not made the least advantage of either without naming place and author. Few studies are more useful to mankind than Natural History, but it is a particular science, and to read it with pleasure and improvement (as there is a connection between sciences as well as arts) will require some previous and preparatory knowledge of the learned languages, and indeed of the sister sciences. For want of sufficient and adequate expressions in the English tongue, Natural History must needs borrow from the Greek and Latin. It must also struggle to naturalize the technical terms of geometry, geography, and other arts; in short, a natural historian, for the sake of properly particularizing such a variety of bodies as fall within his notice, must have the liberty of taking words from every hand; the sense would escape in long sentences and a multitude of words; and the unavoidable circumlocutions of the English tongue, if they did not destroy the meaning, would necessarily abate the impression. These technical words, however, are inserted with reluctance, and in such places more especially as by their abstracted speculations are calculated for the perusal of those who are most conversant in these studies. The method which the principal divisions are thrown into is plain, such as the several parts of the treatise suggested, not confined to any system; nor the subjects treated under the general heads, classed and digested according to the method of any other writer. As the end of method is perspicuity, when it appeared to me, that I was in possession of that, I never thought it necessary to search in books for the other. I follow no leader, but I have slighted no guidance, nor refused to accept of any clue to regulate my conduct: there may be too much of system, as well as too little; subjects may be crammed so close, that they will hide one another; if they are arbitrarily driven together under a class less obvious, they will not suit their companions, nor become their place, nor be easily found. But without an orderly disposition, Natural History fares much worse; 'tis but a confused, undisciplined, crowd of subjects; distinct, clear arrangement places them in their due light, without which, as the eye can see no beauty, the mind can judge of no properties, competition, or relation. Though there must be no shackles, yet order, connection, rank, and relation, must be strictly observed, and therefore, with other lovers of Natural History, I here take a pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to him† who, with a certain brevity and happiness, peculiar to himself, has been indefatigable in digesting the several products of nature, into the regularity and comprehensiveness of systems, although a few obscurities, and perhaps improprieties may remain yet to be re-touched. As I tie myself down to no determined plan, I confine myself to no man's hypothesis, nor indulge myself often in such sallies of the imagination. It must be referred to the acute and patient reader, whether there is any hypothesis here, but what appears to him, upon cool and sufficient trial, (as it really does to the author) either to be supported by a variety of facts, or the easy plain result of the nature of things. To banish all hypothesis, whilst so many points of Natural History remain disputable and undecided, would be to obstruct one (and

* Dr. Boerhave, Dr. J. Frederick Gronovius, Dr. Linnæus, and the late Dr. Isaack Lawson, then at Leyden.

† Linnæus, professor at Upsal, in Sweden.

from publishing. After a life spent in these useful pursuits, and the diligent exercise of his pastoral and parochial duties, he died, universally respected and lamented, in 1772, in the seventy-seventh

(and no inconsiderable one) of the avenues to knowledge. All cautious hypothesis must be pardoned for aiming at truth, although they miss the mark. But an hypothesis may be too bold, and when authors pretend to account for every thing, they are not aware how indecently they intrude into the councils and peculiar province of their Maker. There are many secrets in nature which man had better let alone, and wisely own his ignorance. God has given us a sagacity to discern, and faculties to use his works; but in a gross only, and collective state; he has given us no talents to track the first principles through their several migrations and meanders, to transmute, destroy, and recompose the works of Nature; he did not design that we should presumptuously revise, mimic, or make, but use, revere, and celebrate, his works. Natural History, therefore, has its bounds, which, if it exceeds, it gets wilfully into the dark, and consumes our time in endless and futile disquisitions; Natural History has its bounds, most apparent to those who know most of it; among the rest of its uses, therefore, (upon proper intimacy) it will certainly teach us a due estimate of our own weak abilities, short-sighted fancies, and, at the same time, the unlimited, unfathomable depth and height of the works of God. Some pains, it will be easily allowed, have been taken to describe and engrave such a number of subjects, but pains of this kind, I agree, do not always merit success, neither are they entitled to commendation, but when they are aptly and judiciously employed for the illustration of truth, and settling some new or doubtful part of useful knowledge. As it might be some satisfaction to posterity (I think every one is agreed that it must be so to us) to see the patrimonial habitations of their ancestors, I have vindicated the seats of such gentlemen as expressed their desire to have them engraved; the fronts were all measured, and (which has not, I apprehend, been yet done in such collections) all printed by the same scale,* (to be applied to the fronts only) except two, whose owners chose to have their houses less, than more of the adjoining country, and their own plantations, might be inserted. For these places I am obliged to the proprietors. In the other plates, the subjects engraved, are either of the natural size, or by a scale annexed in the same plate; for want of which regulations great obscurity has attended the engravings of some of the most celebrated authors; whilst fish and birds, cattle and fossils, are represented without due relation to the size of one another. The subjects engraved are not always new, but the drawings were made from nature, and may be of service upon many occasions, where authors who have gone before, either could not themselves delineate, or had no opportunity of seeing the natural subjects, and were obliged to make drawings after relations, and the hasty sketches of others. Not always aiming at what is new, much less at what is marvellous, the author contents himself with faithfully representing the natural bodies which came under his examination, as the best method of adding his mite to natural knowledge, and of making some advances sure, perhaps, though not many. In the account of fossils I may seem tedious and too minute to those who have no propensity to such studies, but let it be considered, that they are the distinguishing products of our country, and those who are sensible of what use it is to have these bodies critically characterised, I wish I may, not appear too short and unsatisfactory. As our birds and plants, and quadrupeds, cannot be supposed to be very different from those of the other parts of England, and have mostly been described before, they take up less time of the reader here. A few pages of the book which follows † were published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, but they were always intended as parts of this work, detached indeed and sent before, though not irrevocably given up by the author, and as dispersed fragments, (unless I am misinformed) I had a right to revise and re-unite them. Besides these repetitions of prior observations, there are, doubtless, many mistakes and faults, as well as errors of the press. I shall be willing to acknowledge the former, and, from the animadversions of the more knowing, expect the pleasure of becoming better informed. I print a list of the latter, as far as a most impartial revisal could discover. It could not be otherwise than that several particulars of the following work should relate only to Cornwall, and are of little importance to the generality of the world; but those circumstances, which concern not the bulk of mankind, the reader will be so good as to consider, may claim the most serious thoughts from the inhabitants of the county, and to their service only he will be content that they should be consigned. In the descriptive part, I have been greatly obliged to the Survey of Cornwall, published in the year 1600, by Richard Carew, of East Anthony, in Cornwall, Esq. who, to the nobility of his descent, added all the qualifications of the gentleman, scholar, and christian; his sharp apprehension and strong sense left few topics unexamined, many, for the knowledge of his time, well noticed. It would have been ungenerous to his memory, as well as distressing and impoverishing my subject, to have neglected his work, though he is neither slavishly copied, or ever made use of without acknowledgement. Mr. Scawen's manuscript, relating to Cornwall, I am also obliged to, especially with regard to the Cornish language. The geography of rivers, harbours, and creeks, I found extremely deficient; I am, therefore, the more particular in tracing their courses and names, in which the Itinerary of Leland has assisted me. I have added a map, not to travel by, or with an intent to correct the maps already published, (of which Martin's has been of most use to me) this must be done by better hands; but purely for the

* The scale is only affixed to the first house, viz. Plate iv. p. 51.

† Treatise of the origin and properties of Cornish crystals; a thunder-storm in the parish of Gulval; and the agitation of the sea, on the first of November, 1755.

seventh year of his age. (g) He left two sons, both clergymen. (h) In 1778, was published by Pryce;

the service of those who will read the Antiquities and Natural History of Cornwall. For several informations in the above-mentioned particulars, I have been obliged to some gentlemen now living, and for that reason I have mentioned them only in those parts of the work, concerning which they were so good as to communicate their observations.

In the following work then, if the reader shall miss any entertainment which he might expect, he will, perhaps, meet with nothing partial, assuming, or offensive. The utility of our harbours is not magnified, nor their inconveniencies concealed; if the good character which I give the inhabitants, exercise the patience of the uninterested reader, the proper contrast which truth required will deserve his acknowledgement of impartiality. The revenues of the county's staple-commodities are calculated by the most discerning and conversant in those particulars, and therefore not exaggerated, nor the beauty of our natural productions too highly extolled. Some privileges which we have in preference to other counties, I do not challenge as our due, and the present state of arts is so far from being heightened, that it is thought to stand in need of many improvements. Allowances will be made, I trust, for local descriptions, but I desire no quarter for misrepresentations. It is the business of a civil historian faithfully to draw the characters of mankind, and the motives, origin, connection, and the good and evil tendencies of their actions; it is also equally the duty of a natural historian to be faithful in exhibiting the works of nature, to point out the defects of science, and the imperfections of arts, to endeavour to rectify what is amiss, and promote the advancement of what is immature."

(g) In Ludgvan church are two flat monumental stones to Dr. Borlase and his wife, with the following Latin inscriptions,

Annæ Sux
Perannos propemodum quadraginta & quinque
Uxori, peramatæ, amanti, amabili,
Extremum hoc qualecunque
Posuit

Gulielmus Borlase:
Decessit in Christo multum desiderata
Aprilis 21mo die MDCCLXIX
Æt. LXVI.

Hic etiam sunt repositæ
Reliquiæ Annæ Mariti
Gul: Borlase L. L. D. R. S. S.
Perurbani perhumani perquam pii;
Hujusce Parochiæ per Annos LII
Rectoris Desideratissimi:
In republica necnon literaria versatissimi
Loquuntur scripta
Testantur posteri.
Obiit 31mo Aug. A. D. MDCCLXXII
Æt. LXXVI.

(h) I have had several applications from gentlemen who had some connection with the authors of the Biographia Britannica for Dr. Borlase's correspondence with Linneus, Pope, and others. It is a large collection of letters; but so far from being able to procure copies of any of them for my friends, I have to lament, that these miscellanies, and a variety of manuscript papers, that would have greatly assisted me in the present work, are utterly inaccessible to myself, and one or two gentlemen who would willingly have purchased them (at a liberal price) for the use of the history. All Dr. Borlase's plates, additional notes to his printed works, a topographical description of Cornwall, with pedigrees of Cornish families, a manuscript history of the Mount, (of which a copy* has been lent me) the letters above-mentioned, and other manuscripts, are at Launceston, in the possession of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence holds them in security for a considerable sum of money, borrowed of his father by Mr. William Borlase, son of the Rev. Mr. Borlase, of St. Mewan, who was one of the two sons of our author. With this young gentleman I was intimately acquainted at Truro-school; his abilities were respectable, and, from his regular attention to his school-exercises, we conceived the probability of his becoming, one day, a useful member of society. Leaving school, he bound himself a clerk to Mr. Lawrence, attorney-at-law, at Launceston, father of the gentleman above-mentioned. But what occasioned his borrowing money of Mr. Lawrence, and resigning to him his grand-father's manuscripts in security for it, I have not been informed. Certain it is, however, that he suddenly disappeared, and that he has been many years absent from this country. There is a report, that he has been seen somewhere in North America.

* It is a manuscript of considerable length, which Sir John St. Aubyn transcribed at a sitting.

Pryce, Mineralogia Cornubiensis. (i) This gentleman was a surgeon and apothecary, at Redruth, where he practised for some years with considerable success. Soon after that publication he became

(i) *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*; a Treatise on Minerals, Mines, and Mining: containing the Theory and Natural History of Strata, Fissures, and Lodes, with the Methods of discovering and working of Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines, and of cleansing and metalizing their Products; shewing each particular Process for dressing, assaying, and smelting of Ores. To which is added, an Explanation of the Terms and Idioms of Miners. By W. Pryce, of Redruth, in Cornwall.

*Hi ex Terrâ saxosâ, cujus Venas sequuntur,
Effodiunt STANNUM, &c.*

DIOD. SICUL. Latin Translat.

London: Printed and sold for the Author, by James Philips, George Yard, Lombard Street. 1778.

"The work was inscribed to his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall. In his Preface let him speak for himself.

"The practical part of the following work was gradually collected when the writer was very young; and what was begun to be written in detached sheets, afterwards became the materials of an interesting treatise. This part, indeed, may justly be deemed the most valuable of the whole, as it tends to inform the public of matters very little understood or considered beyond the confines of a mineral district.

"Minerals that are plenty and precious being generally confined to small tracts of country, and a barren soil, are, therefore, remote from that public observation which commerce and agriculture so deservedly attract: yet it is a matter of astonishment, that an object of the first national consequence, in point of time, should so long remain, even to the present hour, a secret limited to a few illiterate people. It is well known that tin and lead were the first and grandest staples of Great Britain, particularly the former, which introduced a trade and navigation before unknown to the discoverers of our western coasts. This trade, founded on mining, still subsists, with many practical improvements and discoveries; and though corn and wool have contributed the largest share of riches and population to these flourishing kingdoms, yet that consideration does not by any means lessen the importance of the mining interest. When we reflect upon the vast profusion of silver, tin, copper, lead, iron, and coal, yearly produced from the bowels of our mines, which exceedingly surpasses our internal consumption, and, therefore, must afford a very considerable branch of commerce; we shall find it difficult to account for that supineness, which has hitherto declined the investigation of a subject of so much national importance.

"The want of such assistance, in the direction of the useful art of mining, as it is hoped this treatise may afford, has been long complained of. It cannot, however, be denied, that our mines are mostly well conducted; yet no small advantages may be derived from reducing the vague practice of common miners to a regular science, and bringing the experience of many into a single point of view. Nor will those advantages be confined solely to practical miners; every corner of this island, Ireland, and many of the colonies, abounds with a variety of minerals, wholly unknown to the possessors; and was the knowledge of the indications of metals, and the mode of working mines, more diffused, new discoveries would daily be made, to the great profit of landed proprietors, and the advantage of the public, by increasing its revenue, and employing considerable numbers of the laborious poor. As a striking proof of the want of such a treatise, before the latter end of last century, vast quantities of rich copper ore in Cornwall were thrown away as useless! Indeed, it may be safely said, that eleven-twelfths of his majesty's subjects are totally unacquainted with any part or branch of our enquiry, that by itself, and its great consumption of various materials, brings in so great a revenue to the crown, and so much wealth to the community.

"To acquire a competent knowledge in mines, &c. a long residence in their vicinity is certainly necessary; and this advantage, at least, I can with truth lay claim to: yet, as this is the writer's first attempt in literary composition, it will, for that reason, have many faults; and he must rely on the candour of the public for the favourable reception of an undertaking that ought long ago to have employed the ablest hand. However, I have not omitted to take the opinions of many persons well versed in the various departments of this work, which, from the number of natural and practical discoveries it contains, and the vast importance of the general subject, I may venture to pronounce, with all its faults, a valuable acquisition to the library of every nobleman and gentleman in these kingdoms.

"The great parts of this work are arranged in the following order: The first book treats of the origin, formation, and substance of minerals and metals; the first and second chapters of which inculcate the doctrine of water, as the solvent, vehicle, and cement, of metals and minerals or their principles, in proportion to the saturation of the one, and the magnetism of the respective natures of the other. The theory here given, is, in some instances, established in the process of precipitation. The third chapter, which treats of the substances of minerals, metals, and salts, is dry and tedious; but as it was thought a necessary addition to the preceding chapters, it could not be omitted. With respect to the nature and history of minerals, I confine myself to those of Cornwall only; and, as they occur in the course of my work, have described each in its incidental place. My readers will easily perceive, that if I had systematically observed those rules of genera, class, and order, laid down by Hill, Da Costa, Cronstedt, and others, I should have spun out my treatise in a needless detail of matters foreign to the professed subject of it.

"The second book treats of the theory and natural history of strata, fissures, and lodes, with respect to their formation, direction, inclination, interruption, elevation, and depression. The theory advanced in the first and third chapters was adopted

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became M. D. by diploma. Of his *Cornubritish Vocabulary*, I shall speak in its proper place. His portrait, prefixed to the *Mineralogia*, is much like the Doctor; and has no distant resemblance to his

by the reverend Dr. Borlase, and as it has been well received by the critics of his time, it is hoped that it may still pass till a better can be found: and, after all the opinions of the several naturalists are collated, and the most probable are selected, the matter will still remain a meer postulatam. The second chapter contains little or no theory, being only a natural history of the contents of lodes, according to their outward appearance; and any person a little conversant with mineral o.c., may form a tolerable judgment of their contents from the description here given of them.

"The third book contains the practical part of mining; the methods of discovering and working mines; the particular process for digging and raising of ores, and the machinery for drawing water. Though in this part the reader may find a fund of information that he has never seen opened before; yet it can be considered only as a summary of mining, it being endless to enter into all its different modifications. The first chapter treats of the discovery of mines by the vulgula, shoding, and costening, especially the former; and gives an improved idea of a science in discovering mines very little understood out of Cornwall. The merit of the essay on the *Virgula Divinatoria** is due to Mr. William Cookworthy, of Plymouth; and though the virtues of the rod may not be easily allowed by the incredulous, yet, for my own part, I want no further evidence of its properties, than I have already obtained, to fix my opinion of its virtues. At least, the memoir is curious, and the subject deserves to be further enquired into. In the method of shoding, I have been more full than any preceding writer; and, I hope, with a judgment that will rescue this science from the darkness with which it was enveloped. The second chapter contains an account of the methods of streaming in its present improved state. This immediately follows the chapter on shoding, because of its near affinity to that subject. The practical part of shoding and streaming is founded upon a belief of the Noachian deluge and its effects, which are incontestably verified in shode and stream works. In the third chapter, the effectual working of a mine is exhibited in the sinking of shafts, driving adits, digging and raising of ores, drawing the water, and every other operation under-ground. This is intended to explain the several parts of a mine, and their dependency on each other; and to evince that such contingencies must be in all mines, although varied in their situations according to the different circumstances of different mines. To this is added, a parallel section of the greatest mine now at work in Cornwall, to illustrate the whole. The chapter following relates to the management of a mine when in a proper course of working; wherein such maxims are laid down, that a novice, in conducting a mine, may understand some matters indispensably connected with that art. The last chapter of this book treats of damps, dialling, and levelling, with practical instances and remarks, supported by experience, and altogether necessary.

"The fourth book treats of the several manuactions used in dressing of tin, copper, and lead ores, and contains some brief remarks upon dressing gold, silver, &c. Though the general manner of dressing copperore was first taken from the methods used in the lead mines, yet there are so great a variety of copper ores requiring very opposite treatment in their dressing, that I hope the subject will be found greatly improved. The dressing of tin is indeed an art confined to the stannaries only; yet the curious, delicate manner in which it is manufactured in the dressing, may furnish many improvable and beneficial hints for the cleansing of other minerals from their sordes. I have been very accurate in describing the manner of dressing tin ore, as I have had ample experience in that business; and I doubt not of its proving a useful and general standard in that branch of mineralogy.

"The beginning of the fifth book consists of a memoir upon assaying, and more particularly upon a part of the docimastic art, which has never been so experimentally treated of before, viz. how to assay mundics, and tin for gold and silver; by which processes the curious may judge how far the mundics of one place are superior to those of another for the precious metals, or whether they contain any silver or gold. The processes for assaying copper ores by calcination, and by the regulate way, are both infallible, if the operator will be attentive to his business. These processes are little known out of the Cornish assay offices, and have been too long kept profoundly secret, for purposes which the reader will readily comprehend. The method of assaying tin ore is very simple and efficacious, from the easy fusibility of its metal. An adept in tying copper-ores will soon know how to manage an assaying cobalt, by the mode presented to his view in this chapter.

"The last and grand object, is the manufactory of tin and copper ores into their respective metals; and I have set forth, as succinctly and clearly as the materials I have obtained would allow, the processes of smelting and metallizing those products, without infringing too much upon the secrets of private trade. And though I have not forgotten to point out the oppressions of monopoly, yet it is with less severity than is due to the magnitude of the evil, and its mischievous effects.

"The Appendix treats of the great improvement in the steam fire-engine, by Mr. Watt, an invention of more consequence to the mining interest of Great Britain than any discovery that has been made for half a century; and I hope to see its universal use established in a very short time.

"As the idioms and terms of Cornish miners are mostly derived from the ancient Cornish British dialect, and therefore not easily intelligible to gentlemen unaccustomed to mining, who may have occasion to converse or correspond with them, to prevent misconception, I have subjoined an explanation of those terms in alphabetical order, including the relation they bear to those of the lead mines and collieries."

* In *Recreations*, by Hutton, we have an entertaining account of the Divining Rod. p. 259.

his son, William Pryce, now surgeon and apothecary, at Redruth. (k) Among the natives of Cornwall who have lately contributed to the illustration of our mineralogical and chemical history, are *Hawkins, Gregor, Rusleigh, and Davy*. In 1787, were published, Klaproth's Observations on the Fossils of Cornwall, which I introduce here, as Klaproth was obliged to *John Hawkins, Esq.* for those fossils, and for assistance in making some of his analyses. (1) Mr. John Hawkins

(k) The Mineralogia seems to have been better received abroad than at home. This, indeed, is commonly the case with authors—"A prophet has no honour, &c."—a proverb peculiarly applicable to Cornwall with the exception of its principal gentry. The late Mr. *Bennallick*, who was an excellent mineralogist, not only assisted Dr. Pryce in collecting materials for his work; but revised and corrected the composition. It must not, however, be concealed, that most of the *captains* of the mines (as we call them) entertain a very low opinion of the *Mineralogia*, as a practical treatise. Dr. Pryce, I think, is sometimes obscure. Who would not think, that *platina* was found in Cornwall? See page 54. For the phraseology, it is far from being classical. I was a little acquainted with the secret history of the manuscript, before it was put into the printer's hands. Whilst Peter Pinder and myself were townsmen together, I used often to hear of Pryce's *Sesquipedalia Verba*: and I could tell one or two amusing anecdotes on the subject.

(1) Observations relative to the Mineralogical and Chemical History of the Fossils of Cornwall. By Martin Henry Klaproth, Professor of the College of Physicians and Apothecaries, and Extraordinary Member of the Friendly Society of Inquirers into Nature, of Berlin. Translated from the German by John Gottlieb Groeschke, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the College of Mines. 8vo.—London, Johnson, 1787.

"The county of Cornwall (says Klaproth) claims the peculiar attention of mineralogists, on account of its subterraneous natural productions. No country in the world can boast of mines more ancient, or productive for a longer period. For, before the time of Herodotus, the Phœnicians, and after them the Greeks, brought tin from this country, which, on that account, was named by the latter nation *Cassiterios*, or the Tin-island: and, with respect to the present richness of these mines, instances will be given, in the course of this work, of the profit of single mines, which shew, that it is not an exaggerated account which Mr. Jars gave in the year 1770, that the value of the annual produce of the tin-mines amounts from 190 to 200,000 pounds, and of those of copper to 140,000 pounds sterling; and there is still an abundant store of both metals to last for many centuries.

"The peculiarity of most of the Cornish fossils affords the naturalist a fruitful subject of enquiry, and rich materials for the increase of geological and mineralogical knowledge. Becher, perhaps, the most experienced mineralogist and miner of his time, who had studied subterraneous nature in the mines of Hungary and Germany for many years, acknowledges freely, that he still found a great deal to learn in Cornwall. He expresses himself (in the remarkable dedicatory epistle to the famous *Boyle*, of his *Mineralogical Alphabet*, which he wrote at Truro, in Cornwall) in the following manner: 'The earth is here so abundant in different kinds of fossils, that I believe there is no place in the world which excels Cornwall in the quantity and variety of them; and I confess I have found here a mining school, and from being a teacher am become a scholar.' And soon after he says, 'I could never have written any thing solid in chemistry, without having seen so much of Cornwall.' Thus our German countryman made the most important improvements in working mines, and extracting metals in Cornwall: among other improvements, he first introduced there the machines for draining mines, and the use of pit-coals for the melting of minerals.

"Since his time these mines have been only rarely visited and described by foreign naturalists, so that the knowledge of the fossils belonging to them is not yet so general as it merits. In the works of English authors, *e. g.* Woodward's *History of Fossils*, and *Borlase's History of Cornwall*, the fossils of Cornwall have been treated of, but not with sufficient mineralogical, and with still less chemical, knowledge, which, in the times of those writers was every where defective. But, at present, as the British nation has begun to produce, in this department of science also, men of merit and activity, with laudable ardour, mineralogy and chemistry in their own country, we may expect important additions to both these branches of natural knowledge. In the mean time I will give, as a sketch, the following small additions to the knowledge of some curious, and in some respect, little known fossils of Cornwall, which I received from my worthy friend, *John Hawkins, Esq.* with whom I had the pleasure of making some of the following analyses."

Mr. Klaproth's "Critical Reviewer" seems to be well versed in mineralogy. "The fossils of Cornwall (says the critic) are little known even in their native country, except by miners, who possess a rude and traditional acquaintance with the appearance of different minerals: an intimate knowledge, and an exact discrimination, we can seldom attain from their observation. Dr. *Borlase*, who wrote at a time when scientific chemistry was little cultivated, could not be expected to go beyond the surface. He describes forms of crystals, and, in reality, puts in a somewhat better dress what he had learned from the workmen. And Mr. Pryce, though he describes the general nature, and the value of the minerals, is more attentive to the art of mining than to the science of mineralogy. Mr. Klaproth has never been in Cornwall; but he seems to have possessed a complete collection of Cornish minerals, and to have examined them with a scientific accuracy. This little work was published in the *Transactions of the Society of Friendly Naturalists at Berlin*, in the German language, and is translated with apparent fidelity

Hawkins was born at Trewithen, in the parish of Probus, the fourth son of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. of that place. (m) From Helston-school, where he continued a short time, he was removed to

fidelity and exactness. It is illustrated by a neat coloured plate, one of the few instances of accurate representations of fossils.

"M. Klaproth thinks that native tin is not found in Cornwall, but is the production of art. He should, however, have reflected, that Cornwall is not a volcanic country, but a part of the oldest continent with which we are probably acquainted; we allude to the continent of England, France, and Germany, before the existence of the British Channel. The hills are of gneiss, granite, probably a decayed granite; of granite in a more entire state, and of killas. If tin, in a metallic form, therefore, exists, it is probably the production of nature. M. Klaproth next describes the different crystals of tin, and the stream tin, which is in the form of rounded stones, seemingly fragments of veins rounded by rolling in water and carried into the valleys. In these are found the little fragments of gold, if any occur in this country.

"The wood tin is collected among the stream tin: it is of the red blood-colour, like hæmatites, and not in a crystallized form. It has been generally known only since the year 1778. We shall transcribe the description quoted from professor Bunnich.

The other species is very rarely found, and is called, in Cornwall, woodlike tin-ore. It has fine fibres, converging to different centres, like the radiated zeolyte, but it is so compact and hard that it gives sparks when struck with steel. In mineral acids it is not considerably dissolved. Broken in pieces it shews conical figures, and preserves its fibrous appearance till it is powdered. The general colour is yellowish, with concentric lines of lighter and darker colours, and some quite black. It has not yet seen any one of this kind in its perfect form, but always in broken pieces, either of hollow spheres or of solid ones, having a blackish brown crust upon their external surface, which is smooth and spherical like some hæmatites; pieces which are possessed of this crust are very rare. Sometimes there is a little white quartz joined to them. They are never found in veins or fissures of any considerable depth in the solid rock, but only washed together in the valleys, which may be seen indeed by their rounded surfaces. The specific gravity with respect to water at about 45 degrees of heat, according to Fahrenheit, is as 580:100 (645 in 100.) It gives 34 parts of tin in 100, (according to M. Klaproth, 63 in 100;) when roasted it gives some sign of arsenic; the yellow colour changes to a reddish; and when thus changed, a small part is attracted by the magnet. I received this mineral from Mingums, near St. Columb, and from St. Denis, in Cornwall. I call it radiated tin-ore."

"The copper-ores are next described; but, except to the chemical philosopher, these are now of little consequence, for, like Aaron's rod, the Paris mine, in Anglesey has swallowed up all the copper mines, except those of extraordinary richness. The other minerals of Cornwall are, galena; grey cobalt ore, with or without bismuth; crystallised pseudo-galena, mixed with pyrites; hæmatites, of a liver-brown colour, mixed with manganese, supposed to be tungstein; wolfram, united to quartz and white clay, asphaltum, chalcodony, steatite, white porcelain earth, talc, asbestos, mica, and black bar-schoerl.

The chemical analyses next follow. From one drachm of wood-tin were produced, if all could be collected, thirty-eight grains of metal; but of an uniformly-melted regulus, only twenty-six grains, by means of phlogiston alone, which appeared to be the best flux. In this regulus, however, there was about a grain of arsenic and iron, of which the latter constituted one-eighth of a grain, and in the residuum, was about half a grain more, so that the whole of the iron does not amount to more than five-eighths of a grain. The sulphurated tin-ore contains, in two drachms, forty-one grains of tin, forty-three of copper, two of iron, thirty of sulphur, three of earth, one grain was lost. The cobalt of Cornwall may, as our author observes, be made to produce fine smalt.

"The experiments on the wolfram of Cornwall, like all the others, are curious, and conducted with very great address. It is of consequence to observe, that this acid gives a blue colour to the glacial phosphoric acid, or the microcosmic salt, and consequently cobalt is not the only metal to which we may look in investigating the source of the ancient colours in glass. M. Klaproth could not procure a metallic globule from the yellow acid, and he seems to insinuate a doubt, that the globule which arises from the white unpurified acid, may be owing to the arsenic and iron. An ounce of soap-rock contains two hundred and thirty grains of flint, sixty-seven of clay, ninety-nine of magnesia, about four of calx of iron, and seventy-five grains of air and water. If these sums are added together, about five grains will be found unaccounted for, which may have escaped, unobserved, in the state of air.

"These are the principal and most important observations in this little work, which contains the clearest and most decisive experiments, detailed in a simple, precise, and philosophical language. We cannot conclude without our warmest thanks to the author and the translator."

The ingenious *Rodolphus Ericus Raspe*, an author of distinguished reputation and merit, was one "of those foreign naturalists" who visited Cornwall, and who was, some years since, greatly indebted to Sir Christopher Hawkins and other Cornish gentlemen, for their friendly patronage. Mr. Raspe edited the posthumous writings of the celebrated Leibnitz, and published at Leipzig, in 1763, *Specimen Historiæ Naturalis Globi terraquei*, &c. an essay, (in 8vo.) chiefly relating to the formation of islands, the origin of mountains, and the phenomena of petrified bodies. In 1776, he published, in London, an account of some German volcanos and their productions, in an 8vo. volume; and has, since that time, produced a translation of Ferber's Philosophical Travels, in an 8vo. volume; an Essay on Oil Painting, in 4to.; Tabby in Elysium, a poem; a translation from the German of Baron Inigo Bomi's New Process of Amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores, &c. in a 4to. volume, &c. &c.

(m) Thomas Hawkins, Esq. had four sons, *Philip*, who, when a boy at Eton, was drowned in the Thames; *Christopher*, the present baronet; *Thomas*, who died of a fever, in consequence of eating an ice-cream after dancing or a walk; and *John*, the chemist.

to Winchester; thence to Cambridge. How long he remained at the university I have not learned; but it was early that he commenced a tourist. On his return from the continent, he formed an attachment with a Miss Reed, of Salisbury, which, from a cause as yet unknown, was suddenly broken off: and he again left England. He now visited the plains of Troy, and travelled through Greece; almost every part of which he surveyed with accuracy. Whether the world will ever have to thank Mr. Hawkins for an account of his travels, is uncertain: but he has a mass of materials, from which numerous volumes might be extracted. From his connection with learned foreigners, his route may often be traced. He had the gratification, (if it were any to Mr. Hawkins) wherever almost he directed his steps, *digito monstrarier*. No English gentleman was ever held, perhaps, in higher estimation on the continent. (n) And, in England, (till familiarity had worn out the effect of a celebrated name) his appearance used to cause a sensation in the circles of fashion and literature. Mr. Hawkins lately married Miss Sibthorpe, a lady of botanical character, in point of descent and genius. (o) The Rev. *William Gregor*, the younger son of the late Francis Gregor, of Trewarthenic, Esq. is another Cornish gentleman of uncommon merit, in whatever light we view his character. In this place, I speak of him as a mineralogist. To him we are obliged for the discovery of a new mineral substance, which he called "*Menachanite*," from its having been found in the vale of *Menachan*. (p) In a letter, which I lately received from him, Mr. Gregor thus adverts to the subject: "I discovered the substance, which I called the *Menachanite*, in the year 1790. I pronounced it to consist of iron in a magnetic state, united to the calx of a new metallic substance, and a very minute portion of manganese: subsequent examination has proved me to be in the right. My memoir I sent to a German journal. It was read before the Royal Society; and would have been inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*, if it had not been previously published in that journal, which was against the rules of the Society. The new metallic calx is now called *Titanium*. Klaproth has analyzed the *menachanite* sand, and he agrees with me in almost every particular. I have discovered the same calx in a species of *schoerl* in the west of Cornwall, and lately in a species of *adamantine spar* from the distant region of

chemist, botanist, and tourist. The elder brother, Sir Christopher, has, unquestionably, a taste for learning, and the arts; which he chiefly owes to his travels on the Continent. There, he seems to have availed himself of every advantage that libraries and literary characters could afford him. Yet, notwithstanding his foreign education, Sir Christopher continues much attached to his native county, to Trewithen, where he was born; and to Helston, where he was taught the first rudiments of learning.

(n) *John Frederic Blumenbach*, M. D. F. R. S. published observations on some Egyptian mummies, &c. (see *Philosophical Transactions*, for 1794, second part.) These, he says, "he had obtained from his worthy friend, *John Hawkins*, Esq. F. R. S. Some considerable pieces of mummies, which Mr. Hawkins had bought of a druggist at Constantinople, &c."

(o) This lady has all the botanical genius of her family. So enthusiastically fond of botany are Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, that they were lately pursuing plants at the Lizard, in situations which, to the dull, cautious visitor, would appear inaccessible.

(p) Or *Manaccan*. This pleasant vale now lies in prospect. There, the mineral in question follows almost the course of the rivulet, not much below the soil.

of Thibet." In 1797, Mr. *Rasbleigh*, of Menabilly, published "Specimens of British Minerals." This is a valuable work, containing a specific description, with engravings, of a considerable number of the most rare species found in Cornwall. The drawings of the minerals were made by Mr. T. R. Underwood, and Mr Bone, a native of Cornwall: they are executed with fidelity and taste. The principal characteristics, however, of amorphous minerals cannot be expressed by the most skilful painter. To give an idea of the various gradation from transparency to opacity, of the lustre, the iridescency, the fracture, and the disposition, of the component parts, with such a degree of minuteness, as to be very serviceable to the mineralogist, would baffle the powers of the most able artist. Mr. *Humphrey Davy*, though he come last, is not the least among our chemists. Mr. Davy was born in Penzance, about the year 1779, where he received the first part of his education, residing in the house of Mr. John Tonkin, a gentleman well known in that neighbourhood for his general philanthropy and particular regard for Mr. Davy's family. Thence he removed to Dr. Cardew's school at Truro; but returned in a few years to acquire the profession of a surgeon and apothecary, under a medical gentleman at Penzance. Here his genius for chemistry first displayed itself; here he almost commenced his brilliant career, by varying the experiments of our most celebrated pneumatic chemists, and adapting them to vegetables exclusively produced on the sea-shore. These were communicated to Dr. Beddoes, who immediately sensible of Mr. Davy's merit, negotiated, through a common friend, to obtain his assistance at a medical establishment, just then beginning at Bristol. The terms were easily settled; and Mr. Davy accompanied his entree into public life, by a treatise on the most abstruse of all chemical subjects—the nature and relation of Light and Heat. The credit justly acquired by this work, and by subsequent essays, together with his successful delivery of a course of Lectures at Clifton, introduced Mr. Davy to the notice of those gentlemen who direct the most promising of recent establishments, the Royal Institution, where he now holds one of the principal stations; and, by his lectures and experiments, contributes largely to that eclat which has so eminently distinguished this national foundation. I had so far written, when a letter from a friend in London, (1st Jan. 1808) announced to me a wonderful discovery of the Cornish chemist. "It is really (says my friend) of the most interesting kind. If it please God to grant him health to perfect it, I think few that have ever preceded it, will be considered as giving an equally distinct insight into the mysterious laws of nature. By the application of galvanism to potash and soda, Davy has compelled these bodies to divide themselves into two parts, the one oxygen, the other, what he considers as their basis. This is a metallic body, fluid, and apparently similar to mercury, till about the point of the congelation of water; when it chrystalizes into a malleable metal. This metallic matter is lighter than water. The basis of soda is to water as nine to ten; that of potash, as six to ten, and the latter rises in distilled naphthæ. It amalgamates with mercury, and renders it hard. It amalgamates also with other metals; but its avidity for oxygen is such, that it does not long remain as a metal in any mixture; but gradually changes into the salt from which it was originally made. Its avidity for oxygen is such, that on being thrown into water,

water, it instantly produces intense heat and flame. The effect is similar to what happens when a piece of white hot metal of equal size is treated in the same way; and in an instant the alkali, of which it was formed, is regenerated, and may be recovered from the water of the same weight as the salt originally was. Nothing can preserve it, even for a few minutes, but distilled naphtha. When put into this fluid, it attracts a small portion of oxygen, forms a thin pellicle round it, and afterwards remains unaltered. When Davy was taken ill, he was pursuing his discovery by subjecting barytes to a similar galvanic process: he had seen the basis of barytes in minute globules, resembling in their general appearance the other basis, but had not yet discovered the means of collecting it. How unfortunate would this young man be, and how much more so should we all think ourselves, were he to be lost to science, at the moment of his having opened so magnificent an entrance into the mysteries of nature, and before he had been permitted to pass through it. The National Institute at Paris has given him their prize of 3000 livres, for his paper on chemical affinities."—In the mean time, the botanist was forming his arrangements in Cornwall; and the investigations of Mr. Stackhouse, on our shores, were pursued with ardour and success. From the little attention that has been paid to those obscure tribes of plants, the *Fuci*, the *Alga*, and the *Conferve*, the "*Nereis Britannica*" has great originality to recommend it. And the happy execution of the work gives an interest to subjects, which, from their minuteness or indistinctness, have been overlooked or passed over as impossible to be described.* In the vicinity of his seats of Pendarves and Acton-castle, in this county, Mr. Stackhouse had such opportunities of collecting marine plants, as few botanists possess. His chief residence has been heretofore at Pendarves. He is the second son of Dr. Stackhouse, whom Dr. Wynn succeeded in the rectory of St. Erme. The elder son is William Stackhouse, Esq. of Trehane, in the parish of Probus. John Stackhouse, our author, married a Miss Acton. To his son, Edward, he has lately resigned his seat at Pendarves; a circumstance, which, if it occasion his taking leave of his native county, we cannot but regret, (though fully awakened to the merit of his successor) as Mr. Stackhouse adds to classic learning, taste and science, that elegance of manners which would adorn a courtier, and that love of hospitality which is the best trait in the country gentleman. For others of my countrymen, who are skilled in botany, I must mention *John Hawkins, Esq.* (already introduced as a chemist) and *Davies Giddy, Esq.* M. P. first for Helston, and then for Bodmin, a gentleman whose taste is so highly cultivated, whose knowledge is so extensive, and whose fluency of language is so uncommon, that to speak of his mental attainments as they deserve, should seem to exhaust all the stores of panegyric.

In reducing its labours and discoveries to practical use, philosophy descends from abstract speculation; and, viewing man as an individual and a social being, applies its powers to his advantage, whether it have respect to his *body*, to his *mind*, or to his *property*. Hence medicine,

R

ethics

* The first number was published in 1795.

ethics, metaphysics, law. From the chemist and the botanist (whose researches have passed under consideration) medicine derives its prime support. And in the line of *MEDICINE* (without further preface) I shall present to my readers a few of our medical men.

Our earlier physicians were, in general, so extremely ignorant and superstitious, that to place them on a footing with the old Cornish doctors, the Druids, would be to rate their knowledge or their practice far beyond its value. Our most learned physicians were astrologers. Such was *John Dotin*, rector of Whitstone, in this county. He died in 1561. * But our medical men in general, so late as the reign of Elizabeth, had little more learning than the church-town aunt, or village doctress of the present day, who hath a herb and a charm for every customer. In our villages, indeed, the practice of medicine was for the most part divided between the parson and the blacksmith. † “ Few men of law,” says *Carew*, “ haue either in our time, or in that of our forefathers, growne heere to any supereminent height of learning, liuely-hood or authoritie. Of like fortune, but lesse number, are the *phisicians*; by how much the fewer, by so much the greater witnesses of the soyles healthfulness. The most professors of that science in this country, sauing only one *Jo. Williams*, can better vouch practise for their warrant, then warrant for their practise. Amongst these, I reckon *Rawe Clyes*, a blacksmith by his occupation, and furnished with no more learning, then is suteable to such a calling, who yet hath ministred phisike for many yeres, with so often successe and general applause, that not only the home-bred multitude beleeueth mightily in him, but euen persons of the better calling, resort to him from remote parts of the realme, to make trial of his cunning by the hazard of their liues; and sundry, either vpon iust cause, or to cloke their folly, report that they haue reaped their errands end at his hands. But farre more commendable is *M. Atwel*, sometimes parson of *Caluery*, in *Deuon*, and now of *S. Tue*, in *Cornwall*. For besides other parts of learning, with which he hath been seasoned, he is not vnseene in the theoricks of phisike, and can out of them readily and probably discourse, touching the nature and accidents of all diseases. Besides, his iudgment in vrines commeth little behind the skilfullest in that profession. Mary his practise is somewhat strange and varying from all others: for though now and then he vse blood-letting, and doe ordinarily minister *Manus Christi*, and such like cordials, of his own compounding (a poynt fitting well with my humour, as enabling nature, who best knoweth how to worke) yet mostly for all diseases he prescribeth milk, and very often milk and apples, a course deeply subiect to the exception of the best esteemed practitioners; and such, notwithstanding, as whereby either the vertue of the
medicine,

* See Wood's *Fasti*, i. 55. History of Oxford, 214.

† At present, the residence of a *Surgeon-apothecary* (who has universally the title of *Doctor*, as a physician is called *Mr.* only) within almost every village, has thrown the parson and the blacksmith into the back ground. But the said surgeon-apothecary hath not yet banished from the county the female *midwife*. And I should greatly regret her disappearance; useful as she is in supporting the traditionary virtues of many healing plants, as well as in exercising her peculiar occupation.

medicine, or the fortune of the phisician, or the credulitie of the patient, hath recovered sundry out of desperate and forlorne extremities. This his reputation is of many yeeres standing, and maintayneth it selfe vnimpayred. But the fame soareth to an higher pitch, by the help of another wing, and that is, his liberalitie. On the poore he bestoweth his paines and charges *gratis*; of the rich he taketh moderately, but leaues the one halfe behind, in gifts amongst the houshold, if he be called abroad to visit any. The rest, together with the profits of his benefice, (rather charitably accepted, then strictly exacted from his parishioners) he powreth out with both hands in *pious usus*, and will hardly suffer a penny to sleepe, but neuer to dwell with him. Few townes there are in *Cornwall*, or any other shire between that and *London*, which haue not in some large measure tasted of his bountie. None commeth in kindness to see him, but departeth gratified with somewhat, if his modestie will accept it. Briefly, his sound affection in religion, is so wayted on by honesty of life, and pleasantnesse of conuersation, that in *Fabritius* his voluntary pouertie, he is an equal partner of his honour, and possesseth a large interest in the loue of his neighbours. My loue to vertue, and not any particular beholdingnes, hath expressed this my testimony.*

It is scarcely till the reign of Charles the First, that we see any appearance of regular practice in the West of England. Among Izacke's twelve doctors, are four physicians, two of whom, *Baskerville* and *Vilvain*, were men of reputation. *Bidgood*, *Spicer*, and *Salter*, have been rescued also from oblivion.† But *Cornwall* had, confessedly, the honour of producing the first, whom the fastidiousness of the present age would class among the sons of science. Whether one of my ancestors, *Degory Polwhale*, had any right to such distinction, I cannot say.‡ But *Dr. John Mayow*, (a relation of Polwhole) and *Dr. Richard Lower*, were both men of scientific genius. *Dr. Mayow* was of the family of the Mayows, of Bray, in Morval. He died in 1679 § *Richard Lower*,

* Fo. 60. a. b.

† See *Izacke's Exeter*, p. 156.

‡ “*Degory Polwhale*, ejected from his fellowship in Exeter-college, Oxford. He was created M. D. of this university in the year 1660. In the Chancellor's letters for that purpose, is this account of him, “that he had from the beginning of the late unhappy troubles, vigorously and faithfully served his majesty, under the command of Ralph, Lord Hopton, then of Sir James Smith, in the quality of a major of horse, and continued in arms until the surrender of Pendennis Castle; from whence he went to his late majesty, of blessed memory, and afterwards followed his now majesty, for some time, in Holland and Flanders; and in or about the year 1650, he returned into Cornwall, his native country, where he betook himself to the study and practice of physick, &c. &c.”—*Wood's Athen.* vol. ii. p. 811. *Walker's Sufferings*, p. 115.

There is a tradition in our family, that to him was owing the protection, which John Polwhale, of Polwhale and Treworgan, received from general Fairfax. It is said, that Fairfax being much indisposed while in Cornwall, applied to Dr. Degory Polwhale for medical assistance. This the doctor very readily lent the general; though, “if he should meet Fairfax the very next day in the field, he would not be wanting in exertion (he said) to give him his death blow.” Fairfax it seems, recovered. Whence the following letter: “These are to require you, on sight hereof, to forbear to prejudice John Polwhale, of Treworgan, in the county of Cornwall, either by plundering his house, or taking his horses, sheep, or other cattle or goods, or by offering any violence to his person, or the persons of any of his family, as you will answer to the contrary. Provided hee bee obedient to all orders and ordinances of parliament. Given under my hand and seal, at Truro, this 13th day of March, 1645. T. FAIRFAX.”

Fairfax's is a very fair hand, and the MS. in good preservation; as are all the family MSS. of that period, from Charles I. and II., &c.

§ See *Wood*, c. 474, and *Granger*, vol. iv. pp. 17, 18.

Lower, of Tremere, in St. Tudy, in this county, was educated at Westminster-school and Oxford. He entered on the physic-line, and practised under Dr. Thomas Willis, whom he instructed in some parts of anatomy. He, with Dr. Willis, in 1664, discovered the medicinal waters at Astrop; which, upon their recommendation, became much frequented. In 1666, he followed Dr. Willis to London, practised physic under him, became Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. In 1669, he published his *Tractatus de Corde*. After the death of Dr. Willis, in 1675, he was esteemed the most eminent physician in London. Upon the breaking out of the popish plot, in 1678, says Mr. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, he closed with the Whigs, supposing that party would carry all before them; but he was mistaken, and he lost his credit and practice. At that time, Dr. Thomas Short, a Roman Catholic, came into great practice; which, upon his death, September 1685, devolved upon Dr. Radcliffe.*

From the Revolution to the present time, we perceive the light of science spreading more and more (if I may so express it) through the medical hemisphere: and, whilst urbanity and truth seem to move in conjunction with philosophy, we hail, in almost every physician, the polite scholar and the gentleman. At *Exeter*, we find *Dr. Waldron* practising physic about the year 1700; nearly contemporary with whom was *Dr. Musgrave*. Dr. Musgrave was born at Charlton Musgrave, in Somerset. He practised physic in Exeter for a considerable time, with great reputation and success. I have heard him called the last of the Hippocratic school. His knowledge in medicine is said to have been chiefly drawn from his own observation and experience; and all his medical treatises are much approved. Of his *Belgium Britannicum*, there are various opinions; but, though it contain many conjectural fancies, it is a work of great erudition. *Mr. Moyle*, however, seems to have rated the performance too high. Dr. Musgrave's house was in Musgrave's-alley, where the doctor died in 1721.† *Dr. John Andrew*, a native of Probus, near Truro, and a member of Exeter-college, Oxford, married a Courtenay, of Powderham, and practised physic at Exeter for some time, with success. But the fame of that very eminent physician, *Dr. Thomas Glass*, seems to have eclipsed that of Andrew. I have never met with Glass's treatise, "*De Febribus*," or his essay "On the Attributes of the Deity;" but have frequently heard them mentioned with approbation, and have been told, that the latinity of the treatise was Heath's, of Harrow.‡ *Dr. Downman* married a sister of Dr. Andrew; and, occupying the house in Paul's-street,

* See *Wood's Athen. Ox.* p. 651.—*Wood*, ii. Col. 857. *Granger*, vol. iv. pp. 12, 13.

† At Exeter (says Dr. Stukeley) I saw Dr. Musgrave's library; a very good collection of books, coins, and other antiquarian relics—likewise a treatise ready for publication, of the original *gout*. The doctor had made this distemper his particular study through his long practice; and this county remarkably abounds with patients of that sort, which he attributes, in a great measure, to the custom of *marling the lands with lime*, and the great use of poor, sweet cider, especially among the meaner people."

‡ Dr. Glass was a native of Tiverton, and educated at the university of Leyden, under Dr. Boerhaave. For a short time he resided in the new apartments of the Castle of Tiverton: whence he went to Exeter, and continued in great practice in that city a long

street, which was the property and residence of Dr. Andrew, has for a long while exercised his skill and his benevolence to the relief and comfort of his fellow-creatures: but the hour, I fear, is very near approaching, when his extensive practice shall cease, to the regret of many who have experienced in Dr. Downman the kind physician and the friend. In the loss of one man, indeed, the world is always consoled by having recourse to another: and I know not where, in the profession, they will find any more able than Parr and Daniell. *Dr. Parr* possesses great ingenuity and accuteness; and has added to various reading the most accurate clinical observation. Of *Dr. Daniell* (of whom I have little personal knowledge) I have heard a similar character. That his address is such as to do honour to the house of Poltimore,* I can, from myself, assert. To speak of other physicians, and of the surgeons and apothecaries of high merit in our *British* metropolis, the time would fail me; though to pass the name of *Sheldon* without notice would be utterly inexcusable. Not that applause or blame from me could any way affect Mr. Sheldon, whose genius and skill in surgery are, even in the Royal Academy of Arts, the theme of admiration. The Exeter-hospital gained lately new honour by the election of Mr. Sheldon as one of its surgeons. In our way to the Westward we pass through *Plymouth*; where, though we had a Huxham, a Mudge, and a Musgrave, we must not long protract our stay. The fame of *Dr. Huxham* surpasses, perhaps, that of any physician of the West; but to write his memoirs, would be merely to repeat what is already before the public. His essay on fever, and dissertation on the sore throat, are of great celebrity. And the *Philosophical Transactions* have, from *Dr. Huxham's* papers, attained a higher value. *Dr. Mudge* was famous as an experimental philosopher and a surgeon, before he appeared in the character of a physician. If I recollect rightly, he was honoured with a medal from the Royal Society, in consequence of his treatise on the small pox. He died at 72. *Dr. Samuel Musgrave*, according to the critics, was more familiar with Euripides† than with Galen; and, in the popular opinion, more attached to politics than medicine. But the judgment of the learned, and the voice of the people, are both, perhaps, unjust to his memory. So thought *Dr. May*. This gentleman (whom we meet at Plymouth) was born at East Looe, where he was educated, I apprehend, and served his apprenticeship, in the medical line, with Mr. Rice. There is a chasm (but I cannot wait for information to fill it) between the apprentice and the physician, in

long course of years. His professional abilities were highly and almost universally esteemed. He was fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, at Paris: and the honours of several colleges were conferred on him. Dr. Glass died 5th February, 1787; and was buried the following Sunday, in St. David's church-yard, Exeter. A good painting of him, by Opie, (thought a striking likeness, in a sitting posture) adorns the hall of meeting in the Devon and Exeter hospital; and an elegant print, from an engraving by Eeckiel, of Exeter, taken from the picture, was published in the year 1738.

* He married a Bampfylde.

† Samuel Musgravius, cui instauratus Euripides immortale nomen paravit—vir in tractandis Grecis scriptoribus exercitissimus—commendationes ex ingenio & doctrina viri sagacissimi de prompte.—Schweighauser.

in 1788, when Dr. May was resident at Truro. In 1792, we find Dr. May at Plymouth.* I had almost forgotten Dr. Francis Geach, who, in 1798, died suddenly, at the age of 74, at his house in the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, of which he had been senior surgeon for a long series of years. He was M. D. and F. R. S. We now cross the Tamar; and at Launceston, (though we have not leisure to pay a tribute to departed worth, yet) offer our respects to Dr. Cutcliffe, than whom few are more active in the cause of science and humanity.† Whether the regular practitioner may sneer at Mr. Ching, I know not; but the patent worm-lozenges have gained our Launceston apothecary a large fortune, and secured to him perpetual fame. Mr. Ching married Miss Rebecca Mitchel, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Mitchel, vicar of Veryan, a very sensible well-informed lady. At Bodmin, Dr. John Colwell‡ was resident in 1742. He was a worthy man; but had all the cautiousness of the old school: Dr. Harry, a few years ago, was more lively in observation, and bolder in the application of medicine. Of the late Dr. Thomas Hall, who died at Bodmin, in September, 1806, the memory will long be cherished by the friends of virtue, learning, and taste. § In Roche lived, in Hals's time, Mr. John Keene, a surgeon, who had,

* His Essay on "Pulmonary Consumption," dedicated to J. Cookley, of Broad-street, Plymouth, May 1st, 1792, does the author very great credit. He has here spoken, in appropriate terms, of his predecessors, Huxham, Mudge, and Musgrave. For Huxham on the subject of opium, see pp. 24, 25.—See also, page 60. For Dr. Mudge, see pp. 5, 17, 18, 19, 20. For Musgrave, see Introd. pp. xxxi, xxxii. and pp. 32, 63.

† For the family of Cutcliffe or De Rupeccisa,—see *Prince*, pp. 141, 142, 143.

‡ Dr. Colwell, his son, lives at present in Bodmin.

§ IN MORT. DOCTISS. VIRI
THOMÆ HALL, M. D.

Vita cessit: succubuitque morti,
Cui fuit Virtus generosa; constans
Cui Fides, ac inviolata; "mensque
Conscia recti."

Amplius non aspiciam; nec almas
Audiam voces, mihi singulisque
Utiles dulcesve, verende rector!
Cognis "amicis!"

Jam dies prorsus pereunt æmœni,
Grata ducentes documenta secum;
Atque prorsus pereuntque noctes
Et jocus omnis.

Littora ast quæcunque colis beata,
Immemor ne sis, venerande, nostri.
Rurus ut fato properante juncti
Advolet hora,

Qua neque urgent solliciti dolores,
Eminus æmotaque lethæ, tui
Mox quiescemus simul, ex et "omni
Parte beati."

had, "by his skill and care in his profession, got himself considerable reputation and riches." * *Dr. Gibbs*, of *Goran*, is noticed by *Hals* and *Tonkin*. † At *Tregony*, *Hals* has preserved the memory of *Hearle*, who, "by honest practice, and small fees, had advanced himself to wealth and reputation." At *Truro*, *Dr. Michael Russell*, "humane and generous," ‡ and *Dr. Peters*, were physicians regularly bred. *Dr. Wolcot*, (whom we shall meet again in the character of *Peter Pindar*) after the residence of some years at *Truro*, left the field open to *Dr. Gould*, who came from *St. Austell* to that town, and hath since continued there in high reputation. *Dr. Gould* married a sister of *Mr. Rashleigh*, of *Menabilly*. In the mean time, the name of *Mr. Warrick* should be noted with a grateful remembrance of his long and successful practice in a populous neighbourhood. *Mr. Warrick*, unquestionably, was far above the vulgar tribe. He had science & ingenuity. To *Mr. Kempe*, his apprentice, partner, son-in-law, and successor, it is with pleasure I extend the compliment. From *Dr. Gould's* advanced age, there is room, perhaps, for the exertions of another gentleman of the profession; and I know no young man more worthy of the public encouragement than *Dr. Clement Carlyon*, son of the late *Rev. John Carlyon*, an amiable and venerable name. Lively, active, sagacious, generous; attached to his profession, he brings with him from *Edinburgh* and from *Cambridge*, such qualifications as must satisfy the most sanguine wishes of his friends; and recommended, also by the respectability of his connections, he will, doubtless, soon establish his character where he has so wisely fixed his residence.

Without

* *Hals's MSS.* in *Roche*.

† "In *Goran* was the dwelling of my very kind friend, *Dr. James Gibbs*, son of *James Gibbs*, vicar of this parish, who had his education in *Exon* college, as a servitor to his kinsman, *Mr. Davis*, son of *Dr. Davis*, late of *Plymouth*; where, after he had taken his Bachelor's Degree, he declared for the study of physick in *Oxford*. And soon after, to better his study and experience, went with the said *Mr. Davis* into *France*, and fixed at *Montpelier*, where he practiced physick, and also surgery, in an hospital, as he himself informed me, for several years afterwards, in the College of Physicians; here he took his degrees of Doctor of that Science; and lastly, returned to this place, where he practised physick with admirable care, skill, and success; and, through multitudes of patients, and moderate fees, hath purchased a considerable estate. Since the writing hereof, this gentleman, to the great grief and loss of his country, departed this life of the hemorrhoides; and before his death left me this legacy: That if I myself, or friends, were sick, and had occasion to make use of physick, we should in all distempers use only the common, plain, and natural remedies, such as purges of rhubarb, scenna, jalop, manna, and the like: together with blood-letting, blisters, clysters, issues, sweating, cordials, posset, drinks, and the like, for that chymical medicines, and the whole art of physick otherwise, was nothing but a cheat upon mankind, to enrich men of that profession; and to the same effect spake *Dr. Lower*, physician to king *Charles II.* on his death-bed, to those about him."—*Hals*, p. 153.

At *Trescasow*, in *Goran*, lived *Dr. James Gibbs*, an eminent physician, who by his practice got a good estate in this neighborhood. His father was *Mr. William Gibbs*, vicar of *St. Goran*, descended from the *Gibbs's* of *Sheviok*, in this county. The said *Dr. James Gibbs*, by *Mary*, daughter of *Symons*, of *Ruen-Lanyhorne*, gent. had issue, *Dr. James Gibbs*, a noted physician and poet, who hath published several things, and left others worthy to be published. He died at his house in *Tregony*, April 4th, 1724; leaving by *Lucy*, his wife, the daughter of *James Holland*, of *London*, M. D. a numerous issue of both sexes, amongst the rest, *William Gibbs*, now a member of *Fembroke Hall*, in *Cambridge*. The arms of this family are, Arg. 3 Bills in Pale Sable.—*Tonkin's MSS.*

‡ *James's Poems*, p. 14, 1742.

§ *Mr. Warrick* published, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, an account of some experiments in cases of druggs.

Without connection, indeed, (and some private fortune) a country town has no great attractions to a young physician. And, with gentlemen of every description, there is one circumstance unfavourable to the Hippocratic art; I mean the indifferent drugs in the shops of most of the Cornish apothecaries. In proceeding to *Falmouth*, we are introduced to *Dr. Jos. Fox*, *Dr. Stephen Luke*, and *Dr. Stephen Lowry*, the first of whom has been, of late, an occasional visitor at Falmouth; the last two resident in the place. But without the least intention of depreciating the professional powers of the others, * I point attention to *Dr. Luke*, with almost a degree of irritation, from the idea, that all Cornwall may not instantly join me in giving to *Dr. Luke* the wreath of physic. If not to *Dr. Luke*, to whom shall we adjudge it? Others have read extensively, have practised variously, and have been assiduous day and night in comparing the remarks of their brethren with their own, in noting the rising symptoms of disease, and in determining opinion at the sick-bed. Some have been happy in the treatment of fever—others, more successful in dropsy. But, with all such talents or qualifications, as are thus divided among many, *Dr. Luke* has a quickness in detecting the cause of a disease, which few possess, even in the capital of the kingdom. The case of the late *Mr. Enys*, of *Enys*, may be instanced among others, as a striking proof of his penetration and skill. That *Mr. Enys's* complaints were owing to a disease of the heart, was perceived by *Dr. Luke*, and as decisively pronounced: and the various symptoms that would arise in the progress of the disease, till its fatal termination, were foretold with an accuracy astonishing to common observers.† *Dr. Luke*, a native of *Penzance*, served an apprenticeship as surgeon and apothecary, under *Mr. Moyle*, of *Marazion*. He then went to *London*, where he practised as a surgeon; and to *Paris*, where he attended the *Hôtel de Dieu*. Returning to *Cornwall*, he entered into partnership with *Mr. Zachary Johns*, surgeon and apothecary, of *Helston*; and afterwards with *Mr. Head*, surgeon and apothecary of the same town. After several years, he took the degree of *M. D.* married *Miss Vyvyan*, sister of the present *Vyel Vyvyan, Esq.* of *Trelowarren*, and settled at *Falmouth*‡ I have just noticed *Mr. Head*, who (with his partner, *Mr. William Borlase*, a name greatly honoured, and not disgraced in the present instance) is still in the practice of physic at *Helston*. *Mr. Head's* late essays on vaccination, are highly creditable to him, as a benevolent man, a skilful practiser, and a correct writer. In regard to the cow-pox, indeed, I am sorry to observe, that *Mr. Head* has been supported by very few of his brethren.

Nor

* *Dr. Joseph Fox* was physician to the *London hospital*; and *Dr. Edward Fox*, brother of *Joseph*, now practises physic at *Bristol*.

† One of the most eminent physicians in *London*, was consulted in *Mr. Enys's* case: and his opinion coincided with *Dr. Luke's*.

‡ To *Dr. Luke* I am indebted for "observations" on the diseases of *Cornwall*; which I have interwoven with my historical account of them.—See *Hist. of Cornwall*, in respect to its Population, &c. &c. 1806.

Nor could we venture to delineate the characters of the Cornish apothecaries, if their attention to vaccination were to be received as the criterion, either of their sagacity or benevolence. The late brother of *Dean Pearce* brings to observation the Church town of *St. Keverne*, where, for many years, as surgeon and apothecary, he did honour to the profession. At *Penzance*, Mr. *Giddy* is now eminent as surgeon and apothecary, (an uncle of *Davies Giddy, Esq.** of *Tredrea*, and M. P. for *Bodmin*) who, with all that modest deportment and gentleness of manners, which seem to characterize the family, possesses also their talents; and, from the experience of years, great professional knowledge. But residing at *Penzance*, and though last, not least, we meet Dr. *John Bingham Borlase*, who was born in that town in 1753, and to whom Dr. *Borlase*, the historian, was a great uncle. He had practised there as surgeon and apothecary about thirty years, and is now M. D. by a diploma from *Aberdeen*. Of his classical attainments and taste, as well as his surgical skill, I had frequently heard before I had the pleasure of being introduced to him. This circumstance happened some years ago, at the *Launceston* assizes; when he displayed such knowledge in anatomy, and spoke in so masterly a manner on the case before him, as raised the admiration of the court. His familiarity with the subject (as *Baron Thompson* observed to the jury) was in nothing more discoverable, than the ability to divest his language of technical terms. The name of *Borlase* awakened the hope of information and entertainment: but the performance far exceeded the promise.

Of the natives of the West, who, since the revolution, have practised, or still practise physic in other parts of England, I shall merely recite the names, attaching to them a few notes below. A few of these natives were,—*Halsey*, (a)—*Battie*, (b)—*Parsons*, (c)—*Sir George Baker*, (d)—*Addington*, (e)—*Milman*, (f)—*Glynn*, (g)—*Harness*, (h)—*Nankivell*, (i)—*Tickel*, (k).

4. In

* Who married Miss *Gilbert*, of *East Bourne*, in *Sussex*; whose family went to that place about two centuries ago from *Compton Castle*, in *Devonshire*.

(a) Mr. *Joseph Halsey*, of *Treworthovean*, in *Merther*, took his degree of M. D. at *Leyden*, and "now resideth (says *Hals*) in *London*, where he hath got himself considerable wealth, and reputation in his profession." — *Hals's MSS.* in *Merther*.

(b) *William Battie* was born in *Devonshire*, in 1704. He received his education at *Eton*. For various particulars of him, see *Nichols's Bowyer*, pp. 232. 234.—Note, and notes upon note.

(c) *James Parsons*, an excellent physician and polite scholar, was born at *Barnstaple*, in *Devonshire*, in *March*, 1705—see *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, by *Nichols*, pp. 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389—393.—And *Biogr. Dictionary*, vol. 12. pp. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46. (Edit. 1798)

(d) *Sir George Baker*, Bart. M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the *Royal College of Physicians*, Physician in ordinary to his Majesty, and Physician to her Majesty. He was a native of *Modbury*, and elder brother to the late Rev. Dr. *Baker*, of *Lovetor*. He left a son (if I am rightly informed) named *Frederick*. He published a great number of medical tracts; many of which were collected and reprinted in an octavo volume, entitled *Opuscula Medica*, in 1772. The elegance of his latinity can never be sufficiently admired. Of "his *Leaden Controversy*," I have spoken at large in another place. Several of the papers in the third volume of *Medical Transactions*, published in 1785, were written by *Sir George Baker*.

(e) Of *Devonshire*, the father of the present Lord *Sidmouth*.

(f) *Sir Francis Milman*, Bart. of *Lovaton*, in *Woodland*, near *Ashburton*, (born in 1746) was son of the Rev. *Francis Milman*, minister of *East Ogwell*, and *Abbouskerswell*.

4. In *ETHICS* I do not know that we possess one scientific treatise.—The Earl of *Chatham's* Letters to his nephew, Mr. Pitt, of Boconnoc, are chiefly moral; but the epistolary form has, least of all, the aspect of science. Yet I am willing to bring "the Letters" into the present division, not only in deference to PITT and GRENVILLE, but on account of their own intrinsic merit. The Letters, twenty-three in number, were written to Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Boconnoc, afterwards Lord Camelford, during his residence at Cambridge. The Preface of the Editor (who published the little volume before us in 1804) is a very masterly performance, such as we had a right to expect from the pen of Lord Grenville.* That Lord Chatham entertained a less favourable opinion of the Cornish, than truth would have justified, or his own benevolence (one should suppose) have approved, may be inferred from one or two expressions in the letters.

5. Of writers in *METAPHYSICS*, Cornwall and Devon have given us, I believe, two only—Petwin, and Drew. *Petwin* was a schoolmaster and curate at Ashburton, and then, I apprehend, vicar of Ilington. His "Letters concerning Mind," are praised by Harris.† *S. Drew*, a shoemaker

(g) *Robert Glynn*, of Clobery, Esq. M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Fellow of King's College, was a character of long and distinguished celebrity, in the University of Cambridge. He obtained, in 1757, the Seatonian Prize, for a Poetical Essay on the Day of Judgment, which is one of the best compositions produced by that institution. This essay was printed in the University according to the will of the founder of the prize, and afterward reprinted in a crown octavo volume, containing a collection of these poems. Dr. Glynn interested himself a good deal about the Chattertonian business, and caught a violent cold (which confined him for some time) in examining the church and steeple where the poems of Rowley were said to have been found. He contributed, we believe, considerable information and assistance to Mr. Matthias, in preparing his candid and comprehensive Essay on that subject. The compliment paid, in "The Pursuits of Literature," part fourth, to this great, disinterested, virtuous, and consummate scholar and physician, is not less elegant than just. "With all his honours thick about him," Dr. G. was still mindful of his native county; and (as one proof of his attachment to Cornwall) would never take a fee of a Cornishman.

(b) Dr. *Harness* who resides in London. He is of the families of Harness, in Cornwall and Devon.

(i) Dr. *John Nankivell* at Edinburgh in 1778, had then finished his studies, and taken his degree, with great credit to himself and worthy family. And his reputation in London, where he resided for many years, must occasion just regret at his premature death.—Quiet good sense, and social good humour, seem to characterize the Nankivells.

(k) *William Tickel*, that eminent medical man at Bath, and the rev. John Tickel, A. M., rector of Wargrave, Berks, were born at Clesson, in Sandford Courtenay,

* "The following correspondence," says Lord Grenville, "imperfect as it is, (and who will not lament that many more such letters are not preserved?) exhibits a great orator, statesman, and patriot, in one of the most interesting relations of private society. Not as, in the cabinet or the senate, enforcing, by a rigorous and commanding eloquence, those councils to which his country owed her pre-eminence and glory, but implanting, with parental kindness, in the minds of an ingenuous youth, seeds of wisdom and virtue, which ripened into full maturity in the character of a most accomplished man, directing him to the acquisition of knowledge, as the best instrument of action; teaching him, by the cultivation of his reason, to strengthen and establish in his heart those principles of moral rectitude which were congenial to it, and, above all, exhorting him to regulate the whole conduct of his life by the predominant influence of gratitude and obedience to God, the only sure ground-work of every human duty."

† "Consult *Letters concerning Mind*," an octavo volume, published in 1750, by Mr. *John Petwin*, vicar of Ilington, in Devon; a person who, though from his retired situation little known, was deeply skilled in the philosophy both of the ancients and moderns, and, more than this, was valued by all who knew him for his virtue and worth."—*Hermes*, (third edit., p. 172.)

shoemaker of St. Austell, will again appear among our divines. But in all his writings, he displays the Metaphysician. His "Remarks on Paine's Age of Reason," shew the native vigour of his mind: But, I think, the "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," for such a person, is a still more extraordinary production.* The writing is forcible, accurate, and acute; and the author proves himself not only acquainted with Mr. Lock and other modern writers on Metaphysics, but (what is more wonderful) with Aristotle and Plato, among the ancients. The work, however, seems to contain nothing new, except, perhaps, a longer uninterrupted chain of sophisms than is easily to be found in any other. His most triumphant argument, proving that the soul cannot pass from entity into annihilation, equally demonstrates the contrary, and, therefore, cannot be conclusive, without admitting an eternal pre-existence. *Mutatis mutandis*, it is, also, no more than the well-known fallacy, adduced to shew the impossibility of motion. The deception lies in considering time as a discreet quantity instead of continuous.†

6. The science of Ethics was deduced from the moral sense of the individual: but, to render that moral sense a principle of action in society, the sanctions of Law appeared necessary. As the philosophic appeal to conscience was unavailing, the great aim was to enforce obedience to its

* The first edition, published in 1802, was thus noticed in the Anti-Jacobin Review, for February, 1803. "This essay is introduced to the world, under the auspices of the rev. John Whitaker, the great and good rector of Ruan Lanyhorne; to whom it is dedicated in a very handsome manner. The address, indeed, is well conceived, and well expressed. The preface is elegant and appropriate.

"We cannot pretend to decide, absolutely, on the degree of merit which it possesses; or the rank which it will hereafter hold in the metaphysical world. We have discovered, we think, a few errors in the reasoning; but we have found much to applaud, much to admire. Of his subject, in general, the author is a master. Whilst we are struck with a chain of argument, strong and beautiful, we are assured that this is the production of no common writer. And in thus connecting the author with his work, we cannot but recollect, with wonder, that he is the untutored child of nature; deriving no advantage from education; indebted only and immediately to heaven for a reach of thought *astonishingly great!*—for a mind to which all the matter of the universe seems but an atom; and in himself, exhibiting a splendid proof, that the soul of man is immortal!"

"The difference in the theological opinions of Mr. Drew and the present writer, had been sufficiently manifested to the world, in the course of the controversy with Dr. Hawker. Mr. Drew, therefore, hearing that the critique (from which the above extract is taken) was written by myself, addressed to me the following ingenious letter:

REV. SIR,

St. Austle, February 26th, 1803.

If, in the purport of this letter, I have been misled, I hope that both the philanthropy of the minister, and the dignity of the gentleman, will conspire to apologize for this intrusion. I have lately seen the Anti-Jacobin Review in which my late publication is so honourably mentioned, and so warmly recommended to public notice: And it has been hinted, that I am indebted to Mr. Potwhele for the flattering animadversion which it has undergone. To pass by any mark of attention from a superior without an acknowledgement of the obligation, is always more troublesome to me than an expression of gratitude. Be pleased, therefore, Rev. Sir, to accept my warm and grateful acknowledgement of the favour you have conferred upon me.

To surmount those prejudices which local differences might have occasioned, is certainly a distinguishing feature of an exalted mind. It is not in my power to make a suitable requital of the service you have done me; but, it is the want of opportunity which can alone prevent you from knowing, that generous actions are not exclusively confined to exalted stations. Certain as I am, I can only acknowledge my sensibility of your favours, I beg your acceptance of that acknowledgement from one who has nothing but gratitude to bestow.

Should the present letter be misapplied, I flatter myself, you will impute it to no improper motive, and in the confidence of that persuasion, I subscribe myself, with gratitude, your much obliged and humble servant,

SAMUEL DREW.

† *Drew* is, in metaphysics, what *Opie* was in painting. In both nature seems to have done wonders. If this be the opinion of my readers, they will thank me for an excellent *Biographical Sketch* of *Drew*, drawn, at my request, by *Drew* himself. See *Theology*.

its dictates; and, in every state, the common sentiment was soon recognised as law; the law was reduced into a system; the knowledge of it was deemed a momentous science; and the practice of it an honourable profession. Hence, in this country, at a very early period, there were distinguished lawyers; of whom Cornwall and Devon had their share. But the laws continually accumulating in proportion to the complications of civil society, not only the number of legal professors were every age increasing, but their labours became more arduous. The West of England was prolific of lawyers, and Devonshire was their very nursery. One of the earliest writers of English Law was *Henry de Bracton*; and Bretton, or Bracton, about eight miles to the south-west of Okehamton, is celebrated as the birth-place of this eminent civilian. (a) From the beginning of the fourteenth century to about the era of the reformation, flourished Sir *William Hale*, (b)—Sir *John Cary*, (c)—*Richard Branscombe*, (d)—Sir *William Fulford*, (e)—Sir *John Stouford*, (f)—*Tresilian*, (g)—Sir *John Wadham*, (h)—Sir *William Hankford*, (i)—Sir *John Hill*, (k)—*John Fitz*, (l)—*Upton*, (m)—Sir *John Fortescue*, (n)—Sir *John Hody*, (o)—Lord *John Denham*, (p)—*Thomas Kirkby*, (q)—Sir *William Huddesfeld*, (r)—Sir *Thomas Dennis*, (s)—*Tregonnet*, (t)—*Bastard*, (u)—Sir *Lewis Pollard*, (v)—*John Rowe*, (y)—*John Skewish*, (z)—*John Harris*, (*z)—all reputed.

(a) For *Bracton*, See *Prince*, pp. 52, 53, 54.—For his contemporary, *Sir Henry Bath*, See *Prince*, pp. 49, 50, 51.

(b) *Prince*, pp. 357, 358. (c) *Prince*, pp. 151, 152, 153.—*Risdon*, pp. 136, 137.—*Sir W. Pole*, pp. 27.
 (d) *Risdon*, in *Branscombe*. (e) *Prince*, pp. 298, 299, 300. (f) *Prince*, pp. 558, 560. (g) For
Tresilian, See *Civil and Military History of Cornwall*. (h) *Prince*, pp. 587, 588, 589, 590. (i) *Prince*, pp. 364,
 362, 363, 364, 365. (k) *Prince*, pp. 365, 368. (l) *Prince*, 301, 308. (m) *Prince*, p. 572.
 (n) *Prince*, pp. 304, 308. (o) *Prince*, pp. 368, 369, 370. (p) *Prince*, pp. 232, 233, 234. (q) *Kirkby*,
Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, and Master of the Rolls in Chancery, a very learned man. (r) *Prince*,
 pp. 376, 377. (s) *Prince*, pp. 235, 236.

(t) *Tregonnet*, or the *Channel Town*, situate upon a creek of the north sea, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, surnamed *Tregonell*, whose three daughters and heirs, Temp. James I. were married to Bauden, Pollamonter, and Penpoll; who gave for their arms, *In a Field Argent, three Ogresses, two Cottices in Fess, Sable*, between as many Cornish Daws proper. John *Tregonell*, was a younger brother of this house, Temp. Henry VII. who had his first education in this college of Crantock, at a cheap rate; (as any may be had at Aberdeen or Glasgow in Scotland;) from whence he went to Oxford, and proceeded so far in book education as to take his degree of Doctor of the civil and canon law, and acquired such perfection and fame therein, that he was chosen Proctor for king Henry VIII. in that costly divorce between him and queen Catherine of Spain; by whom he was also knighted, and for his labour therein, had a pension of 40*l.* per annum settled upon him during life. And afterwards, upon the resignation of that annuity, and, the payment of a thousand pounds, he had, by that king, settled upon him and his heirs the site and demesne of Middleton, a mitred abbey in Dorset, of great value; which his posterity enjoy to this day, himself being buried in Middleton church, 1540. He had issue John, afterwards knighted, Sheriff of Dorset, 1. Philip and Mary; who had issue, John *Tregonell*, Esq. Sheriff of that county, 15. James I. when Francis Vyvyan, Esq. was Sheriff of Cornwall. *Hal's MSS. in Crantock.*

(u) *Hal's*, p. 88, and *Pryce's Tonkin*, p. 133.

(v) *Prince*, pp. 492, 495.

(y) *Prince*, pp. 518, 520.

(z) *John Skewish* was born (says *Fuller*, Worth. p. 204.) in Cornwall, probably at Skewes in Cury, where a family of this name then resided. "A man of much experience and general learning. He was (says *Bale*, de Script. Brit. C. 9. N. 19.) a consiliis to Cardinal Wolsey; whereby I collect him learned of the laws, and of his counsell, except that that great prelate, like a prince, had counsell of state belonging to him. This *Skewish* wrote a Chronicle, being collected out of many several authors. I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the Protestant Reformation. He flourished A. D. 1530." Thus far *Fuller*. *Nicholson* says: (Engl. Hist. Libr. v. i. p. 194.) "He was this Cardinal's menial servant, and is reported to have compiled a notable Epitome of our Chronicles, about the year 1530; but I am not able to direct the reader where to meet with it." *Carew* speaks of a *John Skewish*, who, in Henry VIII's time, compiled certain abridgements of Chronicles, and the wars of Troy.

(*z) *Prince*, p. 377.

reputed natives of the West. From that time to Charles I. we meet *Petre*, (a)—*Haydon*, (b)—*Hooker*, (c)—*Edmonds*, (d)—*Burgoin*, (e)—*Chamond*, (f)—*Carew*, (g)—*Kennals*,—*Carnsew*,—*Kete*,—*Denis*,—*Chiverton*,—*Tremayne*,—*Skarwn*,—*Michel*,—*Moyle*,—*Courtney*,—*Tub*,—*Trefry*,—*Sayer*, (h)—*Glanville*, (i)—*Raleigh*,

(a) *Prince*, pp. 496. 500.
(c) Pp. 98, 93.

(b) Pp. 379. 382.

(c) Pp. 387. 388.

(d) Pp. 287, 288.

(f) After the dissolution of Hertland Abbey, the estate of Lancelles came to Sir *John Chamond*, who made it his chief residence, though he sometimes lived at *Elford*, in right of his wife, the widow of Sir *John Arundell*, of *Trevise*. He was, saith Mr. *Carew*, a man learned in the common law, and knighted at the Sepulchre, that is, of our Saviour, at Jerusalem. He had a park and fallow here, which *Norden* takes notice of, as, I suppose, the Abbot of *Hertland* had before him, to whom it seems to have been a country seat and place of retirement. He was Sheriff of Cornwall, the 20th of Hen. VII. and again in the 28th. *Tonkin's MSS.*

(g) "Master *George Carew*, in his younger yeeres, gathered such fruit as the Uniuersitie, the Innes of Court, and forrayne trauell could yeeld him: vpon his returne, he was first called to the barre; then supplied the place of Secreterie to the Lord Chauncellour *Hatton*; and after his decease, performed the like office to his two successours, by speciall recommendation from her Maiestie, who also gaue him the prothonotaryship of the Chauncery, and, in anno 1598, sent him ambassadour to the King of Poland, and other northern potentates, where, through vnexpected accident, he vnderwent extraordinary perils, but God freed him from them, and he performed his duty in an acceptable maner, and at this present the common wealth vseth his service, as a Master of the Chauncery." *Carew*, f. 61. b.

(h) "In the ciuill law there liued of late Doctor *Kennals*, and now doth Doctor *Carew*, one of the ancientest masters of the Chauncerie; in which calling, after his younger yeeres spent abroad to his benefit, he hath reposed himselfe. Bachelers there are, *Carnsew*, *Kete*, and *Denis*. Barristers at the common law, *Chiverton*, *Tremayne*, *Skarwn*, *Michel*, *Moyle*, *Courtney*, *Tub*, *Trefry*, *Sayer*. These testifie the honesty of their carriage by the mediocrity of their estate: and (if they will giue me leaue to report a iest) doe verify an old gentleman's prophesie, who said, that there stood a man at *Polton* bridge (the first entrance into Cornwall, as you passe towards *Launceston*, where the assizes are holden) with a blacke bill in his hand, ready to knock downe all the great lawyers, that should offer to plant themselues in that countie. In earnest, whether it be occasioned through the countries pouerty, or by reason of the far distance thereof from the supream courts, or for that the multiplicity of petty ones neere at hand, appertaining to the Dutchy, Stannary, and Franchises, doe enable the attourneyes and such like, of small reading, to serue the people's turne, and so curtail the better studied counsellours profiting: once certayne it is, that few men of law, haue, either in our time, or in that of our forefathers, growne heere to any supereminent height of learning, liuely-hood, or authoritie." *Carew's Survey*, f. 59. 60.

(i) "Sir *John Glanvil*, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, was a native of this county, born in the famous town of *Tavestock*, in the western parts thereof; being the third son of *John Glanvil*, of that place.¹ Which *John Glanvil* descended from *Halwel*-house, in the parish of *White-church*, not far from the town sforesaid; the most antient dwelling of this family in this shire, having been in the name for more than three hundred years, as by deeds relating to that estate may be seen, and still so continueth. (This account I received from an intelligent person, Mr. G. D. of *Tavestock*, in a letter dated July 29, 1695.)

How antient and honourable this name hath been in England, they, who in the least are acquainted with the history and antiquities, cannot be ignorant. *Ranulph de Glanvil* was a great man in *William the Conqueror's* time; and his grand-son, of the same name, was a greater in the days of *King Henry the Second*; for he was a Baron of Parliament,² and at that time so well skilled in the laws of the realm, that he was one of the justices itinerant, who were sent by that king into the counties of *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *York*, &c. in the 25th year of his reign.³ And in the year after this, he was advanced to that highly honourable office of justice of all England.⁴ Now, as if a genius for the law were propagable to posterity, many of this name have been very highly eminent for their profound skill in that honourable profession. That this our judge *Glanvil* descended from the noble family of his name, aforementioned, may be probable enough; though I have not been able to get information sufficient to deduce his pedigree in a direct line from thence; omitting, therefore, any such attempt, I shall proceed to what is more plain and certain. This gentleman, being a younger brother, we need not account it strange, that the education of his youth was no higher at first, than that of an attorney at law;⁵ so that he missed the advantages of spending some time in the university, which might have proved afterward very greatly useful to him: this was his misfortune, and it might

¹ *Ath. Oxon.* v. 2. p. 720.

² *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 423.

³ *Idem.* ib.

⁴ *A. MCLXXX. Ran. de*

Glanvil constitutus Summus Justiciarius totius Angliæ. *Dugd. Chr. Ser.* p. 4.

⁵ *Ath. Oxon.* ubi sup. in *Fest.*

might not be his fault; which I mention, not in the least to disparage the memory of the great man, but rather for his honour, that from so low a footing he could mount up to such high preferments in the state: for if, notwithstanding this disadvantage, he grew so eminent, how much more so may we well suppose he would have been, had he enjoyed so great a privilege as that of an university-education? Now, although he was bred a clerk, yet he took care to enter himself betimes a student of the honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn; where, come at length, he applied his studies with that diligence, that he became in time the great ornament thereof. He was first called to the bar; and some years after that, *viz.* Anno 31 Q. Eliz. 1589, he was chief reader in his house; but being at the same time summoned to the degree of Serjeant at Law, he read in the Autumn following.⁶ Now advanced to so high a degree, he adorned it with such reputation, that he was thought worthy to be preferred higher, from the violet to the scarlet gown; and, accordingly, was made one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, June 30th, 1598,⁷ being the 40th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory. In this honourable station this reverend person did not long continue; for he died about two years after, as in the sequel hereof may more fully appear. In the mean time let us consider him as to the place of his abode, his marriage, his issue, and his merit, and so conclude.

"First, for the place of his residence; while in the country, it was mostly at the Abbey of Tavestock, joyning unto the town of that name, then in an habitable condition; but since much demolished. Though it seems he purchased the baron of Killworthy, situate in the same parish, about a mile from the town, where his son, Sir Francis Glanvil, Knt. erected a gentle house for his own habitation; which, at his death, he left unto his posterity.

"Secondly, for his marriage; it was with the daughter of ——— Skirret, who proved a fruitful vine by the walls of his house, and brought him three sons and four daughters: of whom I shall speak under the third head, his issue. His eldest son was Francis, (afterwards Sir Francis Glanvil, Knt.) who, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Crymes, Esq. left issue, Francis Glanvil, Esq. who died without issue, whereby his estate came to his sister's daughter, by her husband, William Kelley, who, being married unto Ambrose Maneton, Esq. (though she died without issue by him) brought Killworthy to that worthy gentleman, who now maketh it his habitation. His second son was John Glanvil, a very eminent person, afterwards advanced to the degree of serjeant at law, and knighted, as may hereafter more fully appear. His third son was Thomas Glanvil; of whom I find nothing further recorded, than that he died without issue, as for what appears to the contrary. His daughters were these, and thus disposed of: Mary, the eldest, was married unto Sir Edward Esicourt, Knt. Dignisia, the second, became the wife of Thomas Polewhele, Esq. Alicia, the third, died unmarried. Joan, the fourth, became the wife of Sampson Hele, Esq.

"From his issue, I proceed lastly to his merit. He was not only skilled in the deep and more recondite points of the law, but he was also a great lover of justice and integrity; being careful in his place to hold the balances intrusted to him (as became him) with an even and steady hand, not inclining to either side, out of awe or dread, out of favour or affection; he would not oppress the small to please the great, but administered justice, according to his oath, indifferently to all, with that uprightness and honesty, as one conscious to himself he must one day come to judgment, and have all his judgments judged over again. This learned judge dying at Tavestock aforesaid, July the 27th, 1600, was interred in the parish-church thereunto belonging; where is erected to his memory a very fair monument, so lively representing his person, in his scarlet robes, that some, at their first entrance into one of the doors there, (against which it stands) have been surprized at the sight, supposing it had been living. Which monument now is fallen much into decay; and pity it is but the surviving relations of this honourable person should do his memory that right to repair it again. However, there are still remaining three marble tables, on which are these inscriptions found:

In the middle towards the top is this:

*Honoratæ
Sacrum Memoriae*

*Johannis Glanvil, Vnius quondam Justiciario-
rum de Communi Banco. Qui merito factus
Judex, summo cum Labore administravit Justici-
am; Justiciâ conservavit Pacem; Pace expectavit
Mortem; & Morte invenit Requiem, 27 die July*

Ann. Dom. M. D. C.

Underneath, on the one side, are these Words;

*Statutum erat hoc Monumentum Anno
Dom. 1615. Impensis Domine
Alicie Godolphin viduæ, prius Vxoris
Ejusdem Johannis Glanvil; renuptæ
verò Francisco Godolphin Militi, jam
etiam defuncto. Quæ peperit fidem
Johannis viro suo, & 7 Liberos.
Quorum nomina & Connubia, prox-
ima Tabula suo ordine continentur.*

Underneath,

⁶ Dug. Orig. Jurid. p. 254.

⁷ Dug. Chr. Ser. p. 100.

Raleigh, (k)—*Gilbert*, (l)—*Southcote*, (m)—*Peryam*, (n)—*Drewe*, (o)—*Rpop*, (p)—*Whiddon*, (q)—*Prideaux*, (r)—*Risdon*, (s)—*Cowell*, (t)—*Doddridge*, (u)—*Heale*, (x)—the *Martyns*, (y)—*Hakewell*, (z)—*Duck*, (a)—*Jenkins*,

Underneath, on the other, are these :

1. *Maria defuncta, nupta Edwardo Estcourt Armig. postea Militi* 2. *Franciscus, qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam Willielmi Crymes Armig.* 3. *Dionisia nupta Thoma Polewbeele Armig.* 4. *Johannes qui duxit in uxorem, Winifredam filiam Willielmi Burchier Armig.* 5. *Alicia defuncta innupta.* 6. *Johanna nupta Sampson. Hele Armig.* 7. *Thomas.*

I shall crave leave here to add, that in the same isle is an honorary monument erected to queen Elizabeth, containing the effigies of that most renowned princess, with this epitaph also inscribed on it; which, for the excellency thereof, comprizing much in few, but well-couched words, and her majesty's relation to this county by extraction, I shall here subjoyn, though found in several other places.

*If ever Royal Virtues crown'd a Crown,
If ever Mildness shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honor honored Renown,
If ever Courage dwelt with Courtesy,
If ever Princess put all Princes down
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity,
This! This was She, that in despite of Death
Lives still Ador'd, Admired Elizabeth.
Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherland's Relief;
Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.*

(k) I introduce here Sir Walter Raleigh, on account of his Wardenship of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. See *Prince*, pp. 530. 544.

(l) *Prince*, p. 327.

(m) Pp. 562, 563.

(n) Pp. 501, 502, 503.

(o) Pp. 253—256.

(p) Herē lieth buried the body of *John Rop*, the first son of *John Rop*, of *Little Dartmouth*, in the county of Devon, gentleman, late Fellow of the Middle Temple; who died the x x x iij. [thus written] day of *October*, ætatis suæ 23. An. 1599. Epitaph in the Middle Temple church. *Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 180.

(q) Sir John Whiddon, Knt. a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Chagford.

(r) *Prince*, pp. 507. 509.

(s) Pp. 545. 548.

(t) Pp. 194, 195.

(u) Pp. 256. 261.

(x) Pp. 299. 403.

(y) Richard Martin, a native of Otterton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the Temple. His learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance. He understood and practised the graces of conversation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Seldon and Ben Jonson. His person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate. King James, who was delighted with his facetiousness, recommended him to the City of London for their recorder. He died soon after he was elected into that office, the 31st October, 1618. It appears, from a manuscript note of Mr. Aubrey's, * in Ashmole's Museum, that excess of drinking with some of his fellow-wits was the occasion of his death. This appears to have been his only foible. Several of his poems and speeches are in print. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Below a print of him, engraved in 1620, is the following inscription:

Viro illustri, Lionello Cranfieldo, equiti aurato, apothecæ augustæ & pupillorum magistro; majestatiq; Britannicæ a sanctioribus consiliis; Richardum (heu fata) Martinum, Jo. Hoskins, † & Hugo (heu iterum) Hollandus, obsequii et amoris triumphaturo nexti, amico amicis amici, junctis manibus votisque sacrant.

Princeps

* The print of Richard Martin was given by Sir John Hoskins to this gentleman, who stuck it into a biographical manuscript of his, now in the Museum, at Oxford.

† Serjeant Hoskins, grandfather to Sir John.

Jenkins, (b)—*Grasse, (c)*—From Charles to the present time, I may number among our statesmen, or lawyers, *Noye, (d)*—*Cudmore, (e)*—*Drake, (f)*—*Balle, (g)*—*Glanville, (h)*—*Blackmore, (i)*—*Rolle, (k)*—*Cole,*

Princeps amorum, principum nec non amor:
Legumque lingua, lexque dicendi magis:
Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginie ac parens:
Generosus ortu, moribus nec degener:
Invictus animi, corporis forma decens:
Oriens cadente sole, sol ortu cadens:
Magnæ urbis os, orbis minoris corculum:
Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo:
Cunctisque cognitus, nec ignotus sibi:
Hollandi amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis:
Virtutis (heu) Martinus hic compendium:

Hugo Hollandus flevit aureum & ære os exprimi curavit. Simon Passerus sculpsit.

(2) See *Prince*, pp. 404. 408.

(a) Pp. 268. 270.

(b) Tre-kyninge was for two descents the seat of the Jenkyns, descended from James Jenkyn, gent. attorney at law, (in the time of James I.) who, from a mean original, his father being but a miller, by the inferior practice of the law, got a very great estate, and married the relict of Brabyn, and had issue, P. Jenkyn, Esq. sheriff of Cornwall, Temp. Ch. I. or II. who married Pomroy, and had issue, James Jenkyn, Esq. who married Fortescue, of Filleigh, and by her had issue only four daughters, who became his heirs: Anne, married to Sir John Seyntaubyn, Bart. Mary, married to Sir Nicholas Slanninge, Knt. but died under age without issue; Katherine, married to John Trelauney, Esq. Elizabeth, to Sir George Cary, of Clovelly, Knt. So that this family of Jenkyn is quite extinct in the male line, and most of the estates sold in less than fifty years after the death of the getter thereof." *Hals*, p. 66.

(c) "Rosewarne, of Rosewarne, sold his lands (in the time of James I.) to *Eschiel Grasse*, gent. attorney at law, who made it his dwelling, and in this place got a great estate by the inferior practice of the law; but much more, as fire-side tradition saith, by means of a spirit, or apparition, good now! that haunted him in this place till he spoke to it. Whereupon it discovered to him where much treasure lay hid in this mansion; which, according to the honest ghost's direction, he found, to his great enriching. After which, this phantom became so troublesome and direful to him, day and night, that it forced him to forsake this place, (as rich it seems as this devil could make him) and quit his claim thereto, by giving or selling it to his clerk, John Call; whose son, John Call, gent. sold it again to Robert Hooker, gent. attorney at law, now in possession thereof." *Hals*, p. 53.

(d) *William Noye*, attorney-general in the reign of King Charles the First, was the son of *William Noye*, of St. Berian. He was born in 1577. In 1593, he entered at † Exeter college, where he continued three years in close application to his studies; thence

* This verse alludes to his convivial character, and the enjoyment of his friends in the evening, which occasioned his death. *Granger*, vol. 2. p. 14.—See *Prince*, p. 457.

† The register of Exeter college contains a curious document relating to Noye's defence of the college against a claim of Lord Peter. The following is a copy of it: A. D. 1614.

Circa idem tempus reclimimus vacas Edmundi Lord per Replevin de Watton Court ubi hæsit paulisper negotium, donec Baro Petreius illud transferri curavit ad Communia Placita, ut ibidem decernatur.

Petrinus autem nos per Dominum Chamberlyne servientem ad Legem ut, bonâ cum Judicium veniâ, in Comitibus Oxoniensibus coram Jurisconsulto Regis hoc transigeretur sed omnino obstitit Baro Petreius. Siquæ 3tio Maium convenerunt Rector & Magr. Chambers ex Collegii consensu ad causam promovendam in communibus Placitis.—Qui aduntes Dominum Guil. Noye olim hujus Collegii Baccellarium virum in jure municipali (si quis alius per totam Angliam) perspicacissimum et profundissimum, ab eo semper acceperunt quid esset faciendum.

Petrus ille et diligentissime perpendit omnes Evidentias nostras et Sicut, expendit rationes utriusque partis, conseruit amodo compendia sive Brevia quibus Scroviens (nam tales solum audiamur in Communibus Placitis) informabantur.

Ipsæ



Engraved by H. Meyer

(To)

DAVIES GILBERT ESQ^R M.A. F.R.S. M.A.S.

this Print of his Ancestor

(Attorney General Voyce)

Engraved at his expense from the Original Portrait

Is most respectfully inscribed

By his ob^d. Serv^t

C. J. Gilbert.



thence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, to study the common law, in the knowledge of which he became very eminent. He was chosen to represent the borough of Helston, in his own county, towards the end of James's reign, in two parliaments; in both of which he shewed himself a professed enemy to the king's prerogative. In 1685 he was chosen a Burgess for St. Ives, in which parliament, and another following, he continued the same popular patriot: till at length the court condescended to convince him of his errors, by making him attorney general, October 27th, 1691. A writer of those times tells us, that he was as famous a lawyer as ever this kingdom bred; and adds, that he formerly was a great patriot, and the only searcher of precedents for the parliament, by which he grew so cunning, as he understood all the shifts which former kings had used to get money with. This man the king sent for, told him he would make him his attorney. Noye, like a true cynic as he was, did for that time go away, not returning to the king so much as the civility of thanks, nor indeed was it worth his thanks. I am sure he was not worthy of ours; for after the court's solicitings had bewitched him to become the king's, he grew the most hateful man that ever lived; having been as great a deluge to this realm, as the flood was to the whole world; for he swept away all our privileges, and, in truth, hath been the cause of all those miseries in which this kingdom hath since been ingulphed. His character is thus drawn by our female historian, with great precision and spirit. "Noye, who countenanced this measure (the project for ship money) died before any progress was made in it. He had received no other favour from the crown, but the laborious office of attorney general; a narrow recompence for the sacrifice of virtue, honour, and a good name. From being a great patriot, and an oracle for precedents favourable to the power of parliament, he became so fascinated to the designs of the monarch, through the seduction of court solicitation, that he was the most keen of all the ministerial gang, in every illegal measure that the time produced, in all oppressive prosecutions, the peculiar business of his office. Equal to a plow of this sort, he filled it with the highest degree of infamy. As his demerits were great, so was he completely hated by the public. After languishing out a long illness, he died without being regretted by his own party, on account of his bodily infirmities, which prevented his being so active an agent as the business in hand required: whilst, at the same time, he lay under the infernal odium of being the propounder of ship-money."

In order to restore his health, which had been much impaired by continual drudgery and fatigue, he retired to Tunbridge Wells, in July: where, meeting with no relief from the waters, he died in August, 1694, and was buried at New Brentford, (aged about 57 years.) The king was much affected with his death, and the clergy more. And archbishop Laud particularly made this observation in his diary, "I have lost a near friend in him, and the church the greatest she had of his condition, since she needed any such."* But the commons in general rejoiced; and the vianners drank carouses in hopes to dress meat again, and to sell tobacco, beer, &c. which a sullen capricio of Noye's restrained them from. The players too, for whom he had no kindness, introduced him on the stage, and made him the subject of ridicule, in a comedy, intitled "A Projector lately Dead." Meanwhile, he was certainly a solid, rational man; and though no great orator, a very profound lawyer.† This character of him appears justifiable from the writings he left behind, and from the following books afterwards published, viz.

1. A Treatise of the Principal Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England.—1641, 4to. afterwards 8vo. and 12mo.

2. Perfect

Ipse (sc. Dnum. Guil. Noye) eos, relictis propriis negotiis, una cum nobis edit et instauit, quæ omnia sponte fecit et alacriter, sine omni expectatione præmii quæ ideo in fastos referenda duximus ut agnosceret talis viri in Collegium pietatem grata Posteritas.

Copied this 26th of April, 1804.

DAVIES GIDDY.

* As Noye's will has often been spoken of, and in many instances misrepresented, I here print it, as extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and compared with a manuscript in the British Museum.

Incerta moris hora, hodie ventura, suspecta esse debeat Christiano: sensi me gravatum.

Mens tamen, Deo annuente, sanitate viget, (quam nollem in extremis de mundanis cogitare!) hinc est quod Ego Willimus Noye, die Mensis Junii tertio, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo quarto, rerum mearum dispositionem, per præsens Testamentum meum, Dei nomine primitus invocato, ut inferius scriptum est, ordinare statui. Lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, ejusdem & Universi conditori: In illum credo qui dedit, Ego sum resurrectio & vita; & quia credidi in illam vivam esiamsi mortuus fuerim. Corpus meum terræ unde confectum est, diem novissimum expectaturum, lego. Novi quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in die illa de terra resurrecturus, in carne mea videbo Salutare meum, quem oculi mei

conspicari sunt. Reposita est hæc spes in sinu meo. Funeraria celebrari nolo. Pauperibus de Isleworth C; de St. Buriem cum Capellis C; de St. Mawgan in Pyder CL; Willo Broven CC; & tantum Uxori suæ; Roberto Wescombe C

marcas; Egidio Chubb CCC; Willimo Richards CC; Humfredo filio meo mille marcas, do, lego. Et eidem Humfredo lego redditum annualem centum marcarum exeuntem de omnibus tenementis meis in hundredo de Pyder in Comitatu Cornubiæ, habendum eidem Humfredo & hæredibus suis, durante vita Johannis fratris mei, & uxoris suæ, & supervientis eorum; ad festa Omnium Sanctorum, & Philippi & Jacobi per æquales portiones annuatim solvendum; liceatque eis in omnibus præmissis distingere, quoties prædictus redditus fuerit insolutus. Et eidem Humfredo & Hæredibus suis do & lego omnia Tenementa mea in Warpstone in Comitatu Cornubiæ prædicto. Reliqua meorum Edwardo filio meo, quem Executorem Testamenti mei constitui dissipanda (nec melius speravi) reliqui. In cujus rei testimonium, istud Testamentum meum manu mea propria scripsi, ac illud Sigilli mei appositione, & nominis subscriptione confirmavi.

WM. NOYE.

† The anagram on his name is well known, and may be found in Johnson's Dictionary—William Noy.—I mogle in law.

T

Cole, (l)—Newcourt, (m)—Vincent, (n)—Maynard, (o)—Treby, (p)—Ley, (q)—Ford, (r)—Prideaux, (s)—Shower, (t)—Hutchins, (u)—King, (x)—Fortescue, (y)—Henley, (z)—Heath, (a)—Hoblyn, (b)—Hent,

2. Perfect Conveyancer; or several select and choice Precedents—1655, 4to.

3. Reports of Cases in the time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I. containing the most excellent Exceptions for all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, and Demurs, exactly examined and laid down.—1656, folio.

4. Complete Lawyer; or a Treatise concerning Tenures and Estates in Lands of Inheritance for Life, and other Hereditaments, and Chatties, Real and Personal.—1661, 8vo.

5. Arguments of Law and Speeches.

He also left behind him several choice collections that he had made from the Records in the Tower of London, reduced into two large paper books of his own hand-writing;—one contained collections concerning the King's maintaining his naval power, according to the practice of his ancestors;—and the other, about the privileges and jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts. See Biograph. Hist. in 15 vols. 8vo. 1798. From Hals and Tonkin's manuscripts, anecdotes of Noye have been already printed in "the Civil and Military History of Cornwall."

To DAVIES GIDDY, Esq. M. P. * (whose descent from Noye the pedigree will shew) I am indebted for the print of the attorney-general. The original picture, painted by Cornelius Janson, in 1625, when Noye was forty-eight years old, is now in my friend Mr. Giddy's possession. It was given to Mr. Giddy in a very handsome manner, by the Rev. Cooper Williams, rector of Exnam, in Suffolk, a descendant of the brother of John Williams, who married Bridgeman Noye.

(e) Here lieth the body of *Daniel Cudmore*, of *Laxbeare*, in the county of *Devon*, Esq. who was member of this Society. He departed this life the 18th Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1631.—Epitaph in the Middle Temple church. *Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 181.

(f) See *Prince*, pp. 271, 272.

(g) Pp. 111, 112, 113.

(b) Sir *John Glanville*, Knt. the second son of Judge *Glanville*, and born at *Tavistock*, was one of our first lawyers in the time of *Charles I.* After having studied the law for some years at *Lincoln's Inn*, and practised as a counsellor, he was elected Recorder of *Plymouth*. He also represented that place as burgess in several parliaments. For his attachment to the royalists he was committed to prison in 1645, where he remained several years, when he procured his release by making his composition. See *Wood's Fasti.* vol. 2. p. 721. and *Prince*, p. 341.

(i) Here lieth the body of *Mark Blackmore*, son of *Mark Blackmore*, of *Harpford*, in the county of *Devon*, Gent. who died the 1st day of *Feby.* 1651, aged 23 years.—Epitaph in the Middle Temple church. *Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 174.

(A) *Henry Rolle*, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper-bench, dying July 30th, 1636, was succeeded in his office by the celebrated *Glyn*.

(I) Hic dormit Georgius Cole de Buckish com. Devon. Armiger (Medii Templi socius) natus anno mirabili 1588, denatus anno plusquam mirabili 1660. Expectans Resurrectionem.—Epitaph in the Middle Temple church. *Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 180.

(m) Tendimus huc omnes. Sub hoc marmore positum est, quod mortale fuit, *Tobias Newcourt*, de *Pickwell*, in Comitatu Devon. Armigeri: a vivis excessit octavo die Septembris, ætatis suæ vicesimo, anno Domini, 1661.—Epitaph in the Middle Temple church. *Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 180.

(n) *Vincent*. "About the year 1669, *John Trewolla*, of *Trewolla*, Esq. first of all mortgaged, and then sold the barton and mannor of *Trelewon*, in the parish of *Mevagizzy*, to *Walter Vincent*, of *Truro*, Esq. (after part of it had been dismembered

* The rapid decrease of the family of DAVIES in this county has been most remarkable. When Mr. William Davies married the grand daughter of Attorney Noye, the Davises held large possessions all over the Western Hundreds; and at the great contested election in 1710, thirty-seven of that name are said to have voted for the Tory candidates. The family, in less than a century, may now be considered as extinct. Mrs. Catherine, (Davies) wife of the Rev. Edward Giddy, transmitted all the property that remains in the blood of Davies or Noye, to her son, Davies Giddy. It may not be improper to observe, on the last representative of these families, that in her continued to exist the virtues and the spirit of ancient times. Her well-spent life, of seventy-five years, closed on the 3d of February, 1803. Those who best know her value, refer to the last chapter of the Proverbs for a more faithful and perfect eulogy than they are able to delineate. At *Barneswall*, in *St. Berien*, formerly the seat of a Davies, is still to be seen a figure of James, Prince of Wales, with the following inscription: "This is the heir: Come let us kill him; that the inheritance may be ours."

dismembered, and a long lease granted on other parts of it for 2400l.) Mr. Vincent, buying in the remainder of the lease on the barton, made it his chief residence whilst in the country. He was bred to the law; and having been, at twenty years of age, returned in parliament for Grampound, and after that for Truro, made such a proficiency therein, that (as also for his eminent loyalty in the worst of times) he was by Charles II. during whose reign he was always in the commission of the peace, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, but died at Exeter, on his way to London, in 1680, in the forty-eighth year of his age, before he could be sworn into it, to the great loss of his family, and no less grief of all his countrymen, by whom he was exceedingly beloved, for his great skill and integrity in his profession."—*Tonkin's MSS.* in *Mevagizzy*.

(d) *Sir John Maynard*, one of the greatest lawyers of his time, was the eldest son of Alexander Maynard, of Tavistock, Esq. and was born about the year 1602. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and at the Middle temple. In 1640, he was chosen member for Totness. He was now become very eminent as a pleader; and having discovered his aversion to the despotick measures of Charles I. and his ministers, he was appointed one of the managers of the evidence against the earl of Strafford, and against archbishop Laud. In 1653, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and soon after he was made the Protector's Serjeant.

Notwithstanding the part he had taken during the civil war, he was, after the restoration, recalled again to be Serjeant at Law, and made the king's Serjeant. He also received the honour of knighthood. He was, moreover, appointed one of the judges, but he declined the acceptance of this preferment, not choosing, perhaps, to relinquish, for a precarious dignity, his very lucrative practice at the bar, which in the whole he continued nearly threescore years, and by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He was twice elected member for Bereaiston, and twice for Plymouth.

Sir John was always firmly attached to a free and limited government, and he was very active in promoting the revolution, being a member of the convention, and discovering great vigour of mind, though he was then at a very advanced age. He died in 1690, at his house at Gonnersbury, in the parish of Elyng, in Middlesex, and was buried in the church.*

(p) *ÆT. M.S.*

D. GEORGII TREBY, Equ. Aurati, J. Cmi:

Qui Agro Devon—Oriundus, genus antiquum

Suis Virtutibus mirificè illustravit.

Mæd. Templi Alumnus et Socius, Ins municip. Angliæ

Eâ Indole, eâ Industriâ coluit, ut palam tum fecerit

Qualis tandem, et Qui Vir Siet.

Mactus honore senatorio, in Inferiore Domo, Juris

Patrii & Libertatum P. Anglicani, usq et usq

Rigidus Vindex.

Electus (qd. dicitur) Recordator Magnæ Urbis sub

Car. 2. R. Imunitatum Civicarum et Chartarum,

(etiam tum formidabili lite intentatâ)

Assertor Strenuus, Custos tenacissimus.

Sereniss. Guilelmo 3. Rerum potenti, dictus

Attornatus Gen. ita partes Regias tutatus est,

ut Subditorum jura Sarta tecta conservaret.

Exim. Summis meritis apud eund. R. Capitalis

Justiciarius de Com. Banco constitutus,

In Placitis dirimendis, Patronorum, Causarum Auditor

Patientissimus, Enodator acutissimus, Distributor Integerimus.

Pro Tribunali judex, in Causis Capitalibus, Rigorem

Legum & Summum Jus, quantum fas erat, nativâ Clementiâ

temperavit.

Par hisce omnibus, vel Superior, etiam Summo apud nos Tôgæ

Fastigio, a Sagacissimo Principe plus semel destinatus,

Nisi Ipse detraxisset—Dubium magis Animi

Moderatione vel Magnitudine.

Inter hæc Ardua et operosa, Nihil de comuni Studiorum ratione

Remisit, et totam fere Scientiarum Encyclopediam devoravit

Acerrimo Judicio, Felicissimâ Memoriâ.

In tanto Culmine Eadem Mens, Idem Animus; Morum.

Sacritas sine fuco, sine supercilioq Comitatus, Urbanitas.

In

* On the Serjeant being presented to king William, "Serjeant, (said the king) you have outlived all the lawyers!"—
"Yea! please your majesty; (cried the Serjeant) and had you not come over, I should have outlived the law." William appointed him one of the commissioners of the great seal.—*See Wood, vol. 2, No. 541.*

In admissionibus facilis, in Convictu Splendidus, Ipse
 Epularum Moderator et Conditor, dulcibus & doctis Alloquius:
 Inter Amicos æqualis & apertus, Domesticis Humanus,
 Pauperibus Munificus, Beneficus Omnibus.
 His Moribus, notis Omnibus, Summis, Infimis Cortulum & Deliciæ.
 Duabus etiam Conjugibus, Optimis et Opulentis, & ex Utraq
 Prole Masculâ Superstite, abunde Fœlix.
 Verum in hac Rerum & Officiorum mole, Valetudinarius demum
 Et (Viridi licet) Senectâ fractus, Ipse quidem, uti Conviva
 Satur Honorum, Dierum, Opum—Lubens, placide, fortiter
 Vitâ hâc Caducâ excessit, B—— Immortalitatem Suspirans,
 Plaudentibus, sed Plorantibus, Bonis Omnibus.
 Dec. 13. A. D. MDCC. Etat. suæ — 56.

————— O qualem Virum!
 Probus, suavis, Comis Ille Trebeius,
 Prudensq, Doctusq, Elegansq.

The Trebys were originally a Cornish family. They derived their name from *Trebig*, a manor in the parish of St. Ives, their ancient residence. Plymton-house, in Devonshire, was built in the beginning of the last century, by George Treby, Esq. Secretary at War, who was the son of Sir George Treby, the Lord Chief Justice and Recorder of London. This property devolved on the deaths of George Treby and George Hale Treby, to Charity, the wife of Paul Henry Ourry, Commissioner of his majesty's yard at Plymouth, and Captain in the navy, who died 1783, having children.—Paul Treby Ourry, who died an infant.—Charity Treby Ourry, (married to Montagu Edward Parker, of Whiteway.) Paul Treby Ourry, (now of Plymton-house, and who took the name and arms of Treby, in the year 1785, and married Letitia Ann Trelawney, daughter of the late Sir William Trelawney, Bart. Governor of Jamaica.) Caroline Treby Ourry, (married to the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, in Cornwall,) and George Treby Ourry, who died at Portsmouth.

(g) "In the parish of Berealston lieth *Ley*, (says Risdon) the ancient possession of a family so called, whence the name took that honour—for from hence *Sir James Ley*, Knight and Chief Justice of England, and High Treasurer, created afterwards Earl of Marlborough, was descended. A lawgiver in the chief place of justice, and a preserver of venerable antiquity, whose noble thoughts were so fixed on virtue, and his discourses embellished with wisdom, and his heart with integrity, that his words did never bate, nor his actions wrong any man, to give him just cause of complaint."

(r) *Prince*, pp. 314. 316.

(s) *Edmund Prideaux*, Attorney-general to Oliver, and inventor of the post office, Recorder of Exeter, (*Wood*, vol. 2. p. 721) lived in a house at Ottery, which, soon after his death, was converted into a public house, with the sign of the Royal Oak, so called to this day. He was steward of the manor during the usurpation, and a benefactor to the school.

(r) Sir Bartholomew Shower, Knight, Recorder of the city of London, was born in Exeter, and bred at the Middle Temple. He died December 4th, 1701. In 1794, were published, in two vols. 8vo. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, during the reigns of Charles the second; James the second; and William the third. By Sir Bartholomew Shower, Knight. With several learned arguments, in two volumes. The second edition, corrected, with notes and marginal references to former and later Reports, and other works of authority, by Thomas Leach, Esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law.

(u) *Sir George Hutchins*, Knt. son of the parish clerk of Georgeham, was one of King William's three commissioners of the great seal, in the years 1690, 1691, 1692, and 1693.

(x) *Peter King*, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was descended of a good family of that name in Somersetshire, and son to an *eminent grocer and salter* in the city of Exeter, in Devonshire. He was born at Exeter in 1699, and bred up for some years to his father's business; but his inclination to learning was so great, that he laid out all the money he could spare in books, and devoted every moment of his leisure-hours to study: so that he became an excellent scholar before the world suspected any such thing; and gave proof of his skill in church history, in his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ, London, 1691," 8vo. This was written with a view to promote the scheme of a comprehension of the Dissenters. He afterwards published the second part of the "Inquiry into the Constitution," &c. and having desired, in his preface, to be shewn, either publicly or privately, any mistakes he might have made, that request was first complied with by Mr. Edward Elys; between whom and our author there passed several letters upon the subject in 1692, which were published under the title of "Letters on several Subjects." But the most formal and elaborate answer to the "Enquiry" appeared afterwards, in a work intitled, "Original Draught of the Primitive Church."

His acquaintance with Mr. Lock, to whom he was related, and who left him half his library at his death, was of great advantage to him: by his advice, after he had studied some time in Holland, he applied himself to the study of the law; in which

Hext, (c)—*Hawkins*, (d)—*Williams*, (e)—*Foot*, (f)—*Nichols*, (g)—*Carthew*, (h)—*Gundry*, (i)—*Williams*, (k)—*Pratt*, *Lord Camden*, (l)—*Hussey*, (m)—*Gould*, (n)—*Dunning*, *Lord Ashburton*, (o)—
and

which profession his learning and diligence made him soon taken notice of. In the last two parliaments during the reign of king William, and in five parliaments during the reign of queen Anne, he served as burges for Berealston, in Devonshire. In 1702, he published at London, in 8vo. without his name, his "History of the Apostles Creed," with critical observations on its several articles, which is highly esteemed. In 1708, he was chosen Recorder of the city of London; and, in 1710, was one of the members of the House of Commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and, in April following, was made one of the privy-council. In 1716, he was created a peer by the title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in Surrey, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in which post he continued till 1733, when he resigned; and, in 1734, died at Ockham, in Surrey.

(γ) Of Lord Chief Justice *Fortescue* I need not delineate the character. Selections from Pope's correspondence with him, I have printed from the manuscript in the *Fortescue-family*. [See *Devon*, vol. 1.] Fortescue wrote the law part of *Martinus Scriblerus*. In Pope's imitation of Horace, [Satire I.] Fortescue advises the poet "to take a wife!" or rather (says he)

" if your point be rest,
" Lettuce and cowslip wine, *probatum est*."

On which passage Warton observes, "The lettuce and cowslip-wine are insipid and unnecessary prescriptions, and have nothing to do with Mr. Fortescue's character." This surely is hypercritical trifling. In the letters between Fortescue and Pope, (some of which I have had the honour of publishing from the original manuscript) there are numerous passages which have "nothing to do with the characters of either the lawyer or the poet." But if it be granted that those wines are of a composing nature, I see no impropriety in the prescription, especially as cowslip-wine (if not lettuce) is made in Devonshire, and Fortescue was a Devonshire man.

(z) Sir *Robert Henley*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1758, afterwards Earl of Northington, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is said to have been born, either at Sampford-Peverell or Uplowman.

(a) The name of *Heath* is rendered illustrious by the law. There was a Lord Chief Justice Heath in the reign of Charles I. Counsellor and Judge Heath, bearing the same arms as the lord chief justice, were his descendants. The counsellor (who lived in Bedford-row or the Circus) was Town-clerk of Exeter. His picture is preserved in the Guildhall. Merchant Heath, a brother of the town-clerk, was conversant in the Oriental languages, and published several very ingenious pieces. Dr. Heath, master of Harrow-school, Dr. Heath, of Eton, and Judge Heath, were sons of the town-clerk. The Judge was first town-clerk, and then recorder of Exeter.

(b) *Edward Hoblyn*, Gent. Attorney at Law, (a younger branch of the Nanswhydden family) is specially memorable for this saying, when he first began to practise, that he would get an estate by the law, one way or other, viz. right or wrong; and common fame saith, he was as good as his word; but whether by the first or last way, who can tell! Whereupon, since his death, by an unknown but arch hand, was fixed upon his grave this taunting epitaph:

Here lies Ned.
I am glad he's dead.
If there must be another,
I wish twere his brother,
And for the good of the nation
His whole relation.

Hals, p. 110

(c) *Samuel Hext*, of Tremorin, in St. Austel, attorney, &c. "advanced, by his skill and pains in his profession, his reputation and estate to a considerable pitch." *Tonkin's MSS.* in St. Austel.

(d) "Pennance, in Creed, lyeth between Trencreek and Pengelly; it is a customary duchy; and was formerly the seat of Henry Huddy, Gent. descended from the Huddys, or Hodyys, of Nethaway, in Devon. He had a considerable estate in these parts, which he foolishly lavished, and at last parted with to Mr. Thomas Lower, younger brother to the famous Dr. Lower, who did not keep it long, but conveyed his right in it to *Philip Hawkins*, Gent. in 16 . Since that the most wealthy attorney which this county ever produced. He married Mary, the daughter of Richard Scobell, Esq. and dying, 17 , left the bulk of his estate, computed of one hundred thousand pounds, to his eldest son, John Hawkins, D. D. and Master of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, who, by Rachell, the daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Esq. hath as yet no issue. Dr. Hawkins laid out great sums in buildings, gardens, &c. on this place."—*Tonkin* in Creed. *Tonkin* subjoins: He died in London, July 30th, 1796.

14

In the town of St. Austel liveth Henry Hawkins, Gent. Attorney at Law, (younger brother of Mr. Hawkins, who, by his judgment, skill, care, and pains, in his calling, hath exalted his fame and estate to a greater degree. He married Scobell. *Hals*, p. 12.

(c) "*Hugh Williams*, Gent. Attorney at Law, was a younger son of Richard Williams, of Trewithan, in Probus, that married Robins and gave the same arms as that family doth, who at length, upon some discontent, with a rope, or halter, privately hanged, or strangled, himself to death, in his own house, (as was reported) though the coroner's inquest found it a chance only. Temp. William III. Upon news of this fact of Mr. Williams, the uncharitable country-people, whom he had persecuted with law-suits, wished that all the rest of his brethren of the inferior practice of the law, would make use of the same expedient to hasten out of this life to Paradise as he did, for the ease and public good of the inhabitants of this country." *Hals*, p. 25.

(f) *John Foote*, an eminent attorney at *Truro*, made Lambesso his country seat, and new-built it, and, with the bulk of his estate, left it at his death, in 17 , to his eldest son, *Henry Foote*. *Tonkin's MS.* in Lambesso, in St. Clement's.

(g) Near this place, in the grave of his fathers,
whom he honour'd, lyes interr'd the body of
JOHN NICHOLL, of Treceife, Esquire.

Who, being born in the year of our Lord 1663,
was sent to London in the year 1680,
And having served a laborious clerkship,
was, in 1688, sworn one of the Clerks
of the High Court of Chancery.

And, having with great industry and integrity,
increased the paternal estate of his family,
was, in the year 1705, call'd to the bar
by the Society of the Middle Temple,
where having for some years
practiced with success,
He retir'd to the seat of his ancestors,
and, having made many improvements,
departed this life the 3d day of August, 1714.
In the 51st year of his life,
leaving three sons and one daughter.

Of whom Jael, his daughter,
and Samuel, his youngest son,
(by whose order this Monument is erected)
lye here likewise interr'd.

Et cum Christus, Qui est Vitæ nostra apparebit,
Nos etiam cum Illo apparebimus in Gloria.

A groupe of tulips that adorn the monument, are composed of variously-coloured marbles, which were purchased at Florence by Dr. Francis Nicholls, when he made the tour of Europe with Sir Charles Price, Bart. of the island of Jamaica.

(h) Kynalyggy, in St. Ives, is the birth place and possession of *Thomas Carthew*, Esq. Barrister at Law, who, for his indefatigable study and labour in the inferior part of the law, was at length, by a mandamus from the Lord Chancellor *North*, called to the practice of the generous part thereof; wherein he hath so well succeeded, that in all probability he will make a considerable addition to the paternal estate of his ancestors.—*Tonkin*, in St. Ives.

(i) Judge Gundry was buried at Musbury, in 1754.

(k) *William Peere Williams*, Esq. who lived at the ancient house at Cadhay, deserves to be mentioned as an eminent lawyer, as his "Reports" sufficiently prove, though he never indeed practised at the bar, but acting as a justice of the peace in his own neighbourhood, set an example to his brethren well worthy their imitation. William P. Williams, Esq. died in 1766, and was buried in the church of Ottery St. Mary; where a small marble tablet, by Bacon, was erected to his memory in 1794. S. C. Cox, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, was the editor of Peere Williams's Reports of Cases, which is now one of the best edited books in the law, and a very complete body of equity. Mr. Cox's mode of illustration, which seems a model for all future editors of reports of former years, discover him to be a most judicious, understanding, and well-read lawyer.

(1) CHARLES

(1) CHARLES PRATT, third son of the Chief Justice Pratt, by the second wife, born March, 1714-15, was educated upon the foundation at *Eton-school*, and was Fellow of *King's-college, Cambridge*. He was admitted of the Inner Temple 5th June, 1748, and was called to the bar 19th June, 1758. He became one of the most eminent and successful advocates upon the Western circuit, in Westminster-hall, and at the bar of the House of Commons. In Hilary vacation 1754, he was appointed a king's council; upon the 29th of June, 1759, he was chosen Recorder of Bath, in the room of *Thomas Potter, Esq.* and the same year was made his majesty's Attorney-general, to which office he was recommended by the late earl of Chatham, who had conceived a high opinion of his abilities and of his integrity.

In this unpopular office he not only never deserted the liberties of the people; but stood forth, upon a memorable occasion, as one of their warmest advocates. It was in the famous debate upon the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which produced the singular event of a first minister and an attorney-general voting in the minority for the constitutional rights of the subject, against a very dangerous claim of the executive power. He gave, in the same office, another signal proof of his perseverance in a very popular and constitutional opinion,—“*That juries were judges of the libel, as well as the publication.*” For when he opened the information against Dr. *Shebbeare* for a seditious libel, he told the jury, it was for them to decide, whether it was, or was not, a libel. His general practice was in the Court of Chancery while he remained attorney-general; nor was any advocate (*Lord Mansfield* alone excepted) ever more admired for eloquence, for acuteness, perspicuity, and sound argument.

In December, 1761, he was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. He presided in that court with a dignity and weight never surpassed by his predecessor; and when, by virtue of a general warrant, Mr. *Wilkes* had been made a prisoner in the Tower, his Lordship, with an integrity that became him as an English magistrate, having first granted him a *habeas corpus*, released him from his confinement, upon May 6th, 1763; assigning the reasons for it in a masterly argument, which reflected infinite honour upon him. His firm deportment, upon this interesting occasion, as well as in the subsequent judicial proceedings, connected with it, and relative to the seizure of papers, became so acceptable to the kingdom at large, that he had many public and striking testimonies of popular approbation. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of London, presented him their freedom in a gold box, and they desired him to sit for his picture, which has been put up in their Guildhall, with a Latin inscription at the foot of it.

The Guild of merchants of the city of *Dublin*, voted him the freedom of their Guild in a gold box. The sheriffs and commons of the same great city presented him their thanks—“for the distinguished zeal and loyalty which he had shewn, in asserting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the subject, in the high station which he then filled with remarkable dignity; and for his particular services to the kingdom of *Ireland*, when he was attorney-general.”

At a chamber, held in the city of *Exeter* on February 27, 1764, it was resolved by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, (*N. B. Jacob Roue was then mayor, John Glynn, serjeant at law, and recorder, and Benjamin Heath town clerk.*) “That the Right Honourable Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, be presented with the freedom of this city, and that he be most respectfully requested to accept thereof, as an expression of our profound veneration for his consummate abilities, and as a testimony of that gratitude which he merited at the hands of every Englishman, by the unshaken courage and inflexible integrity which he hath so singularly displayed in the public administration of justice, and in maintaining and vindicating the private liberty and property of the subject, which make so essential a part of the legal and constitutional rights of this free people.”

“Ordered—That the admission to the said freedom be presented to his Lordship in a gold box.”

The common council of *Norwich* also presented the freedom of their corporation to his Lordship in a gold box.

October 26th, 1764, the corporation of *Barb* voted him their acknowledgments for his upright and steady conduct, and desired him to sit for his picture, “as a perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by them or their posterity, whilst the spirit of law and liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom.”

On July 15th, 1765, his majesty was graciously pleased to advance this able and upright judge to the dignity of a *Peer of Great Britain* by the title of Lord Camden, Baron of *Camden-place*, in the county of *Kent*,† and on July 30th, 1766, his majesty, upon the resignation of *Robert* (Henly,) earl of *Northington*, delivered the great seal to his Lordship, as Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. †

In

* From *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*, Thursday, May 24, 1792. Lord Camden, whose speech on the Libel Bill we are sorry we could not give at full length, said to the house, filled with peers upon this important occasion:—“Remember, my Lords, judges may be corrupt; but juries never can.” And in the conclusion of his animated and truly patriotic speech, he exclaimed,—“Were I summoned upon a jury, no power on earth should compel me to find the defendant guilty, unless I were convinced in my own mind, that the publication with which he was charged, was really a libel.” The respectful stillness which reigned in the House of Peers on Friday last, (18th May) when the venerable Earl Camden made his patriotic speech, well became the auditors and the subject: when such a man speaks, we listen as to the voice of an oracle; experience and independence, joined to learning and love of public weal, exact conviction from the few, and devotion from the many. The above Bill—“to remove doubts respecting the functions of juries in cases of Libel,” was carried by a majority of 25. Contents, 57. Non-contents, 32. Among the former were particularly mentioned, not only this venerable Earl, now seventy-seven years old, inflexible and uniform in his opinion and conduct upon this subject, from his holding the office of attorney-general, to which he was appointed in the year 1759, to this present hour; but it had also for its supporters, the Marquis of *Lansdown*, who opened the debate, and Lord *Loughborough*. Against the bill were the Chancellor, Lord *Thurlow*, and Lord *Ker*, Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*.

† It was the residence of Camden, the antiquary.

In the judicial part of this important office, the same consummate abilities and love of justice distinguished him. His grounds of judgment were so clear, that few, if any, suitors left him dissatisfied. While he held this great post, he delivered his famous argument in the *Douglas* cause; and there gave a signal proof of his hereditary talent: For he never looked once at a note, in a most eloquent and powerful exertion of his abilities, for two or three hours, upon that complicated subject.

In the political branch of the office, he obtained the love and esteem of all parties; but, after the resignation of Lord *Chatham*, having differed from the minister, in some of his measures, and particularly upon the subject of the *Middlesex* election, he was removed from the office of Chancellor. From this time, during the *American* war, his eloquence and spirit never deserted him; and his conjectures were often prophetic.

Upon the resignation of Lord *North* as first minister, having more than once refused the great seal, he was appointed *President of the Council*, March 27th, 1782; but resigned that office, April 2d, 1783. At the end of the last administration, again coming forward, he particularly distinguished himself in resisting the *India* Bill, and protesting against it, as the death wound of the constitution. His eloquence was never more brilliant and persuasive, though he was then in a very advanced period of his life.

In December, 1783, he was again appointed *President of the Council*, which office he filled with distinguished abilities and reputation. May 13, 1786, he was preferred to the honours of Earl and Viscount by the name of Earl *Camden*, and Viscount *Bayham*, of Bayham Abbey, in the county *Sussex*: this being the seat of his nephew, John Pratt, Esq. In support of the *Libel Bill*, upon the 18th of April, 1792, then upwards of seventy-eight years of age, he made as eloquent and powerful an argument as ever he delivered in his life, supporting his favourite proposition, that juries are to determine by their own consciences, enlightened but not controlled by the judge, upon the meaning and tendency of a paper called a Seditious Libel: an opinion, which is now become the general sense of the public, and is passed into a declaratory law.

His Lordship married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. son and heir of Geoffrey Jeffreys, of Brecknock Priory, Knight. By her, who died in the month of December, 1779, he had issue. 1. *Frances*, married June 7, 1775, to Robert Stewart, of Mountstewart, in the county of *Down*, Esq. who represented that county in the last parliament. He was made an Irish Peer in 1789, by the title of Lord *Londonderry*.—2. *Elizabeth*.—3. John, who died soon after his birth.—4. John Jeffreys Pratt, now Lord Viscount Bayham, born 11th of February, 1759. He was returned member of parliament for the city of Bath, at the general election in 1784, and represented it for the remainder of the parliament. He was also returned for the same city, at the opening of this parliament. Upon the 10th of July, 1782, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, but resigned that office in April, 1783, and accepted it again, upon the 30th of December, 1788. Upon the death of the late Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, he became a Teller of the Exchequer, under a reversionary grant of it conferred upon him when his father was made chancellor. Upon the 8th of August, 1789, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury. 31st December, 1785, he married *Frances*, daughter and heiress of William Molesworth, Esq. of Wembury, in the county of *Devon*, brother of Sir John Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, in *Cornwall*.

Titles.—Charles, Earl of Camden, of Camden Place, in Kent, Viscount, Bayham Abbey, in *Sussex*, and Baron Camden.

Creation.—Baron Camden, July 16, 1765, 5th Geo. III. Viscount Bayham, Earl Camden, May 13, 1786.

Arms.—Sable, on a Fess between Three Elephants heads erased, argent, as many mullets of the First.

Crest.—On a Wreath, an Elephant's head erased argent.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a Griffin sable, back and fore legs gules, on the sinister, a Lion rampant, on each gorged with a collar argent charged with three mullets sable.

Motto.—*Judicium parium, aut lex terre.*

Chief Seats.—Camden Place, near Chislehurst, Kent, and Brecknock Priory, near Brecknock, in the county of Brecon.

(m) Mr. *Richard Hussey* was born in Truro, in the year 1713; and died in September, 1770, aged 57. His father was Mr. John Hussey, an attorney in that town; his mother was a Gregor. He had two brothers, one, John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who was killed at Quebec, in a sortie of the garrison under the command of General Murray, in the year 1759. He was a member of parliament for St. Mawes, Michell, and (at the time of his death) for East-Looe. He was also attorney-general to the Queen, counsel to the India Company, and auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. Lord Camden was his friend. I believe his only patron was his own talents.

(n) March 5, 1794, died, at the age of 84, Sir *Henry Gould*, Knt. (descended from the *Hucknories*, of Buckland, in Combeinteignhead) a judge of the Common Pleas, having been a judge from 1761. He left two daughters, the elder, married to the Hon. Temple Luttrell, brother to the Earl of Carhampton, in Ireland, who has no issue; the younger, to the Earl of Cavan, in Ireland, who has several children.

(o) *John Dunning* (a name to which no title could add lustre) possessed professional talents, which may truly be called inimitable; for, besides their superlative excellence, they were peculiarly his own; and as it would scarcely be possible to copy them, so it is hardly probable that nature or education will give them to another. His language was always pure, always elegant, and the best words dropped easily from his lips into the best places, with a fluency at all times astonishing, and, when he had perfect health, really melodious; his style of speaking consisted of all the fine turns, oppositions, and figures, which the old rhetoricians taught, and which Cicero himself frequently practised, but which the austere and solemn spirit of Demosthenes refused to adopt from his first master, and seldom admitted into his orations, political or forensic. Many at the bar, and on the bench, thought

thought this a vitiated style; but though dissatisfied as critics, yet, to the confusion of all criticism, they were transported as hearers. That faculty, however, in which no mortal ever surpassed him, and which all found irresistible, was his wit—*this* relieved the weary, calmed the resentful, and animated the drowsy; this drew smiles, even from such as were the objects of it, scattered flowers over a desert, and, like sun-beams sparkling on a lake, gave spirit and vivacity to the dullest and least interesting cause. Not that his accomplishments, as an advocate, consisted principally in volubility of speech, or liveliness of raillery; he was endued with an intellect sedate, yet penetrating; clear, yet profound; subtle, yet strong. His knowledge, too, was equal to his imagination, and his memory to his knowledge. He was not less deeply learned in the sublime principles of jurisprudence, and the particular laws of his country, than accurately skilled in the minute, but useful practice of all our different courts. In the nice conduct of a complicated cause, no particle of evidence could escape his vigilant attention; no shade of argument could elude his comprehensive reason. Perhaps the vivacity of his imagination sometimes prompted him to sport, when it would have been better to argue; and, perhaps, the exactness of his memory sometimes induced him to answer such remarks as hardly deserved notice, and to enlarge on small circumstances, which added little to the weight of his argument; but those only who have experienced, can in any degree conceive, the difficulty of exerting all the mental faculties in one instant, when the least deliberation might lose the tide of action irrevocably. The people seldom err in appreciating the character of speakers, and those clients who were too late to engage Dunning on their side, never thought themselves secure of success; whilst, those against whom he was engaged, were always apprehensive of a defeat.

As a lawyer, he knew that Britain could only be happily governed on the principles of her constitutional or public law; that the regal power was limited, and popular rights ascertained by it; but that aristocracy had no other power than that which too naturally results from property; and which laws ought rather to weaken than fortify: he was, therefore, an equal supporter of just prerogative, and of rational freedom, weighing both in the noble balance of our recorded constitution.

An able and aspiring statesman, who professed the same principles, had the wisdom to solicit, and the merit to obtain the friendship of this great man; and a connection, planted originally on the firm ground of similarity in political sentiments, ripened into personal affection, which nothing but death could have dissolved or impaired. This was the real cause of the imperfect harmony between his party and that with whom he had long played in concert, so ably and effectively; but where the blame of their subsequent unhappy discord must rest, can only be decided by a cool examination of the principles on which each party acted.

Whether, in his ministerial stations, he might not suffer a few prejudices, insensibly to creep on his mind, (as the best men have suffered, because they were men) may admit of a doubt: but if ever prejudiced, he was never uncandid; and, though pertinacious in all his opinions, had great indulgence for such as differed from him. His sense of honour was lofty and heroic; his integrity stern and inflexible; and though he had a strong inclination to splendor of life, with a taste for all the elegancies of society, yet no love of dignity, of wealth, or of pleasure, could have tempted him to deviate, in a single instance, from the straight line of truth and honesty.

He carried his democratical principles even into social life, where he claimed no more of the conversation than his just share; and was always candidly attentive, when it was his turn to be a hearer. His enmities were strong, yet placable; but his friendships were eternal; and if his affections ever subdued his judgment, it must have been in cases where the fame or interest of a friend was materially concerned. The veneration, with which he constantly treated his father; whom his fortune and reputation had made the happiest of mortals, could be equalled only by the amiable tenderness which he showed as a parent. He used to speak with wonder and abhorrence of Swift, who was not ashamed to leave a written resolution, *that he would never be fond of children*; and with applause of the Caliph, who, on the eve of a decisive battle, (which was won by his valour and wisdom) amused himself in his tent, with seeing his children ride on his scimitar, and play with his turban, and dismissed a general, as unlikely to treat the army with lenity, who durst reprove him for so natural and innocent a recreation. For some months before his death, the nursery had been his chief delight, and gave him more pleasure than the cabinet could have afforded; but this parental affection, which had been a source of so much felicity, was probably a cause of his fatal illness. He had lost one son, and expected to lose the other, when the author of this painful tribute to his memory parted from him, with tears in his eyes, little hoping to see him again in a perishable state. As he perceives, without affectation, that his tears now steal from him, and begin to moisten the paper on which he writes, he reluctantly leaves a subject, which he could not soon have exhausted; and when he also shall resign his life, to the great giver of it, he desires no other decoration of his humble grave-stone than this honourable truth:

With none to flatter, none to recommend,
Dunning approved, and marked him as his friend.

MS communicated by a friend.

The following letter was written by Lord Ashburton, on the death of his eldest son, then years old, to Mr. Smerdon, master of Ashburton grammar-school. The son he mentions at the conclusion of the letter, is the present Lord Ashburton. Lord Ashburton's hand-writing, now before me, differs much from that of lawyers in general: it is extremely elegant.

DEAR SIR,

London, 26th April, 1783.

YOUR kind condolence reached me in the due course of the post; and as the melancholy scene is now closed, I trouble you with this acknowledgement of it. You suppose me in possession of every argument to bear this misfortune with becoming resignation; but I assure you I find none of the least use to me. It is true I have occasionally read most of what is to be found, where you or I should think of looking for arguments of this sort, from the celebrated letter of Sulpicius to Cicero, on the death of his daughter, down to what is to be met with of more modern manufacture; but Cicero's philosophy little availed him; and, in a letter of his upon another occasion, you find him acknowledging, that time alone had relieved him.—*Non tantum literæ quibus semper studui quantum longinquitas temporis mitigavit.*

We have the satisfaction of thinking our little boy much better than he has been; but are far from being out of pain on his account.

I am, dear Sir,

Always faithfully yours,

A.
(p) Sir

U

and Buller. (p).—If we descend to living merit, we instantly anticipate in *Gibbs* those high honours to which so many of his predecessors have familiarised his native Devon. And, though in

(p) *Sir Francis Buller*, Bart. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at Morval. He was the third son of John Buller, Esq. by his second wife, Jenny, daughter of Allen, Earl of Bathurst. Sir F. Buller was educated under Colridge, at Ottery, where he formed a very early matrimonial connection, having married in 1763, Miss Yarde, only child of Francis Yarde, Esq. But matrimony did not impede his study of law, for which he discovered a very early predilection, and he was entered in the Temple, under the pupilage of Mr. (afterwards Judge) Ashhurst. He was soon distinguished for great depth of knowledge, and professional accuracy; and for some years before he was called to the bar, practised with great success as a special pleader. Fashion, and the indiscriminate use of a phrase which is little understood, have occasioned somewhat of contempt to be attached to the reputation of a special pleader: by some, special pleading is understood to mean nothing more than a proficiency in the science of chicanery, and a facility of exerting technical knowledge in enabling iniquity and injustice to triumph over candour and good faith; by others, it is considered as a mere accumulation of jargon, without any exact meaning, and without any other result than the increase of expense, and the delay of justice. Those who make these applications of the term, speak from the abuse against the science. Special pleading, or rather the art of drawing pleas, is founded on the strictest, and, at the same time, most liberal rules of logic. It implies not only a correct and minute, but a vigorous and comprehensive, mind; not only a talent for perceiving the shades of difference which are found between the extremes of right and wrong, but a great degree of readiness in applying them to a particular case. The exercise of vigorous and manly eloquence obtains greater applause, and produces a more perceptible effect on the minds of juries; but in vain does the advocate obtain a verdict *in nisi prius*, if the correctness of the special pleader has not laid the foundation on which the superstructure of ultimate success must be raised; nor is the support of the throne of justice, and the final adjudication of the law, ordinarily committed to those orators whose talents were most admired *in nisi prius*, but to those who, by their skill in special pleading, have evinced that laborious attention, and precise information, without which justice may be perverted, and the judgment led captive by the imagination.

While Mr. Buller practised as a special pleader, Erskine was numbered among his pupils. In Easter term, 1779, he was called to the bar, and in the same year published his "Introduction to the Law of *Nisi Prius*," a work which reflects the greatest honour on his learning, judgment, and ability; it still remains in high repute; and though we possess, by another author, a successful work on the same subject, Buller's *Nisi Prius* is, and perhaps always will be, a book in great demand and high estimation.

Mr. Buller's progress at the bar was extremely rapid; he is said to have owed much of his success to parliamentary connection; but this appears to be one of those fictions by which dunces attempt to depreciate genius when it has met its due reward. Mr. Buller was never in parliament, nor was he ever a conspicuous supporter of any ministers, or their measures. Lord Mansfield, though an active and able politician, was not subject to be biased on the judgment-seat by his political predilections, at least not in such a way as to make coincidence a motive of personal preference. In Michaelmas term, 1777, he was honoured with a silk gown, and in three days after this promotion, (27th November) made Second Judge of Chester. In the ensuing Easter term, a vacancy arising by the death of Sir Richard Aston, Mr. Buller was, at the express and earnest recommendation of Lord Mansfield, advanced to the bench. In this court Judge Buller sat for sixteen years, and his conduct abundantly verified the high hopes entertained of his abilities. Lord Mansfield supported his early exertions with all the weight of his authority, all the persuasion of his irresistible eloquence; and when, in the evening of his days, that truly great character was frequently obliged to seek a temporary recess from the fatigues of his station, his place was supplied by Judge Buller, with a degree of ability and integrity which left little room for regretting the absence of the principal. Lord Mansfield was so entirely convinced of his abilities, that he is said to have exerted all his influence, and even to have held his office after the power to execute its functions had ceased, for the purpose of obtaining the succession to Sir Francis Buller. His efforts failed; but this was not the only instance in which a marked predilection was shewn for Buller's talents: he was often deputed by Lord Thurlow to sit in the Court of Chancery; and, during the interval between the resignation of Lord Thurlow and the appointment of Lord Loughborough, Judge Buller was one of the commissioners of the Great Seal.

In Trinity term, 1794, finding the business of the Court of King's Bench too multifarious for the state of his health, he exchanged situations with Sir Soulden Lawrence, who had recently been made a judge, and sat in that court till the end of his days.

Sir Francis was always celebrated for his ready perception of the real point in a cause, his penetration in detecting the fallacies of advocates, and the equivocations of witnesses, and his clearness in explaining his opinions to the jury. His integrity is not commended, because no British judge has ever been known, since the revolution, to want that quality. The detractors of Buller, and detractors every man in an exalted situation must expect, have imputed to him somewhat too much of severity in criminal cases; but this imputation is not founded on any proof: one case alone is cited, but the public seems long since to have acquiesced in the justice of Donnellan's sentence. In the year 1785, Judge Buller encountered much obloquy on an account of an altercation with Erskine, on the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph; but the heat of political dispute had considerable effect, and the judge was unfairly balanced in the public mind against an able and popular advocate in a popular cause. In 1793, he was at the head of the commission for trying the state prisoners at Maidstone, and conducted himself with the most exemplary dignity, prudence, and moderation. This was the last conspicuous act of his public life.

In

in the path pursued by *Vivian*, we see more of the splendour of riches than of fame; yet we cannot but admire (in aid of legal talents of respectability) the judgment which planned, and the resolution which executed his schemes of advancement in life, without a parent, a guardian, or a friend. (q)

7. In all those studies and pursuits, however elevated or useful, we cannot but perceive error and imperfection: confined to this earth, they fall short of our ends and aims. To give vigour to morality,—to point the soul to objects, without which metaphysics were frivolous,—to promulgate laws of more than human authority,—this was the work of religion: and, from the nature of man, the professors of religion were directed to the attributes of God. That our students in Theology were numerous at a very early date, is not to be wondered; and there were some of exalted character in the West of England.

Within the circle, indeed, to which I have confined my researches, the divinity of the first two centuries, or more, was extremely unpropitious to the advancement of religious knowledge. Its terms were jargon, and its meaning subtlety. And the language of the schools and monasteries, and colleges, equally adopted by preachers and writers, was almost an unknown tongue to the multitude. Of *Richard de la Wike* (who stands foremost in the venerable assembly) I can say nothing. (a) But, whilst *Robert de Plimton* was a vehement declaimer against the wickedness of the age, (b) and *William de Grenfeld* was great in the councils of the church; (c) *William de Cornwall*

In private he was amiable, gay, and benevolent. His person was handsome; his complexion florid, his eye brilliant, and replete with sagacity and penetration. His health, during his latter years, was undermined by continual attacks of the gout; and, at the time of his death, he intended to resign his situation of Judge in a few days. His death was remarkably sudden; he fell from his chair while playing a game at picquet, and expired instantaneously. He was in his 55th year.*

(q) *John Vivian*, Esq. educated at Truro-school, now of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Solicitor of Excise, &c. &c. commenced his career with a very trifling patrimony, but is possessed of a large income, arising from his profession, and a rich matrimonial connection.

John Floud, Esq. one of the London Justices, and *John Hole*, Esq. of Islington, near London, Commissioners for the sale of the Middlesex Land-tax, and a Justice of the Peace, are natives of Devon. Among our eminent Cornish Authorities, still living, I should notice *John Thomas*, Esq. of Chiverton, V. Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, *Charles Kastleigh*, Esq. of St. Austel, *Thomas Grylls*, Esq. of Helston, and *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq. of Truro. The last-mentioned gentleman possesses all the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine complete; a most valuable treasure. There are not many perfect copies perhaps existing. It would be inexcusable not to add, (in this literary view of Mr. C.) that, in abilities and taste, there are few his equals.

(a) Probably *Richard De la Wike*. Bishop of Chichester in 1245, was a native of Wike St. Mary, and thence denominated. See *Hall's MS.* in Wike St. Mary.

(b) Canon at Plimton, 1300.

(c) "*William de Grenfeld*, from the deanry of Chichester, stepped to the Chancellorship of England, and Archbishoprick of York, under King Edward the first."—*Carew*. 39. *William de Grenfeld* was the son of Sir Theobald Grenvill, of Stow, and

* He died on Wednesday, 4th June, 1800, at his house in Bedford-square. He left an only son, Francis Buller Yarde, Esq. M. P. for Totnes; whose residence is Churston-Court, in Devonshire. See an account of Buller, (except in one or two instances correct) in "Public Characters for 1798," pp. 175, 176, 177, 178.

Cornwall was not less diligent in his profession. (d) And Godfrey, surnamed also of Cornwall, was an admirable casuist in the divinity of the schools. (e) To William of Exon, (f) John de Bamton, (g) Fitzralph, (h) and Parker, (i) William Courtenay, (k) Cutcliffe, (l) Walter Brit, (m) Richard Courtenay, (n) Stanbury, (o) John Halse, (p) and Nicholas Upton, (q) Cornwall opposes the names of Trevisa, (r) Wickham, (s) Tregary, (t), Arundel, (u) Mayow, (x).

About

and Jane Trévent; and was elected Archbishop of York, in 1364, but not confirmed till 1366, at Lyons, in France, by pope Clement the fifth, who then held his court in that city, and who subsisted chiefly by the money which he got from the bishops for their confirmation. From this Archbishop, the pope extorted, within one year, 9000 and 500 marks, besides his expences whilst residing there, which so reduced him, that when he returned to England, he was forced to collect money from the clergy, within his province; at two different times in one year; the first, in name of a benevolence, the second, by way of an aid. He much favoured the Templars, at that time oppressed by the Pope, and Philip, King of France; "though, as persons so easily opposed by the said potentates, there was more fear, says Fuller, of his being suppressed by their foes, than hope of their being supported by his friendship." He was present † in the council of Vienna where that order was abolished, and his place assigned next the archbishop of Triers; which was very high, as only beneath the lowest elector, and above Worzburg and other German prelates, who were also temporal princes. He died at Cawood 1315, and was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, leaving the reputation of an able statesman, and no ill scholar.

(d) Abbot of Newnham, in 1272. Sir William Pole's MSS.

(e) Godfrey (according to Hals) was born at Court, in St. Stephen's Brannel, brother of William of Cornwall. He was bred a doctor at the Cornwall College in Paris, and also at Oxford; and became a Carmelite of no mean esteem among those of his own order, of which he was a defender against the encroachments of Gerardus Bononiensis, a Frenchman, their master-general, who made two provincials of that order in England. He wrote books on various subjects. See *Carew*, f. 59, *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 203. *Izack's Exeter*, p. 38.

(f) Ann. 1320. A prebendary and canon of Exeter. He had much learning, but no principle. (g) *Prince*, pp. 69, 64.
(h) p. 495. (i) *Gualter Parker*, a native of Exeter, a vehement preacher in 1370. (k) Archbishop
Courtenay. See *Prince*, p. 154. (l) *Prince*, p. 141. (m) pp. 69, 70.
(n) *Richard Courtenay*, Bishop of Norwich, Henry V. See *Prince*. (o) See *Prince*, pp. 560, 561, 562.
(p) Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Henry VI. *Prince*. (q) See *Prince*, pp. 576, 577, 578.

(r) Crocadon is the mansion of *Charles Trevisa*, Esq. (says *Tonkin*) descended from *John Trevisa*; born in this place, bred in Oxford. He afterwards became a secular priest, and chaplain to Thomas Berkeley, by whom he was made vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire; at whose request he translated the Bible into the English tongue, though the same was done by *John Wicliffe*, fifty years before; but not with that perfection of language that Trevisa did it, although Trevisa's translation is altogether as far short of *Tindall's* in Henry VIIIth's days, by reason the English tongue was still improving to a higher pitch, for they all agreed in the original sense and meaning of the text. Trevisa also translated *Bartholomew de Proprietatibus rerum*, the *Polychronicon*, and divers other treatises. He died a very aged man, about the year 1410, since which time his posterity have flourished in good fame in those parts. Their arms are, Gules a Garb or.—*Tonkin's MSS. Carew*, f. 59. With respect to Trevisa's version of the Bible, the fact seems to be, that he translated only a few texts, which were either painted on the walls of his patron's chapel, in Berkeley-castle, or are scattered in various parts of his works.

(s) The famous *William Wickham* was rector; if Mecheniot, in Cornwall, or "Manybens, in Devonshire," as Baker calls it, be Mecheniot. See *Baker*, p. 166.

(t) "King Henry the Vth, not unmindful of the civiler arts amongst his martial exploits, founded an universitie at Caen, in Normandy, and appointed *Michael Tregury*, of Cornwall, for his rare gifts in learning, to be governor thereof."—*Carew*, f. 59. *Michael Tregury* was born in this county, (says *Fuller*, p. 199) and bred at Oxford, where he attained to such eminence, that he was commended to Henry V. for so to be a foreign professor. This King Henry, desiring to conquer France as well by arts as arms, (knowing that learning made *civill persons and loyal subjects*) reflected on the city of Caen, (honoured with the ashes of his ancestors) in Normandy, and resolved to advance it to a university; which he did, A. D. 1418, placing this *Michael* the first professor in the college of his royal erection. Hence Henry the Vth preferred him Archbishop of

* See Holmshed in *Edw. I.* p. 315.

† *Worthies*, p. 199.

About the time of the Reformation, Christianity appeared gradually emerging from the gloom that had obscured it. From the pulpit (though sermons run to a most immoderate length) exposition was less perplexed, and exhortation more natural; and from the press issued works, where common sense was not wholly lost in definition. But, in proportion as the stiffness of technical terms was relaxed, a ridiculous quaintness of expression seemed to prevail, especially with the preachers of that fantastic monarch, James I. On the accession of Henry VIII. to the throne, we find Bishop Fox at the head of affairs; but he was more of a politician than a divine. (a) In the insolence of Wolsey, however, he met a severe check to his worldly ambition. That the Cardinal was rector of

of Dublin, in Ireland, wherein he continued twenty-two years, deceasing December 21, 1471, and is buried in the church of St. Patrick, in Dublin. I am sorry to see the author of so many learned books disgraced on his monument by so barbarous an epitaph.

Præsul Metropolis Michael hic
Dubliniensis,
Marmore tumbaris, pro
me Xium flagitatus.

Allowing him thirty years old when professor at Caen, he must be extremely aged at his departure.—For Michael Tregury, See *Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. Oct. Num. 13*. Sir James Ware, *de Script. Hib.* l. 2. p. 131. Hals (see his MSS. in St. Wenn.) tells us, that Michael Tregury was of the house of Tregury, or Tregurra, in the parish of St. Wenn.

(u) *Arundel*. He was the son of Sir Rainfred (or Remfry) Arundel, Knight, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir John, and sister and heiress of Sir John Coleshall, of Tremadart, Knight, third son of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne (and not Talvern, as Wood says.) He was first consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, November 6 h, 1496, and translated to Exeter, June 29th, 1502; and died 15th March, 1503, at the house belonging to the bishops of Exeter, in the parish of St. Clements Danes, London, in which church he was buried. See *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 1. Col. 552.

"In this college of St. Columb (says Hals) (i.e. Henr. VI.) was bred up John Arundell, a younger son of Remphry Arundell, of Lanherne, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall, 3 Edward IV. where he had his first taste of the liberal arts and sciences, and was afterwards placed at Exon College, in Oxford, where he stayed till he took his degree of Master of Arts, and then was presented by his father to John Booth, bishop of Exon, to be consecrated priest, and to have collation, institution, and induction into his rectory of St. Columb; which being accordingly performed, and he resident upon this rectory-glebe-lands for some time, gave him opportunity to build the old parsonage-house still extant thereon, and moat the same round with rivers and fish-ponds, as Sir John Arundell, Kt. informed me. Afterwards, in the year 1496, he had, by king Henry VII. bestowed upon him the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry, then void upon the translation of William Smith to Lincoln, (the successor of John Hals) in which see he remained till the year 1501, and then upon the death or translation of Richard Redman, bishop of Exon, he was removed to that diocese by king Henry VII. then possessed of great revenues; but died at London, 1504, and was buried in St. Clements Danes church, and succeeded by Hugh Oldham in the see of Exon. This is that John, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, that Fox in his acts and monuments of the church, temp Henry VII. tells us, made certain poor men do pennance barefooted; with bundles of straw upon their backs, for not providing convenient litter for his lordship's horses in his triennial visitation." *Hals*, p. 63.

(x) *Richard Mayow* was a western man, says Wood, *Athen. Ox.* vol. i. Col. 559. He was born probably at Bray, where his family hath long resided. He was Doctor of Decrees of the university of Oxford, and Canon Resid. of the Cath. Ch. of Exeter. He died in 1500, naming Thomas Harrys, Archdeacon of Cornwall, his executor. *Tonkin's MSS.*

Lacke says, that Oliver King, Chaplain in ordinary to king Henry VII. Dean of Winchester, Register of the Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the principal Secretaries of State to the king, created Bishop of Exon the 9th of February, 1492, and thence translated to Wells, 1499, and who died in 1505, was a Cornish man. He gave for his arms,—in a Field Argent, on a Chevron Sable, Three Escallops of the First. *Hals*, p. 56.

(a) *Richard Fox*. This prelate was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; was employed by Henry VII. in his most important negotiations at home and abroad; and was, in his last illness, appointed one of his executors. He was also at the head of affairs in the beginning of the next reign; but about the year 1515, retired from court, disgusted at the insolence of Wolsey, whom he had helped to raise. He became blind at the latter end of his life. Ob. 14th September, 1528.—*Granger*, vol. 1. p. 95. 3d edit. 8vo.

of Torrington is not, perhaps, generally known; (b) nor, perhaps, that *Pole*, the other famous Cardinal, was dean of Exeter. (c) It is a doubt with Wood, whether *Vivian*, the suffragan bishop, was the same person with Vivian the rector of Exeter-college: if not, they were contemporaries. (d) Of Dr. *Moreman*, dean of Exeter, and rector of Menheniet, I have already spoken. He was a native of Southole. (e) The character, however, that chiefly distinguished the period before us, was *Miles Coverdale*, who, as translator of the Bible, ought not to be hastily dismissed. (f) From Edward VI. to James I. *Cardmaker*, (g)—*Harding*, (h)—*Tremayne*, (i)—

Traberon,

(b) In the year 1510, the celebrated Wolsey, afterwards Cardinal Wolsey, was presented, by King Henry VIII. to the rectory of Torrington, being, at that time, bachelor of divinity and dean of Lincoln, which was then considered as the first dignity in the church next to that of a bishop.—See *Feddes's* Life of Wolsey, p. 12. For more of Wolsey, see Wood, v. 1. part 2. No. 55, p. 570.

(c) *Reginald Pole*, Cardinal, a near kinsman to king Henry VII. was bred at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and made dean of Exeter. King Henry VIII. sent him beyond sea, and allowed him a considerable pension. He studied at Padua, and Henry breaking with the Pope, he wrote a piece, *de Unione Ecclesiastica*, upon which his pension was withdrawn. He retired to a Venetian monastery, and Pope Paul III. made him Deacon-cardinal of St. Mary, after whose death he was, at midnight, chosen to succeed him, but Pole refused it because it was a work of darkness, and the next morning he found Julius III. in his place. He was made archbishop of Canterbury by queen Mary, after whom he died in a few hours. He was a learned, modest, and good-natured person. He wrote *De Summo Pontifici*, *De ejusdem Potestate*, *De Concilio Tridentino*: a volume of letters, &c.—*Noorthouck's* Historical and Classical Dict. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1776.

(d) *Thomas Vivian* was probably born at Trenowth, in Higher St. Colomb, then the seat of the Vivian family; was from his youth bred a black canon, or canon regular, and spent some time among those in Oxford; when, retiring into his own country, he became prior of the black canons in Bodmin, and was their last prior. At length he was made suffragan bishop to the bishop of Exeter, under the title of Episcopus Megarensis, i.e. of Megara, in Greece, a titular bishopric, it being in partibus infidelium. A Thomas Vivian, of Exeter-college, proceeded master of arts, in an act celebrated 10th March, 7th Henry VIII. A. D. 1515, and was afterwards rector of that college for a time. Mr. Wood is doubtful whether he is the same person with the bishop or not. See *Tonkin's* MSS. and *Atb. Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 554.

Why Vivian is called (on his tomb at Bodmin) Megarensis, I cannot conjecture, unless he had the title of Bishop of Megara, in Greece. This was probably the case, as Vivian was suffragan to the bishop of Exeter; and it was usual in making a suffragan, to give him a title, "in partibus infidelium." That Greece, in possession of the Turks, was included in *partibus infidelium*, is sufficiently evident. To some, *Maker*, near Plymouth, appears a more likely supposition: *Makarensis* Episc. has the change of a letter only. See *P. Carew*, at f. 124.

(e) See *Printe*, pp. 452, 453, and *Wood's* Fasti. vol. i. p. 673. *Carew* speaks of Moreman (among others) as within his remembrance. "Within our remembrance, Cornwall hath bred or harboured cluimes, graced with the degree of Doctorship. *Moreman*, *Tremayne*, *Nichol*, and *Rolls*. Bachelors, *Medbope*, *Stowel*, *Moore*, *Denis*. Of Preachers, the shire holdeth a number, plentiful in regard of other shires, though not competent to the full necessity of their owne, all commendably labouring in their vocation, though not endowed with an equal ability to discharge the same." F. 29.

(f) For Biographical Memoirs of Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, see *History of Devonshire*; where my notices are extracted chiefly from *Hooker* and *Isacke*.—With respect to the Bible, I have to observe, that the translation of it was chiefly effected through the zeal of archbishop Cranmer. This prelate, notwithstanding the opposition of Gardiner, and his party, obtained, through the influence of queen Anne Bullen, an order from the king, for a new translation of the Scriptures. This was in 1534; and in the next year the whole Bible was finished at the press. From the rapidity with which the work was executed, it is evident that Cranmer and his associates must have had it in previous preparation. The chief burden of the undertaking lay upon Miles Coverdale, from whom this version was called "Coverdale's Bible." It is also often called *Cranmer's Bible*; and it is the first English Bible that was allowed by royal authority, and the first translation of the whole sacred writings that was printed in our language. Archbishop Cranmer did not rest in what he had already done: his mind was so intent on introducing a free use of the Scriptures, by able and faithful translators, that he divided an old English translation of the New Testament into nine or ten parts, and caused these parts to be transcribed into paper books, which he distributed among the most learned bishops, and others; requiring that they would perfectly correct their respective portions, and

Traheron, (k)—*Alleigh*, (l)—*Jewel*, (m)—*Bodley*, (n)—*Chard*, (o)—*Wollocombe*, (p)—*Tooker*, (q)—*Hooker*, (r)—*Mayne*, (s)—*Rainolds*, (t)—*Mercer*, (u)—*Babington*, (x)—*Sewett*, (y)—*Wylshman*, (z)
Mayhew,

and return them to him at a limited time. When the day came, the only person who did not send in his proper part to Lambeth, was Stokesly, bishop of London. What was the result of this undertaking is not ascertained.

Thomas, Lord Cromwell, concurred with Cranmer in promoting the reading and study of the Scriptures. In some injunctions which were published by him, as the king's vicar-general, and vicegerent in ecclesiastical matters, it was ordered, "that every parson, or proprietary of any parish-church within the realm, should provide a book of the whole Bible, both in Latin and also in English, and lay it in the choir, for every man that would to look and read therein: and should discourage no man from reading any part of the Bible, either in Latin or English." Such a permission could not fail of tending to produce a great revolution in the minds of our countrymen.

In the year 1537, another edition of the English Bible made its appearance, which had been printed at Hamburgh, or Marburg, by Grafton and Whitchurch. It bore the name of Thomas Mathewe, and was set forth with the king's license. In this edition great use was made of Tindall and Coverdale; and the New Testament was Tindall's version. In fact, the whole translation is represented to be no other than that of Tindall and Coverdale, somewhat altered. That the name of Mathewe was a feigned one is universally allowed, and that it was assumed for prudential reasons; one of which was, that the reader's obligation to Tindall might be concealed, his memory being still odious to a great number of persons. John Rogers, before-mentioned, a learned academic, and the first who was condemned to the flames in the reign of queen Mary, is understood to have been employed by Cranmer in superintending the edition, and in furnishing the few emendations and additions which were thought necessary. At the intercession of the archbishop, Lord Cromwell again exerted his influence with Henry VIII. and his vicarial authority in recommending the Bible to public notice: and so well pleased was our worthy prelate with his Lordship's effectual interposition, that he expressed himself in the following terms of pious gratitude and affection: "I doubt not but that hereby such fruit of good knowledge shall ensue, that it shall well appear hereafter what high and excellent service you have done unto God and the king: which shall so much redound to your honour, that, besides God's reward, you shall obtain perpetual memory for the same within this realm.—This deed you shall hear of at the great day, when all things shall be opened and made manifest."

In 1538, a quarter New Testament, in the Vulgate Latin, and in Coverdale's English, was printed with the king's license. These repeated attempts to enlighten the body of the people with the knowledge of the Scriptures could not fail to excite great jealousy in the adherents to popery. There was nothing which they dreaded so much as vernacular translations of the Bible. At the request of king Henry himself, Grafton had obtained a permission from Francis I. to print a Bible at Paris, on account of the superior skill of the workmen, and the comparative goodness and cheapness of the paper. But, notwithstanding the royal license, the Inquisition interposed to prevent the execution of the design. The French printers, their English employers, and Coverdale, the corrector of the work, were summoned to appear before the Inquisition; and the impression, consisting of 2500 copies, was seized and condemned to the flames. In consequence, however, of the avarice of the officer who superintended the burning of the books, some chests of them were sold to a haberdasher, for the purpose of wrapping his wares. When the alarm subsided, the English proprietors, who had fled from Paris, returned to that city, and not only recovered some of the copies which had escaped the fire, but brought with them to London the presses, types, and printers. This translation took place in the latter end of the year 1538. Early in 1539, Grafton and Whitchurch printed the Bible in large folio, and prefixed to it a beautiful frontispiece designed by Hans Holbein. In the text, those parts of the Latin version which are not found in the Hebrew or Greek, are inserted in a smaller letter; and a mark is used to denote a difference of reading between the Hebrews and the Chaldees. Mathewe's Bible was revised, and several alterations were made in the translation, particularly in the Book of Psalms; but the prologues and notes of the edition of 1537 were wholly omitted. This third edition of the Scriptures has been called the "Bible in the large or great volume," and has been supposed to be the same which Grafton obtained leave to print at Paris. If it was a different impression, it was still under the chief care of Miles Coverdale, who compared the translation with the original Hebrew, and improved it in many places.

(g) See *Prince*, p. 183.

(h) Pp. 383. 386.

(i) P. 570.

(k) *Bartholomew Traheron* (or *Traheron*, says Wood, *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 105) was born in Cornwall, or at least descended originally from an ancient family of his name in that county: which makes me believe, that his true name was *Trehane*, and that he was born at that place in Probus; for I do not remember any family of the name of *Traheron* in Cornwall. In Camden's *Gifts*, indeed, (see Morgan's *Sph. of Gentry*, lib. 2. p. 116) I meet with *John Treberon*, Porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James; but whether a Cornishman or not, is uncertain. And this Bartholomew, being said by Bale (*Fuller's Worth.* p. 204) to be *Parentum stemmate clarus*, had not, probably, any relation to this John Treheron, who was forced to apply to Camden for a coat of arms. He was bred at Oxford, in Exeter-college, or Hart-hall; whence he travelled into Germany and Italy to improve himself, and became a complete person. Returning to England, he entered into holy orders, and was made library-keeper to King Edward VI. who, finding him to be a person of merit, conferred the Deanery of Chichester on him, about 1551. But when Queen Mary came to the crown, he left his preferments, and became a voluntary exile in Germany, for religion's sake; continued there till the death of Queen Mary, and then returning, was restored.

restored to what he had lost, and, I suppose, rewarded with more. While he was beyond sea, he wrote many things in verse and prose with great happiness; especially those to his brother Thomas, to leave the Roman Catholic church, turn Protestant, and come over to him. See *Wood* for a catalogue of his writings. The last thing he published was in 1562.

(1) Bishop *Alleigh* (as Burnet tells us) was concerned in the translation of the Bible, in 1559, and had the Pentateuch assigned to him.

(m) *Prince's* is a very long and interesting account of this learned and excellent man. See pp. 418, 429. Bishop Jewel's literary diligence was wonderful. When he was at the university, he rose at four o'clock in the morning, and studied till twelve at night. With such industry, it is not surprising that he acquired a large stock of learning: and his piety and virtue were equal to his learning. He has rendered his name immortal by his *Apology for the Church of England*, which was received with prodigious applause, and contributed, more than any other publication of that period, to promote the reformation from popery. The book was written in Latin; but for the use of the generality of the people, it was translated into English, with remarkable accuracy, by Anne, lady Bacon, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir John Coke. It was likewise translated into Greek; and such was the esteem in which it was held, that there was a design of its being joined to the thirty-nine articles, and of causing it to be deposited not only in all cathedrals and collegiate churches, but also in private houses. The apology long continued to be read; and (says Burnet) "as it was one of the first books published in queen Elizabeth's reign, so it was written with that strength and clearness, that it, together with the defence of it, is still to this day reckoned one of our best books."

(n) See *Prince*, pp. 75, 84. And "Poems, with notes, by John Waltars, Scholar of Jesus-college, and Sub librarian in the Bodleian-library, Oxford, 1780." In "the *Bodleian-library*," the principal poem in this collection, are some good lines.

(o) See *Prince*, p. 189. (p) He published "The Sinner's Salve," and "The Glass for the Godly," &c. p. 590.

(q) "The Purity of his Latin Pen procured him his Preferment."—*Fuller*. See *Prince*, p. 574.

(r) For a very entertaining memoir of the great HOOKER, see *Prince*, pp. 398, 399. In the Appendix to *Hearne's Lib. Niger*, we have this curious note:

"Hooker sometimes fell of CCC. Oxon, rector of Bourn, in Kent, where he died. He was very unhappy in a wife, who by all was reputed an imperious woman. She would make him rock the cradle, purposely to hinder his study; but whilst he did that office with one hand, he would hold the book in the other. She would not allow him paper to write upon, &c. He dying, she afterwards married a Captain, who turned his children out of doors, so that in a short time they either begged their bread, or died in the streets with hunger. Mrs. Sly.

"King James was wont to say, no preferment was good enough for him. My Coz. Jackson hath some of his notes. Heel tell you more of him." *Hearne's Lib. Nig.* vol. ii. pp. 592, 593.

(s) The name of *Cuthbert Mayne* can be here introduced, in subservience only to a curious piece of history which is little known even in this country. It chiefly relates to the persecution of Francis Tregian, whose chaplain was this Cuthbert Mayne. I have extracted the memoir from a very scarce book, entitled "The Church History," printed at Brussels, 1739. vol. ii. p. 168.

Francis Tregian was * son of Thomas Tregian, of Volvedon, or Golden, in Cornwall, by the eldest sister of Sir John Arundel. He was the master of a very plentiful fortune, remarkable for hospitality, strictly religious, and a zealous maintainer of the faith of his ancestors. In the year 1577, the laws against recusants, which for sometime before were vigorously put in execution in several parts of England, were also encouraged in Cornwall, through the malice of some exasperated neighbours, who one way or another were offended at Mr. Tregian, and laid hold of the opportunity to bring him under distress. Accordingly, they informed against him, and a warrant was issued out to seize him; he being then only twenty-eight years of age. Wherefore, June 8th, 1577, the sheriff of the county (Mr. Greenfield) with eight or nine justices of the peace, and above a hundred attendants, well armed, entered his house, and took away, by force, Mr. Tregian, with his chaplain, Cuthbert Mayne, Bachelor of Divinity, and several of his domestics.† They were first hurried away to Truro, a market town at five miles distance; where the bishop of Exeter had a seat, and resided at that time. It appearing, upon examination, that Mr. Tregian was a Recusant, he was obliged, by the justice, to give a bond of two thousand pounds for his appearance the next assizes. Sometime before the assizes his persecutors, not being prepared for a trial, contrived matters so that an order came down to have him brought before the Queen's Privy Council. Wherefore, being carried up to London, he was kept under

confinement

* "Manuscript Life of Mr. Tregian, written anno. 1593; and formerly, viz. anno. 1636, in the possession of Thomas Yate, of Berkshire, Esq. great-nephew to Mr. Tregian."

† "And friends"—as appears in the account given of Cuthbert Mayne in the same vol. page 91. They were as follows: Richard Tremayne, gent. John Kempe, gent. Richard Flour, gent. Thomas Harris, gent. John Williams, Master of Apts, John Philips, yeoman, John Hodges, yeoman, &c. &c.

confinement till the council was disposed to call him before them. At his examination he was charged with recusancy, with entertaining persons of suspected characters in his family, and countenancing superstitious practices. He frankly owned the charge of recusancy; but at the same time assured the Council, that he did not absent himself from the Protestant-church out of any evil affection to the Queen or Government, but entirely from a principle of conscience. At the breaking up of the sitting, Sir Francis Walsingham told him, he was not to be discharged as yet, for other informations were expected against him out of the country. However, he was civilly treated, especially by the Earl of Essex, who invited him to dinner, and gave him such advice as he thought seasonable and friendly; which was, to appear once at church, with an assurance, that all further prosecution should be stopped; Mr. Mayne and his domestics should be released; and, no doubt but he would be very much in the Queen's favour. Mr. Tregian was prepared against such attacks, and remained firm to his principles. Mean time his family was in the utmost distraction, and his chaplain, Mr. Mayne, condemned to die, and publicly executed at Launceston, November 29th, 1577. By this time the Council was furnished with other allegations against him, *viz.* besides recusancy, that he had been present at mass, received *Agnus Dei* and a Jubilee from the Bishop of Rome, and abetted and entertained those that had asserted the Pope's supremacy. Upon this he was committed close prisoner to the Marshalsea, where he was confined ten months, not being permitted to keep any correspondence with his family during that time; which was a great detriment to his domestic concerns, as it appeared from one particular instance. Mr. Tregian had dealings with one Mr. Brandore, a goldsmith, in London, to whom, upon balancing accounts, he was found indebted seventy pounds. Now, this goldsmith, understanding that Mr. Tregian lay under a very dangerous prosecution, and apprehending the loss of his money, went down to Golden and made a seizure of his goods, to the value of five hundred pounds, and, what with charges and other incident expenses, Mrs. Tregian was obliged to pay down two hundred pounds to the creditor before the goods could be replevied. All this happened without Mr. Tregian's being acquainted with the affair.

It was thought his trial would come on at the *King's Bench bar*, which his counsel pressed hard for. But the witnesses against him being at a great distance, and his enemies apprehending lest his friends in London (some of whom were men in power) might frustrate their designs, they procured to have him sent down into Cornwall, not doubting to carry their point there. This project taking effect, one Walkow, his professed enemy, was to be his guard and conductor; and as he was a person void both of good manners and humanity, Mr. Tregian was treated by him accordingly. For, to omit other hardships, the horse he provided for his journey, including saddle and bridle, was scarce worth ten shillings. After some time the trial came on; and Mr. Tregian made his appearance at Launceston assizes. The Queen's counsel endeavoured to charge him with the several indictments upon which Mr. Mayne had been condemned and executed. In order to this, he produced one Twig, a musician, or rather a strolling fiddler, whom Mr. Tregian had entertained in his family in the Christmas-time, for the diversion of his tenants and neighbours. This Twig deposed, that he had sometimes seen Mr. Tregian go into Mr. Mayne's chamber, and remain there about an hour; which he conjectured to be the time while Mr. Mayne was saying mass: that during Christmas, anno. 1575, he (the fiddler) was Mr. Mayne's bedfellow, who owned himself to him to be a priest, and that he had brought over a great number of *Agnus Dei* from Rome. Other evidence were produced, but not so material. Then Mr. Tregian was permitted to make his exceptions; which were considerable, had the court been disposed to attend to them. In the first place he made it appear, that Twig was not acquainted with Mr. Mayne's chamber, from several questions proposed to him concerning the situation. But the Queen's counsel replied, that such circumstances were not material. Then he proposed to the bench, whether Mr. Mayne, who was known to be a prudent and cautious man, could be so indiscreet as to own himself to be a priest to a stranger and vagabond; or, that a common fiddler should be made a bedfellow to one of Mr. Mayne's character? Again he alleged, that Twig had perjured himself as to the circumstances both of time and place; he had sworn to Christmas, anno 1575, whereas Mr. Mayne was then at Doway, and did not come over into England till Easter, and had never been at Rome in his whole life. These particulars he could prove by forty witnesses; but as they were not ready in court, the judges said it was a frivolous thing to mention them; and that the trial could not be put off. So the jury were left to consider matters as they stood. While they went out upon the case, some pains were taken to persuade Mr. Tregian to conform so far as to appear at church; with a promise that the rest of the prosecution should be dropped; which he refusing, as formerly he had done, the jury, returning into court, brought him in guilty of the several articles of the indictment, *viz.* of being present at a mass, of recusancy, of entertaining one that maintained the pope's supremacy, of receiving and dispersing *Agnus Dei*, &c.

However, judgment was not given at these assizes. It was thought convenient first to advise with those above, concerning the penalty; the case being somewhat new as to some particulars. Between the two assizes Mr. Tregian sent up a servant towards London to pay off some bills; as also with letters to his friends to give them an account of his trial, and desire their interest, for the mitigating of his sentence the next assizes. But either casually, or designedly, his servant was stopped at Hunnington; and being examined, had his bills, letters, and money taken from him, and the poor man himself was thrown into prison. By this means Mr. Tregian's friends, at London, became incapable of doing him any service; nor was any thing said or done in his behalf. The time of the assizes at Launceston being at hand, judge Manwood, a violent enemy to Mr. Tregian, was upon the circuit, instructed with the particulars for his sentence, which was, that he had incurred a *premunire*, that is a forfeiture of goods, chattels, &c. with imprisonment for life, or during the Queen's pleasure. At the court's sitting Mr. Tregian's counsel alleged several things why judgment should not pass, *viz.* that the proofs against him were presumptive, no fact being made out, excepting *recusancy*, which the prisoner owned, and submitted himself to the penalty. That it did not appear that Mr. Tregian was privy to Mr. Mayne's bringing over the *Agnus Dei*, or Pope's Jubilee; much less that he had abetted, or countenanced him in denying the queen's supremacy. But all this could not hinder the sentence, which was no sooner pronounced, but Mr. Tregian was hurried from the bar to a loathsome prison; being a dungeon, where he had neither bed to rest upon, nor stool to sit on, nor the least glimpse of light to discover what kind of apartment he was thrust into. Here he remained all that night; the next day he was removed to his old habitation in Launceston Castle, where he had better conveniences, though very poor ones. About midnight, the day following, certain officers arrived, post, from London, at Golden, with a commission to break open the doors in case of resistance, and seize upon all

all the unfortunate gentleman's goods. Mrs. Tregian, with her three children, Francis, Adrian, and Mary, were at the same time ordered immediately to quit the house. She was then big with child, and so near her time, that a journey to London was very dangerous. However, her presence there was absolutely necessary to solicit for a maintenance for her husband and family. Wherefore, without further deliberation, she undertook that tedious journey of two hundred miles, with her three children, a man, and her maid servant. She stowed her children in a pair of panniers, and so proceeded on her journey; which she had scarce half completed, before she fell in labour, and was delivered of a female child: which was of some use in helping to poise the panniers, and keep them to a better balance. And thus, having rested herself for some time upon the road, she arrived at London: where she followed the court a whole year with very little success. Mean time, all Mr. Tregian's goods were disposed of at the Queen's pleasure, and, in a little time, all his real estate; in so much that his mother, Mrs. Catherine Tregian, was also deprived of her jointure. By these means the whole family was so reduced as to live upon the charity of friends and relations. But Mr. Tregian himself was the greatest sufferer; who was almost starving in Launceston Castle: what he had to support him passing through several hands, and often those that were not well affected toward him, made his allowance very scanty. But worse things threatened him. Some, that were enriched by part of his substance, apprehending that he might find friends to recover his real estate, had engaged, as 'twas believed, a villain to assassinate him: but, providentially, the design was detected. Mr. Tregian having now lost all hopes of recovering his freedom, began to enter upon a method of life suitable to a person fully possessed with the best notions of religion. He spent a great deal of time in praying, and meditating upon the blessings attending those that carry the cross, and follow the steps of their redeemer. To his religious practices he joined such studies as the inconveniences of the place would allow of. And having some taste for poetry, he now and then composed verses upon the miseries of human life; and other subjects which were suitable to his present condition. But, as he tells us in one of his poems, he was very ill provided with tools for the business; being some times obliged to make use of a pin and a liquid substance of water and the snuff of a candle, instead of pen and ink. By these means he became entirely resigned to the conduct of Divine Providence. But as the late attempt upon his life had given him some perplexity, so it continually ran in his thoughts that his enemies would contrive some way to take him off privately; and, by spreading a report that he had laid violent hands on himself, cast an aspersion both upon his cause and character. These reflections put him upon a project of making his escape: wherein being detected, he was thrown into a dungeon, loaded with irons of thirty pounds weight. In this apartment he had twenty malefactors for his companions; who commonly eased themselves upon the floor, which was but once cleaned in the thirty days he remained amongst them. Besides the loathsomeness of the place, he was frequently insulted by one of the malefactors, a man of a barbarous and inhuman temper: who treated him with base language, reviled him for his pretended crimes against the Queen and government; but mostly for his praying and religious discourse, which is a sufficient matter of ridicule for such abandoned wretches. When he had remained about a month in this company, the jailor was pleased to reconduct him above stairs to his former apartment, where he was better accommodated.

His lady, in the mean time, had obtained an order for his removal to the King's-bench prison; which being executed, the officer who was charged with him on the road, brought him in a bill of expenses for fifty pounds. The demand appearing very extravagant, Mr. Tregian was dilatory in the payment. Upon which the officer threatens to carry him back into Cornwall. Mr. Tregian petitions and lays his case before the Counsel; where he found no relief, the officer being left to use his own discretion, in case the expenses were not repaid. This obliged Mrs. Tregian to use all the means she could, to raise the sum. She sold her best cloaths, and some other things of value; which falling short, was made out by a collection among friends. Mr. Tregian was afterwards removed to the Fleet-prison, where, 20th July, 1593, he had been thirteen years. His lady lived constantly with him in prison. He had by her eighteen children, whereof eleven were born during their confinement; and most of them were alive in 1593, which is the date of the manuscript whence I have collected all these particulars. Mr. Tregian was a person of invincible courage under affliction, and of a strong constitution as to his body; which he enjoyed without any remarkable indisposition the first seven years of his confinement. But as he advanced in years he began to feel the effects of the hardships he had undergone, and laboured under several indispositions: but was perfectly re-established in the year 1593, which is the last time I find any mention made of him; only what is recorded in the diary of the English College at Doway, viz. that in July 1666, one Mr. Tregian, an ancient gentleman, after above thirty years imprisonment, arrived there on his way to Spain. Mr. Francis Tregian was descended of an ancient British family, of great account in Cornwall, even before the conquest. His great grandmother was the daughter of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorchester, half brother to Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV. and wife of King Henry VII. His mother was the eldest sister of Sir John Arundell, Knt. of Lanherne, the thirteenth knight of that family of the name of John. His lady was the eldest sister of John, Lord Stourton, by A. Catherine, sister to B. Ferdinand, Earl of Derby; which C. Catherine was married to Sir John Arundell for her second husband: her first, the Lord Charles Stourton having been executed at Salisbury, in Queen Mary's reign. Mr. Tregian's eldest daughter, Mary, was married to Thomas Yate, Esq. of Berkshire, whom he took without a portion, by his father's express command."

A. Anne. B. Henry. C. Anne. See *Collins's Peerage*.

The following account is also taken from the same "Church History," p. 430, same volume:

"Charles Tregian, son of F. Tregian, Esq. (a noted sufferer for the Catholic cause) on which account he was deprived of a plentiful estate, and kept thirty years prisoner in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was educated in the English College at Rheims, and had Dr. Pitts for his master. Afterwards, going to Rome, he belonged to Cardinal Allen's family; upon whose decease, he served in the King of Spain's army, in Flanders: and was alive in 1611. He was a man of letters, and the author of a piece, intitled, "*Plancus de Morte Cardinalis ALANI*."

* *Diary of Doway College. Dr. Pitts, de Illustr. Anglic. Script. in Append.*

(t) John

Mayhew, (a)—Carpenter, (b)—Gee, (c)—Downe, (d)—were the great religious luminaries of the times.

About the commencement of the reign of Charles I. divinity was seen to affect a more than ordinary seriousness; and the Merry-Andrew of the pulpit was transformed into the canting hypocrite. The most popular preachers, indeed, had an uncommon power of mixing tears with laughter. And their eloquence differed widely from every other species: it was pregnant with figures of speech, for which rhetoric hath no name. The language of prayer was no less vitiated than that of preaching; the fond, the fulsome style was the most current in supplications and thanksgivings; and the second Person in the Trinity was addressed in terms of perfect familiarity. Yet, in enumerating our divines from Charles to the Revolution, we shall notice many, whose sound judgment, and unaffected piety, raised them superior to the faults of the times.

(1) *John Rainolds*, born at Pinhoe, in 1549, President of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, was generally reputed the greatest scholar of his age and country. He not only digested, but also remembered, what he read, and hardly knew what it was so forget. He was in polemics esteemed a match for Bellarmine, the Goliath of the church of Rome, who bid defiance to armies of divines, and scarce yielded to any of his contemporaries in any other branch of science. Hakewell styles him a living library, or third university. He was made Dean of Lincoln in 1593; but soon exchanged his deanery for the presidency of Corpus Christi College. See his character in Sir Isaac Wake's Latin Oration, spoken at his funeral in St. Mary's church, 25th May, 1607; or the translation of it in Fuller's "Abel Redivivus." *Granger*, vol. i. p. 212.—See *Biogr. Dict.* vol. xii. p. 486.—See *Prince*, pp. 521. 529.—Of John and William Rainolds we are told, that in the earlier part of life, William was a protestant and John a papist; but that the two brothers, frequently disputing on religious subjects, converted each other: John became a Puritan, and William a Roman Catholic.

(u) *Dunsford's Tiverton*, p. 326.

(x) *Prince*, pp. 87, 88, 89.

(y) *John Sweet*, a native of Devonshire, studied at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, in 1608. He was sent on a mission from Rome to England, in the reign of James I. and died at St. Omer's, the 26th of February, 1632. He is said to have been the author of "A Manifestation of the Apostasy, &c." printed at St. Omer's, 1617, in 4to. Dr. Daniel Farly, who was his opponent in a disputation, has introduced him in his "Romish Fisher caught; or, a Conference between Sweet and Fisher." Lond. 1624. *Granger*, vol. i. p. 377.

(z) *Walter Wylshman*, a Cornishman born, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, took the degrees in arts, and stood as a member of Broadgates-hall in an act celebrated in 1594 to complete it; being then minister of Dartmouth, in Devon, and much resorted to for his practical way of preaching. He published three sermons, London, 1616, in October, by the title of "The sincere Preacher." *Athen. Oxon.* col. 367.

(a) *Edward Mayhew* was probably a Cornishman, of the family of Mayow, of Bray. He is said, by Nicholson, (*H. Libr.* vol. ii. p. 194) to have been sometime scholar to John Pitts, and published a little book, under the title of *Congregationis Anglic. Ordinis St. Benedict Trophæa*, 1619, in 8vo.; wherein he takes frequent occasion to quote his master's manuscript treatise of the Apostolical Men of England. He is commended for his modesty in the account he gives of their writers, honestly quitting his inclinations to serve a party, where he observes truth to be on the other side. See *Usher, Hist. Eccl. Brit.* p. 216.

(b) *John Carpenter*, born (says Wood, *Ath. Ox.* vol. i. col.) in Cornwall, probably at Launceston, where the name still remains. He was entered a *bachelor* in Exeter-college, (the same as a commoner in other colleges) where he continued four years, or more, studying the arts with unwearied industry. At length, leaving Oxford with a degree, he became rector of Northlew, in Devon, where, having published several things in his profession, he died in March, 1620-1, leaving behind him a son, named Nathaniel, a poet, mathematician, and geographer.

(c) See *Prince*, pp. 337, 338. and *Wood*, No. 527.

(d) *Prince*, p. 262.

times. (a) In running over the names of *Carpenter*, (b)—*Bridgeman*, (c)—*Bishop Prideaux*, (d)—*Barkham*, (e)—*Wodenote*, (f)—*Ward*, (g)—*Pierce*, (h)—*Strode*, (i)—*Tozer*, (k)—*Ford*, (l)—*Street*, (m)—*Osborne*, (n)—*Rowe*, (o)—*Manton*, (p)—*Reynell*, (q)—*Darton*, (r)—*Bury*, (s)—*Hugh Peters*, (t)—*Mayne*, (u)—*Monk*, (x)—*Herle*, (y)—*Hicks*, (a)—*Sydenham*, (b)—*Pendarves*, (c)
—*Kendal*,

(a) Some years ago, the late Mr. Hugo lent me a manuscript sermon that was "preached in the parish church of *Walborough* in 1642, by *Bezaleel Burt*, minister and pastor of Landulph, in Cornwall." Though there is a quaintness both in the language and in the sentiment, a spirit of piety breathes through the whole discourse, which greatly recommends it. It is dedicated to the right worshipful and virtuous lady the lady *Reynell*, wife unto the right worshipful Sir. *Richard Reynell*, of *Ford*, in Devonshire, Knt. deceased."—To whom, "*Bezaleel Burt* wisheth the comforts of earth and joyes of Heaven."

(b) See *Prince*, pp. 211, 212, 213.

(c) pp. 99.

(d) *Prideaux* was rector of Exeter-college, and bishop of Worcester. See *Prince*, pp. 510. 516.—*Granger*, vol. ii. pp. 159, 160.—*Walker's Sufferings*, part ii. p. 78.

(e) *Prince*, pp. 101—104.

(f) *Theophilus Wodenote* was born at Linhinghorne, of which his father, Thomas, was then vicar, but descended from an ancient family of his name in Cheshire. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards King's-college, Cambridge, (of which his father had been Fellow) and became scholar there in 1608. He was afterwards M. A. Bachelor of Divinity, and Vicar of Linhinghorne after his father's decease; and incorporated M. A. at Oxford, 13th July, 1619, the day before the conclusion of the act. Among his writings were—*Good Thoughts in bad Times*.—*Hermes Theologus*, Lond. 1649.—*Aphorisms*, Lond. 1654, 8vo." *Wood*, v. i. c. 835.

(g) Dr. *Word* (Bishop of Exeter) published a philosophical essay towards an Eviction of the Being and Attributes of God.

(h) See *Dunsford and Tverton*, p. 327.

(i) p. 316. and *Wood*, vol. ii. No. 378.

(o) No. 392.

(p) No. 394.

(i) *Prince*, p. 563.

(u) *Wood's Athen.* vol. ii. No. 254.

(q) *Prince*, p. 523.

(k) pp. 574. 575.

(n) No. 235.

(r) *Nicholas Darton*, a Cornishman born, entered at Exeter-college, 1618, took one degree in arts, afterwards holy orders, and at length became minister of Killesbye, in Northamptonshire. He hath several sermons extant, as one, London, 1641, 4to. dedicated to William, Lord Say; at which time the author, always esteemed a Puritan, closed with the Presbyterian party. As also, *Ecclesia Anglicana*, or a clear and Protestant Manifesto, &c. printed in 1649, 4to. *Athen. Ox.* v. ii. ch. 67.

(s) *Prince*, pp. 109, 110, 111.

(t) Of *Hugh Peters* I have said so much in "the Civil and Military History," (second part yet in MS.) that I shall here subjoin only a curious note of Warton, in which it appears that Peters was whipped at the university.

"Milton is said to have been whipped at Cambridge. See *Life of Bathurst*, p. 153. This has been reprobated and discredited, as a most extraordinary and improbable piece of severity. But in those days of simplicity and subordination, of roughness and rigour, this sort of punishment was much more common, and consequently by no means so disgraceful or unseemly for a young man at the university, as it would be thought at present. We learn from *Wood*, that Henry Stubbe, a Student of Christ-church, Oxford, afterwards a partisan of Sir Henry Vane, 'shewing himself too forward, pragmatical, and conceited,' was publicly whipped by the Censor in the college-hall. *Ath. Oxon.* ii. p. 560. See also *Life of Bathurst*, p. 202. I learn from some manuscript papers of Aubrey, the antiquary, who was a student of Trinity college, Oxford, four years from 1642, that "at Oxford and, I believe, at Cambridge, the rod was frequently used by the tutors and deans: and Dr. Potter, while a tutor of Trinity college, I knew right well, whipt his pupil with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the inns of court." In the Statutes of the said college, given in 1556, the scholars of the foundation are ordered to be whipped by the deans, or censors, even to their twentieth year. In the University Statutes at Oxford, compiled in 1635, ten years after Milton's admission at Cambridge, corporal punishment is to be inflicted on boys under sixteen. We are to recollect, that Milton, when he went to Cambridge, was only a boy of fifteen. The author of an old pamphlet, *Regicides no Saints nor Martyrs*, says that *Hugh Peters*, while at Trinity college, Cambridge, was publicly and officially whipped in the Regent-walk for his insolence, p. 81, 8vo."—See *Warton's Edit.* of *Milton's Poems*, pp. 421, 422.

(u) *Jasper Mayne*.—See *Prince*, pp. 461, 462, 463.

(x) *Nicholas*

(x) *Nicholas Monk*, a Divine of the church of England, and brother to the famous George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was born at Potheridge, in Merton, in 1609. At the age of seventeen, he entered a commoner at Wadham college, Oxford; where, in 1634, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and soon after entered into Holy Orders. He was the person chiefly employed in carrying on the correspondence between his brother, general Monk, and Sir John Greenville, for effecting the king's restoration. Soon after that great event, he was nominated to the See of Hereford; which, however, he did not long enjoy.

(y) *Wood*, col. 151. "*Charles Herle*, third son of Edward Herle, Esq. by Joan his wife, daughter of John Trefry, of Fawy, Esq. was born at Prideaux-Herle, in this county, in 1598; in 1612 became a sojourner of Exeter-college; took the degree of A. M. in 1618, and went into holy orders. Before the eruption of the civil war, he was rector of one of the richest benefices in England, Winwick, in Lincolnshire. Being a puritan, he took the covenant, and was elected one of the Assembly of Divines, in 1643. And, in 1646, he succeeded Dr. Twiss as prolocutor of that assembly. But I must refer my readers to Wood for further particulars of his zeal, and for a catalogue of his sermons, &c. &c. He died at Winwick in 1659, leaving several children; but, I think, none of his descendants in the male line are left." *Tonkin*, p. 160.

(a) "*William Hicks*, son of Nicholas Hicks, Gent. was born at Kerris, in the parish of Paul, December, 1620; was a commoner of Wadham-college, in Lent Term, 1637, and there ran through the classes of logic and philosophy. But, being taken thence in the beginning of the civil war, before he could be honoured with a degree, he was by his relations put in arms against the king, and in a short time became so fanatical in his opinion, that he was esteemed by some to be little better than an Anabaptist. So that being looked upon as a zealous brother for the cause, he was made a captain in the trained bands, and became very forward against those of the royal party. He published *Revelation Revealed*; being a practical exposition on the Revelation of St. John, Lon. 1659, fol. which book lying dead on the seller's hands, had a new title afterwards put, bearing date 1661, with the author's picture before it in a clock. *Quinto-monarchia*, or a friendly compliance between Christ's Monarchy and the Magistrates; being a Glass for the *Quinto-monarchians* and others that desire to know under what dispensations of Providence we now live, &c.—printed and bound with *Revelation Revealed*, &c. which was written (as the common report went in Exet. Coll. and Cornwall) by a kinsman of William Hicks, called Alexander Harrie, a minister's son in Cornwall, Bachelor in Divinity, and some time Fellow of the said college of Exeter; which book (*Revelation Revealed*) coming after his death into Hicks's hands, he published it under his own name, without any mention of A. Harrie, who was a learned man, and held in great veneration by those that knew him. This Mr. Hicks died at Kerris, in the very beginning of March in 1659, and was buried on the third day of the same month in Paul's church." See *Wood's Athen.* Vol. II. c. 157.

I have good reason to imagine the stone crosses that remained in this parish after the reformation were thrown down or broken by order of Mr. Hicks. He is noted by Mr. Granger, (Vol. iii. p. 71.) who places him in the Interregnum, class the ninth, among the miscellaneous authors in divinity, history, antiquities, &c. I have lately seen the copper plate whence the print in Granger was taken, which, I apprehend, is now become scarce. On the top of the plate is this motto, 'Da Deo et Cæsari'—in the margin, which is oval, circumscribing the figure, is the following inscription '*Gulielmus Hicks, Gen. ætatis suæ 38 Anno. Dom. 1658.* Underneath the following verses:

" Though thou no Prophet art, nor Prophet's son,
Without their spirit, this could ne'er be done.
Though Brightman, Napier, Mede, are gone to rest,
Their spright yet lives redoubled in thy breast.
Ye that have cast th' Apocalypse to the ground,
Because so dark, mysterious and profound,
Why take it up againe, and use this Glasse
Twill then no longer for a Mystric passe."

(b) *Wood*, c. 100. *Cuthbert Sydenham*, son of Cuthbert Sydenham, Gent. was born at Truro in 1622. Became a Commoner of St. Alban's-hall, in Oxford, in Lent Term, 1639, and continued there till that city was garrisoned for the king; at which time, being entertained by some of the godly party, he became a forward zealot among them. About the year 1644, he was lecturer of St. Nicholas church, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, though without any orders, unless those of the Presbytery, where, by his constant and confident preaching, he obtained great respect among the brethren; and, in 1650, was actually created M. A. without performing any exercises. He published several sermons, all in the old canting strain. At length, having wasted himself (as his friends said) in the work of the ministry, he retired to London, for the recovery of his health, and died in Axe-yard, joining to King-street, Westminster, March 25, 1654. "*CUTHBERTUS SIDENHAM*, (or Sydenham) Oct. 31, 1654; *Gaywood*, f." Before his "*Greatness of the Myserie of Godliness*," 1656, 8vo. *CUTHBERT SIDENHAM* in a cloak. Before his "*Hypocrisie Discovered*," 1654, 8vo.

Cuthbert Sydenham, who was educated at Oxford, was author of sermons and other practical pieces of divinity. His "*Hypocrisie Discovered*," &c. was the subject of three sermons, taken from his mouth, in short-hand, by one of his friends, and published without alteration. It must presently appear to an attentive reader, that this circumstance is far from being a recommendation.

—Kendal, (d)—Elys, (e)—Rouse, (f)—Bogan, (g)—Tregose, (h)—Gauden, (i)—Larkham, (k)—
Newton, (l)—Polweil, (m)—Chisul, (n)—Ashley, (o)—Glanvill, (p)—Cary, (q)—Gandy, (r)—
Simon

recommendation of these discourses.* He wrote a warm piece of controversy in vindication of the "two honourable patriots," Oliver Cromwell and Sir Arthur Haslerig, in which he has endeavoured to wipe off the aspersions of the famous incendiary, John Lilburne. Ob. March, 1634.

(c) *John Pendarves*, son of John Pendarves, of Crowan, Gent. was born at Skewes, in that parish, in 1622; admitted a Servitor of Exeter-college, in 1637, where he became a tolerable disputant; and in 1641 was admitted to the degree of A. B. But in 1642 he left the college, and having a voluble tongue, soon obtained the true way of the country, sided with the rout, and went up and down, preaching in houses, barns, and under trees and hedges. At length, after several changes, he fixed on anabaptism, and, having a numerous herd of disciples, made himself the head of that sect. But of him and his works, being all of the same stamp, and his famous disputation with Jasper Mayne, of Christ church, Oxford, D. D. I shall say no more, (as far from being an honour to his worthy and ancient family) but that, after a short life, spent in continued agitation, he died in London, in September, 1657, whence he was conveyed by water, with great pomp, to Abingdon, in Berkshire, where he was buried in the burial-place of the anabaptists, September 30;—so many of that faction attending, that Oliver, suspicious of mischief, sent Major-general John Bridges with eight troops of horse to those parts, to keep them quiet.

(d) See *Wood*, Vol. ii. No. 216. The following inscription was lately traceable on Dr. Kendall's monument, in a panel against the north wall in the chapel of Cofton-chapel, in the parish of Dawlish.

In memoriam
viri eximie eruditi GEORGII KENDALL,
SSæ theologiæ doctoris, filii Georgii
Kendall, de Cofton, armigeri, qui e
vita diaccessit XIX. Avg^o MDCLXIII.
et juxta hic sepultus jacet.
Nec non in memoriam
lectissimæ ejus conjugis MARIE, filiz
Periam Pole, de Talliton, armigeri,
quæ obiit xmo die Aprilis, MDCLXXVI."

In the year 1783, the arms of Kendall and Pole, under the monument, were visible; but at this time they are effaced. Those of Kendall, Arg. a chevron Sa. between three dolphins naant; and those of Pole, Az. a lion rampant Arg. between six lozenges Or.

(e) *Edmond† Elys*, son of a clergyman in Devonshire, was educated at Baliol-college, in Oxford. In 1656, about the time when he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; being then Fellow of the College, he published a small volume of divine poems, and another in 1658. The same year, he published "Miscellania," in Latin and English verse, and several short essays in Latin prose. This book was reprinted in 1662. In the preface, and more particularly at p. 32, he speaks with great sensibility of some persons who had decried his performances, and aspersed his character on account of some levities and sallies of youth. In 1659, he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, in Devonshire. His conduct appears to have been irreproachable after he entered into holy orders. He, by his writings, has given sufficient testimony of his parts, industry, and learning. The most remarkable of his numerous works, which are mentioned by *Wood*, is the pamphlet which he published against Dr. Tillotson's "Sermons on the Incarnation;" and the most estimable is his volume of "Letters," &c. as some of them were written to eminent persons, particularly Dr. Sherlock and Dr. Bentley. There are also letters from Dr. Henry More, Dr. Bailew, and others, to Edmund Elys. He was living, and in studious retirement, in 1693, at which time he was a nonjuror. See *Athen. Oxon.* ii. col. 943.

(f) *Francis Rouse*, Provost of Eton, &c. &c. published several tracts in divinity. *Wood*, col. 147. To John Rouse, his relation, Milton addressed a very elegant Latin ode; for which I refer my readers to Warton's edition; where the notes contain characteristic traits of several natives of the West, and illustrate also the religious temper of the times. See *Warton's Poems of Milton*, 2d. edit. pp. 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574. These pages furnish a rich treat to the poet and the antiquary.

(g) See

* If some modern sermons were taken down in short-hand, and published as they were delivered, it would be a clear proof of what the foolishness of preaching, aided by the power of action, can do. *Granger*, vol. iii. pp. 45, 46.

† So written by *Wood*. *Granger*, Vol. iii. p. 298.

(g) See *Prince*, pp. 118. 121.

(b) *Thomas Tregose*, son of ——— Tregose, of an ancient family in this county, was born at St. Ives; bred a sojourner in Exeter-college, and took the degree of A. B. in 1655, when he became a Presbyterian preacher for two years at St. Ives, the place of his birth. In 1659 he was removed to the vicarage of Mylor and Mabe, where he continued till 1662; when, with the rest of his brethren, he was silenced for non-conformity. After which he preached at private conventicles, chiefly at St. Ives and Penryn. At Penryn he died, in 1670. The next year were published his *Life and Death*; and at the end his *Letters*, in a small 8vo. London. He left several things in manuscript. He was counted the arch-presbyter of Cornwall. *Wood*, col. 786.

(i) The first appearance of Dr. *John Gauden*, afterwards bishop of Exeter, in public, was on the side of the parliament. He took the solemn league and covenant, conformed to the ordinances for the disuse of the liturgy, and was appointed one of the assembly of divines:—but here he stopped;—for when the parliament and army, or rather the latter, proceeded to the trial of the king, he published “The Religious and Royal Protestation of John Gauden; D. D.” against that proceeding; and, after the king’s death, he wrote a piece, which he called “A Just Invective against those of the Army and their Abettors, who murdered king Charles the First;” but this was not published till after the restoration. During the king’s imprisonment, he committed to the press the celebrated pamphlet, entitled “*Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*; or, the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings,” which, however, did not appear till after the execution of Charles.—Whether Gauden or king Charles, was the author of the *Icon Basilike*, is a point which has been much agitated. Mr. Hume’s opinion is, that it was written by the king. And his argument rests on the style of the work more resembling the king’s acknowledged productions, than those of Gauden, whose flowery language ill accords with the simplicity of Charles. The *Icon Basilike* is certainly written in a strain far superior to what Gauden was ever known to produce. It has a dignity, a perspicuity to be looked for in vain, in the writings of our bishop. On the other hand, what has sometimes induced me to think that it is the composition of a prelate, is the large space of it allotted to the consideration of the church-government, and the more than usual ardour with which the rights of episcopacy are maintained. “The perverse disputers of these perilous times (says he) if they be not traitors, yet seem to be very covetous, heady, high-minded, inordinate and fierce; lovers of themselves, having much of the form, little of the power, of godliness.” It seems, also, that the writer is sometimes fearful of having unmasked himself. After a full display of his scriptural and ecclesiastical learning, and after much warmth of expression, the language of self-interest, he subjoins, perhaps from a consciousness of having half-betrayed the bishop, and in order to silence suspicion: “This I write rather like a divine than a prince; that posterity may see (if ever these papers be public) that I had fair grounds both from scripture-canon, and ecclesiastical examples, whereon my judgment was stated for episcopal government.” *King Charles’s Works*, vol. i. p. 86.

As to the external evidence for and against the question, Sir Philip Warwick “heard the King say many of those things which the *Icon* contains, and Mr. Levett actually saw the manuscript among his Majesty’s papers in the Isle of Wight, and read many of the chapters.” See *Warwick’s Memoirs*, pp. 68, 69.

Against this testimony, we have the assertion of Gauden himself, and the claims to preferment which he founded on being the author of this piece. We have a certificate prefixed to the latter editions of Milton’s *Εἰκονολαοστής*, under the hand of Lord Anglesey, in which his Lordship asserts, that on shewing to Charles II. and the Duke of York, a manuscript of the work, in which were some alterations in the late King’s hand, they solemnly assured him, that “it was none of the late King’s compiling, but made by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter.” And this testimony was afterwards confirmed to Bishop Burnet by the Duke of York himself. In 1659, Gauden published *Ἰσα Δακρυά* resembling in composition as well as title, the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*.

(k) *Thomas Larkham*, a zealous puritan, was persecuted by the star-chamber, and other ecclesiastical courts, in the reign of Charles I. which occasioned his flying to New-England. Upon his return, he was chosen minister of Tavistock, in Devonshire, where he was greatly esteemed. He was author of several books; but his principal work is his “*Discourse of the Attributes of God*, in sundry sermons.” 4to. 1656. Ob. 1669. *Æt.* 68. *Granger*, vol. iii. p. 50.

(l) See *Prince*, pp. 476. 480. and *Dunsford’s Tiverton*, pp. 328. 330.

(m) “Slip’s meeting-house, in Tiverton, was enlarged to the present dimensions in the year 1699; since that time few alterations have taken place, besides common necessary repairs, which have been considerable, from its exposed situation. The members of the congregation originally assembling here were of the independent sect, whose doctrines were also formed on those of Calvin; the public worship conducted by the minister alone, on Trinitarian principles, and similar to that of the Presbyterian sect; but they generally rejected the authority of presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, and confined all ecclesiastical jurisdiction and discipline within their particular separate congregations: from whence they received the name of Independents. It would be extremely difficult to say what are now the generally prevailing religious sentiments of the people attending social worship in this house. From various concurring causes, Trinitarians, Arians and Unitarians, Calvinists and Arminians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents and Methodists, assemble together here, and form a numerous congregation of individuals, widely differing in religious opinions, under the general appellation of Dissenters only. The first minister that officiated in it was *Theophilus Polwhele*, A. M. who was born in Cornwall, and became Fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge: Dr. Sancroft, afterwards archbishop, was his tutor. After he had left the university he preached some time at Carlisle, and was one of the committee for ejecting scandalous ministers in Cumberland and Durham.

Simon Ford, (s)—Acland, (t)—Gale, (u)—Godolphin, (x)—Zachary Mayne, (y)—Cotton, (z)—Hapkins, (a) Kendall, (b) — John Newton, (c) — Lake, (d) — Conant, (e) — Granville,

In 1634 he was appointed to the rectories of Clare and Tipcombe, in Tiverton, from which he was ejected at the restoration, in 1660. After the act of uniformity passed, he suffered much for non-conformity. Mr. Foot, an eminent merchant of Tiverton, who had joined in communion with him, and gave in his experience before the communicants, became afterwards his furious persecutor; particularly at a time when Mr. Foot was mayor of Tiverton, he violently interrupted his preaching, required him to come down, and committed him to the custody of a serjeant. Mr. C—n also persecuted him much, and endeavoured to seize and imprison him once in going out of his house before day. He outlived the times of persecution; and after king James's declaration of liberty, in 1687, opened the above meeting-house, and invited Mr. Samuel Bartlett to assist him in the ministerial office. He died, it is said, at a great age, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, Tiverton, the 3d of April, 1689. Mr. Polwheil appears to have been a venerable character and a learned man. He published a Treatise on Self-denial; the Evil of Apostacy, and quenching the Spirit;* Of ejaculatory Prayer; Directions for serving God on the working day and Lord's day; and Exhortations to Holy Living.

Samuel Bartlett,† who had been an assistant to Mr. Polwheil about two years, succeeded him in the ministerial office this year, about the time the Toleration act passed, so that he lived in times of greater religious freedom. He appears to have been a successful preacher, and was much esteemed. He died, after serving this meeting near twenty years, and was buried 16th November, 1706, in St. Peter's church-yard."

The following is no bad picture of a troubled conscience: "Thou hast enjoyments, but no comfort, because thy heart is not right. Thou dost eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy wine with trembling, because conscience tells thee, God doth not accept of thy work. Thy heart faileth thee for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," as *Luk.* 21. 26. If thou dost but hear the bell-toll, or ring out for any one, 'tis as if it were a passing-bell for thyself! If thou dost but hear of some disease in the town, art presently surprized with fearfulness, and thinkst every thing will infect thee. When sermon-time comes, thou art afraid to go, lest thou shouldst hear thy sentence of condemnation. When prayer-time comes, thou art afraid to pray, because conscience tells thee, God will not hear thee. What! thou pray? saith conscience. Such an one as thou? saith Satan, thou that so opposest the Spirit? Now, whence is this? Do not deny thy experience. Is it not because thou neglectest such and such duties of the word? Duties in the closet? Duties in the family? Duties in thy particular calling? Consider, is not this evil to be thus disquieted? If thou canst see an evil in the effect, why then see what evil there is in the cause. Is pain evil? And is not that evil which causeth it? Oh, the strangeness betwixt God and thy Soul! Thou canst not come with boldness into his presence! He doth not lift up the light of his countenance upon thee!" *Polwheil* "Of Quenching the Spirit," p. 210.

(n) See *Dunsford's Tiverton*, pp. 330, 331.

(g) Pp. 213, 217.

(r) Pp. 355, 357.

(s) See *Prince*, pp. 17, 18.

(t) P. 316.

(y) Pp. 351, 355.

(z) Pp. 24, 25.

(u) The learned *Theophilus Gale* was born in 1628, at King's Teignton, of which place his father was vicar. He was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford, and was chosen Fellow of that Society, in 1650. During his residence in the university, he became eminent both as a tutor and a preacher. At the restoration, he was excluded by the Act of Uniformity from the public exercise of his functions, and deprived of his Fellowship. He was then taken into the family of Lord Wharton, as tutor to his sons; and he accompanied his pupils to Caen, in Normandy, where there was at that time a flourishing protestant seminary, and where he commenced an acquaintance with several men of distinguished erudition. Not long after his return to England, Mr. Gale published his celebrated "Court of the Gentiles; and besides this great work, he was also the author of several valuable performances. He exercised his ministry in London, many years, and was much esteemed for his piety and learning. He died in 1678, and was interred in the burying ground, near Bunhill Fields.—See *Prince*, pp. 249, 350.

(x) *John Godolphin*, an eminent English civilian of the ancient family of Godolphin, in Cornwall, was at first puritanically inclined, but afterwards took the engagement. At the restoration he was one of his majesty's advocates. He was esteemed as great a master of divinity, as of his own faculty, and published several works, as *The Holy Limbec, and Holy Arbour*. He died in 1678.—See *Noortbouck's Historical and Classical Dict.* 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1776.

(y) He

* An open declaration of the operations, or supposed operations of the Spirit of God on the mind, influencing it to a religious cause; which was made a necessary requisite of admission to partake of the Lord's supper with the members of this religious society, and consequently, in their opinion, of becoming a member of the church of Christ.

† Tradition, verbal testimony, Parish Register. On the land-tax rate for 1704, I find Mr. Bartlett charged personally, 5*l.* 4*s.*—*Dunsford's Tiverton*.

ville, (f)—*Flavel*, (g)—*Morton*, (h)—*Swete*, (i)—*Prideaux*, (k)—*Trelawney*, (l);—they who are little versed in the history of the church will instantly recognise some of its brightest ornaments

(y) He died at Exeter, the place of his birth, in 1694, aged 63. See *Wood's Athen.* vol. ii. pp. 2. 20. and *Hutchins's Dorset*, vol. i. p. 323.

(z) *Prince*, p. 220.

(a) Pp. 409. 413.

(b) *Nicholas Kendall*, of Exeter-college, was afterwards Rector of Sheviok, in Cornwall, and author of a Sermon preached at the assizes held for the county of Cornwall, 18th March, 1685. Lond. 1686, 4to. &c.

(c) See *Dunsford's Traverion*, pp. 331, 332.

(d) *Edward Lake*, who had been a member of both universities, but took his degrees at Cambridge, was chaplain to James, Duke of York; and, as we learn from the inscription on his monument, he was also tutor and chaplain to the two daughters of James, Mary, and Anne, who afterwards sat upon the throne of Great Britain. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was prebendary and archdeacon of Exeter, and rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill and St. Andrews Hubbard, in London. He was a man of uncommon piety and charity, and a celebrated preacher. He died the 1st of February, 1703-4, and lies buried in the collegiate church of St. Catherine, near the Tower, where a monument is erected to his memory. Le Neve, by mistake, says, that he was buried in the church of St. Mary Hill. * *Granger*, vol. iii. p. 266.

(e) See *Prince*, pp. 223. 227.

(f) *Dennis Granville*, Dean of Durham, brother to the Earl of Bath, had his education at Exeter-college, Oxford, and, after the restoration of Charles II. having signified to the University, by the Chancellor, Sir Edward Hyde, that there should be a creation in all faculties of such as had suffered in his cause, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him: and on February 28th, 1671, that of D. D. On 19th September, 1662, he was collated A. D. of Durham, and on the 14th December, 1684, was installed Dean of Durham; but following James II. into France, was deprived February 1, 1690. Being solicited, to no purpose, to change his religion, he was harshly treated by James and the French court. When James retired from Ireland to France, the few Protestants about him used their interests with him, to have a chapel for the exercise of their religion, according to the Liturgy of England, proposing Dr. Granville as a fit person for their Chaplain. But James was so averse to this measure, that they sent a particular message to London, to engage Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely, and his party, to represent it as absolutely necessary to his interests. Yet, notwithstanding the Bishop's letter, a chapel was absolutely refused: in consequence of which, Dr. Granville was forced to leave the court to avoid the daily insults of the priests, and the king's discouraging indifference. Yet his sanctity, morals, and politeness, could not but conciliate esteem. Retiring to the town of Granville, in Normandy, whence his family derived their name; he there died, and was there buried. He never married. See *Wood's Fast.* pp. 808. 858. *Secret Hist. of Europe*, pp. 247. 256.

(g) *John Flavel*, who was educated at University-college, in Oxford, was minister of Deptford, and afterwards at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he resided the greatest part of his life. He wrote many pieces of practical divinity, some of which were calculated for sailors; particularly his "Navigation spiritualized; or, a New Compass for Seamen, consisting of thirty-two points of pleasant observations, and serious reflections, 8vo. to which are subjoined Spiritual Poems." He was also author of "Husbandry spiritualized, &c. to which are added, Occasional Meditations upon Beasts, Birds, Trees, Flowers, Rivers, and several other Objects, 8vo." He was long a constant and frequent preacher, and was thought to have a good talent that way. Part of his Diary, printed with Remarks, must give the reader an high idea of his piety. Though he was generally respected at Dartmouth, yet, in 1685, several of the aldermen of that place, attended by the rabble, carried about a ridiculous effigy of him, to which were affixed the Covenant and the Bill of Exclusion. He thought it prudent, at that time, to withdraw from the town, not knowing what treatment he might meet with himself, from a motious mob, headed by magistrates, who were themselves amongst the lowest of mankind. Ob. 26th June, 1691. Æt. 61. His works were printed after his death, in 2 vols. folio. *Granger*, vol. iii. p. 333.

(h) Mr. *Charles Morton*, M. A. of Wadham-college, Oxford, was grandson, by his mother's side, to Mr. Kestle, of Penzance, in Cornwall, and born in his house about the year 1626. His father was Mr. Nicholas Morton, who was forced to quit, like himself, the rectory of Bisland for non-conformity, in the reign of King Charles I. After which he came to be minister of

* Le Neve's "Fasti," p. 93.

ments; though the obscurity of many names be a deep shadow in the picture. Of the last but one, indeed, we may declare, without partiality, that before his splendour almost all the others fade away, as the stars before the sun. (k) To *Trelawney* (l) I cannot extend a panegyric so exalted.

In

of St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark, where he died. He descended from an ancient family at Morton, in Nottinghamshire, the seat of T. Morton, Secretary to King Edward III. Mr. C. Morton was his eldest son, and he had two more, who were also ministers. At about seventeen his grandfather sent him to Oxford, where he was very studious, and at the same time zealous for the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, after the example of his grandfather, who was a great royalist. When the civil wars came on, he was much surprized to find, that they who were most debauched, generally sided with the King against the most virtuous part of the nation, who generally affected the Parliament's side; and thence began to apply himself seriously to the controversy between the Prelatist and the Puritan. After mature deliberation, he determined to fall in with the latter. While he was Fellow of the College he was extremely valued by Dr. Wilkins, the Warden, on the account of his mathematical genius. He began his ministry, and here he lived as a Conformist several years. After his ejection by the Act of Uniformity, he lived in a small tenement of his own, in the parish of St. Ives, and preached privately to a few people of a neighbouring village, till the fire of London. Having sustained great loss by that, he removed thither to take care of his affairs; when several of his friends prevailed upon him to undertake the teaching of academical learning, for which he was extraordinarily well qualified. With this view, he fixed at Newington-green, where he had many pupils, who were very useful both in church and state. Some scores of young ministers were educated by him, as well as many other good scholars. He had, indeed, a peculiar talent of winning youth to the love of virtue and learning, both by his pleasant conversation, and by a familiar way of making difficult subjects easily intelligible. After about twenty years continuance in this employment, he was so infested with processes from the Bishop's Court, that he was forced to desist. At the same time, being under great fears as to the public, in 1686, he went over to New England, and was chosen pastor of a church at Charles-town, where he died, near eighty years of age. He was of an healthy constitution, of a sweet natural temper, and of a generous public spirit; an indefatigable friend, a pious, learned, ingenious, useful, man; beloved and valued by all who knew him. Being reflected upon for teaching university-learning, and thereby breaking the oath he took in the university, he drew up a vindication of himself and his brethren from this accusation.

He printed, or left in MS. "The Little Peace-maker, on Prov. xiii. 10—Foolish Pride—The Make Bate—Debts discharged, on Rom. xiii. 8—The Gaming Humours considered and improved—The Way of good Men for wise Men to walk in—Seasons Birds, on Jer. viii. 7—Meditations on the Hist. of the first fourteen Chapters of Exodus, &c.—The Spirit of Man—Meditat. on 1 Thess. v. 23—Enq. into the Sense of Jer. viii. 7—Of Common Place, or Memorial Books—A Disc. on improving the County of Cornwall, (the 7th Chap. of which, on Sea-sand for Manure, is printed in Phil. Trans. Ap. 1675)—Consid. on the New River—Letter to a Friend, to prove Money not so necessary as imagined—and several other treatises, all compendious, he being an enemy to large volumes, and often saying, *Majora Breviora Majora saniora*, "A great book is a great evil."

(i) *John Swete*, Vicar of St. Kevern, in Cornwall, was a man of most consummate learning and application, as appears by a great many sermons and other manuscripts of his, still preserved in the family. He died in 1695.

(k) *Humphrey Prideaux*, born at Padstow, May 3, 1648, was the third son of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. by Bridget, daughter of John Moyle, of Bake, and aunt to the learned and ingenious Walter Moyle, Esq. He studied three years at Westminster, under Dr. Busby; and then was removed to Christ-church, Oxford. Here he published, in 1676, his *Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundelianis, Seldenianis, aliisque conflata, cum perpetua Commentaria*. This introduced him to the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, who made choice of him to superintend the education of his son, and, in 1679, presented him to the living of St. Clement's, near Oxford; and afterwards presented him to the prebend of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. During the reign of James II. when the design of the court was to establish Popery, Dr. Prideaux exerted himself in supporting the religion of his country, with a zeal that will always do honour to his memory. One of the new converts dying at Norwich, the priests were determined to bury the body publicly in the Cathedral according to the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. The Doctor, fearing the ill effects of this proceeding on the minds of the people, sent to inform the friends of the deceased that, as the person did not die within the precincts of the Cathedral, he would not suffer him to be buried there. Though the notice sent by Dr. Prideaux was a legal one, yet, as the Papists had the higher power on their side, they were not intimidated, but resolved to bury the deceased in opposition to the Prebendary, who acted by plenary powers for the Chapter. For this purpose they marched in solemn procession, but found the doors bolted and barricaded against their entrance, which obliged them, to their no small mortification, to return with the corpse to their own parish burying-ground. But an information was lodged in the High-commission-court against the Doctor, who lived to see that iniquitous tribunal abolished by a revolution, before he could be called upon to answer for his conduct. After the revolution, Dr. Prideaux was advanced

advanced to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, but declined the Hebrew Professorship of Oxford, which was offered him about the same time. When Dr. Timmel was translated from the Bishopric of Norwich to Winchester, Dr. Prideaux was offered the See of the former, but declined the honour, as he was advancing in years, had a large family, and in easy, though not affluent, circumstances. But what Dr. Prideaux is so much celebrated for, is his admirable work, the *Connexion* of the History of the Old and New Testament. He had been long grievously afflicted with the stone, and his physicians proposed that he must submit to be cut, to alleviate his excruciating tortures. Unhappily an ignorant quack pretended to perform the operation, which experiment almost deprived him of his life. He was obliged to be carried to London, where the gentlemen of the faculty did all in their power to restore him to health and strength; but though he lived some years after, yet he was never able to appear in public. During his confinement he wrote his *Connexion*.

He died at Norwich, 1st November, 1724, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried, by his own desire, in that Cathedral. In private life, he was extremely amiable, and had the meanest opinion of his own ability. In public life, he was an eloquent preacher and a strenuous defender of ecclesiastical and civil liberty. Notwithstanding his zeal against Popery, the Pope presented Dr. Prideaux with a large gold medal, as a testimony of esteem for his abilities and learning. The gold medal is now, I apprehend, at Place. See *Life of Prideaux*, 1748, 8vo. and General Dictionary, from *Memoirs*, by his son, Edmund Prideaux, Esq.

Of Dr. Prideaux's works there is a small 8vo. volume, not so generally read as his "*Connexion*," though its learning and simplicity entitle it, I think, to attention—I mean, "The true Nature of Imposture fully displayed in the Life of Mahomet; with a Discourse annexed, by way of Letter to the Deists." * To this work, the writers of the Bampton Sermons, preached in 1784, by Joseph White, were obliged, I conceive, for a few splinary hints; though the favour seemed too trivial for acknowledgement. †

The

* I have before me the second edition of 1697.

† "What it was put Mahomet on his *Imposture*, the History of his *Life* sufficiently shews,—It was his AMBITION and his LUST.—To have the sovereignty over his country, to gratify his ambition, and as many women as he pleased to satiate his lust, was the *general design* of that new religion which he invented. But we challenge all the enemies of that holy religion which we profess, to find out any thing like this in the Gospel of Jesus Christ; any thing that savours of worldly interest, either in him, the first founder of our faith, or in any of his holy Apostles, who were the first propagators of it." *Prideaux*, pp. 10, 11.

"From every view of the Life of Mahomet it is evident, that AMBITION and LUST divided the empire in his breast. Hence almost every great *design*—hence originated the *grand scheme* of his *imposture*. Far other was the Life of Jesus Christ." *White*, p. 181.

"Had interest or ambition been the guide of his actions, he would certainly have assumed that character to which the warmest hopes and most rooted prejudices of the Jews universally inclined. He would not have opposed alike the pride of princes and the superstition of the people. He would have either courted popularity, or grasped at dominion. The Impostor of Arabia seized the sceptre before it was offered to him. But far different was the conduct of Jesus Christ.—He did not make his doctrine subservient to the gratification of any darling lusts and corrupt affections; but enjoined the practice of the purest chastity." *White*, pp. 211, 287.

"Had our Saviour's design been to seduce the people for his own interest, he must have taken the same course with other seducers. He must have followed them in their humours, and formed his doctrines to their fancies; courted those in the greatest authority and esteem; and studied and practised all other such arts of popularity to serve his purpose, and to obtain the end proposed. These were the methods whereby Mahomet first propagated his imposture." P. 12.

"When our Saviour appeared as the Messiah that was promised, had he done it only as an impostor to promote a secular interest of his own, he would certainly have assumed that character according to the notions in which the Jews expected him. According to the expectations of the Jews, the Messiah was to deliver them from their enemies; restore the kingdom of David to Jerusalem, and there reign in great splendour and glory over the house of Israel. And the time of our Saviour's appearance was the most favourable juncture. For then the Jews entertained a notion of the speedy coming of the Messiah, under the character of an imperial prince, to deliver them from the yoke of Roman bondage. Yet he taught, that his kingdom was not of this world. He taught them only to worship God in spirit and in truth. Instead of conquest over enemies, or extent of power, he preached to them mortification, self-denial, and repentance." Pp. 16, 18, 20.

"The promise of a Redeemer of Israel had awakened among the Jews the universal expectation of the Messiah. In the person of the Messiah, their promised deliverer, they fondly beheld a mighty and glorious king, who should appear with all the pomp of temporal greatness, trampling upon the oppressors of Israel, and leading forth his people amidst the triumph of conquest, and splendour of dominion. Every eye now looked forward with anxious expectation, to the moment when the glory of Zion should appear, and Rome herself fall prostrate at the feet of Jerusalem." Pp. 110, 112.

"The course of our Saviour's life was ill adapted to conciliate the esteem of a people, who were incapable of reconciling a mean appearance with a great design. How could they, who were captivated by the dazzling distinctions of birth and fortune, and rank in the world, associate with one whose companions were of the lowest occupations? The Pharisees and Sadducees were reprov'd with equal firmness and severity by Jesus Christ. His doctrine was in direct opposition to the tenets of both; and his example involved a constant reprehension of their practice." P. 118.

"Mahomet made use of able manner and insinuation, both with rich and poor, for gaining their affection. But our Saviour had only regard to the faithful discharge of his mission, which, instead of reconciling men to his person, provoked the

The second volume of Moyle's Works commences with "remarks upon some passages in Dr. Prideaux's Connexion of the Old and New Testament; in several letters between Mr. Moyle and Dr. Prideaux." The remarks are, in my opinion, that of a superficial, captious critic. Dr. Prideaux shews his candid and amiable disposition in acknowledging his cousin's favours. His fourth letter is as follows:

"DEAR COUSIN,

"I do most heartily thank you for your kind letter, especially for the observations which you have sent me of my mistakes in the last part of my history. I must confess, that about Octavius's posterity is a very great one. It is a downright blunder of my old head; and I am glad so accurate and learned a reader has not observed more of them. This makes me hope, that no more such have escaped me. I have mended this, and all the others you have taken notice of; only I cannot make Socrates a Sodomite. The place in Juvenal, which you mention, reflects on him for his affection to Alcibiades, as if that were a Sodomitical amour. I am past labouring any further, being now past the seventieth year of my age. If I outlive the ensuing winter, it is more than I expect, or indeed desire; for I have now upon me such decays both of body and mind, as make me fully sensible,"

"*Gravis est et dura Senectus.*"

"Every body cannot live so long as my aunt M. M. though perchance I might have lived much longer, and in full vigour, had not my great calamity come athwart me; considering that, it is much that I have lasted so long. I bless God for all his mercies hitherto.

"I am, dear Cousin, &c.

P.

"Norwich, Sept. 6th, 1718."

Vol. ii. pp. 77, 78.

In the library at Place-Padstow I was lately gratified with the sight of various manuscripts, chiefly the works, and in the hand-writing, of Dean Prideaux.—These were, "Eleven small quarto Manuscripts of the *Connexion*, &c." very neatly written.—"A Collection of *Letters* on miscellaneous Subjects:—and "An Oriental Manuscript," that belonged to the Dean. It is written on vellum; and on a blank leaf of the book, is the following account of its contents:—

"Hic codex in lingua Persica et metricè conscriptus est; continetque amplissimum corpus historię veterum Persarum usque ad Mahomadinismum. Potest autem dividi in tres partes; quorum prima narrat vitas et gesta illorum regum qui paulo post diluvium usque ad Cyrum et Hystasperm duraverunt. Secunda describit sequentes reges usque ad Alexandrum magnū, de quo multa narrat quorum apud Gręcos Latinosque autores nulla ne vel minima est mentio, ubi de bellis Caidi et Pori, regum Indię tractatur. Porus autem vocatur FUR, rex *Canugi*, id est *Gangis*. Etiam longus est sermo de amoribus Alexandri cum Roxanā, qua *Rausehaak* appellatur. Hęc autem secunda pars clauditur uno capite, in quo mentio summatis fit de omnibus regibus qui Persidem tenuerunt ab Alexandro Magno usque ad tempus Alexandri Severi. Tertia, denique, pars continet vitas regum Sassanidarum, usque ad Jesdagerdum ultimum regem Persię ex religione Magorum, qui victus est à Mahomedanis, aliquot annis post Hegiram, regnante Omaro II. Califa.

"Autor autem hujus tam grandis operis est *Hassan-Ebn Sebaraf*, cognomine *Fordaussi*; id est, *Paradistiacus*; natus in urbe *Tus* Persię, omnium apud Persas poetarum facile princeps. Dedicavit vero suum opus Mahomudo Sobacitino, regi Gasnazidarum, in cujus landes plura hinc inde capita impendit. Vocatur hoc poema *Schabnama*, id est, *Historia Regum*; cujus tamen duę primę partes, si ad veritatem exigantur, potius dicendę sunt fabulę, quam verę historię. At

tertia

the world against him. *Mahomet*, the easier to draw over the Arabians to his party, indulged them, by his Law, in all those passions and corrupt affections which he found them strongly addicted to, especially those of lust and war. He made it a main part of his religion to fight against, plunder, and destroy, all those that would not embrace it. But *Jesus Christ*, instead of seeking the favour of men by indulging them in their lusts and sinful practices, laid a stricter restraint upon them than was ever done before. *Mahomet*, to please his Arabians, retained in the religion which he taught them, most of those rites and ceremonies which they had been accustomed to under that which he abolished, and also the Temple of Mecca, in which they were chiefly performed. But *Jesus Christ*, without any regard to the pleasing of them, abolished both the Temple and the Law. *Mahomet*, when he found any of his new laws not so well to serve his turn, craftily shifted the scene, and brought them about to his purpose, by such alterations as would best suit therewith. And they who lay their designs in order to their interest, must find that emerging changes in the one, must frequently require changes in the other also. But *Jesus* immutably persisted in the doctrines and precepts which he delivered." *Prideaux*, pp. 102, 103, 104.

"The designs of *Mahomet*," says White, "were gradually and cautiously unfolded: and, in order to prepare the minds of his countrymen for the reception of his faith, he first artfully persuaded his own relations and domestics, and drew to his side the most powerful of his neighbours. *Jesus* walked forth by the Sea of Galilee, and saw fishers casting their nets. These were his first converts and disciples. He won them neither by subtile arguments, nor crafty persuasion. *Jesus* called his hearers to repentance; but *Mahomet* to conquest. The Revelation of the *Arabian Prophet* was inconsistent, a system of contradiction, continually shifting with the views of his policy, and the necessities of his imposture; now looking towards Mecca, and now to Jerusalem. But *Jesus* sought not to accommodate his doctrine to fortuitous changes in his external circumstances. Every part of his teaching was regular and consistent. In *Mahomet* we behold the destroyer of mankind, riding in triumph over thousands who fell by his de-olwing sword. In *Jesus* we see the friend and saviour of the world, riding meekly to the Holy City, and hailed with the acclamations and blessings of much people whom he had rescued from sin and death." *White*, pp. 225, 227.

For other parallel passages, see *Prideaux*, pp. 41, 42, 79, 84, 96. And *White*, pp. 57, 59, 61, 71, 93, 94, 127.

In the reign of Queen Anne, we had another Augustan age, with respect to literature in general: and, for Divinity, we need make no exception. It is true, there are various gradations of merit, perhaps from the very lowest to almost the highest degree—in *Atterbury*, (m)—*Stephens*, (n)—*Hole*, (o)—*Blackall*, (p)—*Blackburne*, (q)—*Weston*, (r)—*Lavington*, (s)—*Godolphin*, (t)—*Conybeare*,

tertia est utilissima. Vitas Sassanidarum regum historia narrat, quorum exigua admodum est mentio apud Græcos Latīnosque autores, qui post Alexandrum Severum floruerunt.

Consulatur Hatbotitus in vocibus Fordossi Mahmud Sobochtechin et Schanamah; ut cognoscatur vero ætas auctoris, et quod ad eum pertinet.

In a manuscript of *Carew's* Survey (lent me by my friend, the Rev. Prideaux Brune, the present representative of the family) I met with the following letter:

Lord Nottingham to Dr. Prideaux, Dean of Norwich.

"SIR,

London, July 5th, 1718.

"If extraordinary business had not brought me to London and taken up almost every moment of my time since I have bin here, I should have bin ashamed to have thus long deferred my humble and hearty acknowledgements to you of the favour both of yr letter & the 2d vol. of yr incomparable History in 8vo. & folio. wch you sent me. I can only admire so excellent a work, & joyn with all good men in blessing God for preserving ye life of such a champion in ye cause of God & our holy Religion, as you have bin, whilst others impudently & with too much encouragement attack it; and I am particularly obliged to you for doing me an honour (which I should have bin too proud and vain if I had pretended to it) by mentioning my name in the front of it. The statuary who grav'd his own name upon the idol image he had carv'd, contriv'd very well for his own glory; you have freed me from this vanity, by publishing to my great reputation, that so great a man as Dr. Prideaux owns me for his friend, & this is a title I will never forfeit, for I am, with great truth and respect, yr most humble & faithful friend,

NOTTINGHAM."

The Prideaux Carew, at f. 115.

In the new drawing-room at Place, there is a picture of the Dean, from which all the prints of him have been taken.

(1) *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*, D.D. was educated at Westminster-school, went thence to Christ-church, Oxon, in 1668, and in the following year was made student. In 1685, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, from which he was translated to Exeter, in 1689, and thence to Winchester, in 1707. He died in 1721.

(n) *Francis Atterbury*, Lord Bishop of Rochester, born at Middleton, or Milton Keynes, Bucks, March 6, 1662, was educated at Westminster, and in 1680, was elected a student at Christ-church. He took the degree of B. A. June 13, 1684, and M. A. April 20, 1687; and in 1691, was elected Lecturer of St. Bride's, and Preacher of Bridewell-chapel. In 1693, he applied to the Earl of Nottingham to succeed to his father's rectory of Milton, but proved unsuccessful. In 1698, he was appointed Preacher at the Rolls. In January, 1700, he was made Archdeacon of Toynes, by Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter; and entering deeply into the famous controversy concerning the convocation against Dr. Wake, Dean of Exeter, was created D. D. in a manner which did him singular honour. On the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, he was appointed one of her chaplains; in October, 1704, Dean of Carlisle; in 1707, Canon Residentiary of Exeter. In 1730, Dr. Atterbury published, "Sermons and Discourses, in 2 vols. 8vo." He published also several occasional sermons.

To Mr. Nichols I refer my readers for several other particulars of his life. (See *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, pp 146, 147.) I must not pass unnoticed, however, Atterbury's Correspondence, for which we are indebted, in a great measure, to the present Sir Henry Trelawney, of Trelawney, Bart. I allude to Mr. Nichols's publication, entitled, "The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, &c. &c. of the Right Rev. Fr. Atterbury, &c. &c." The volumes are full of entertaining anecdotes. Not that they illustrate, as I expected, a part of Atterbury's character, as touched by Pope:—

"How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour!"

For, in these letters, his stern severity is so seldom relaxed, that we doubt the propriety of the poet's expression. There is a joke, indeed, of Atterbury's current at Exeter, which shews he could *unbend* a little.—It respects *our* (Devon and Cornish) indiscriminate use of *to* for *at*, and *at* for *to*. "I wonder (said Atterbury) they don't call me, Dr. *To-terbury*."

(n) Withinside the rails of the communion-table, in the church of Menheniot, is the following epitaph, engraved on a black marble slab:

S. I.

S. I.

Lud Stephens, A. M. hujus ecclesie
 Per 40 annos vicarius desideratissimus.
 Cujus pietatem, probitatem, eruditionem,
 Humilitatem, mores ingenuos,
 Humanitatem, suspexit sæculum suum,
 Vix junctas invenient postera.
 Theologus numeris omnibus absolutus;
 In medicina et jurisprudentia minimè hospes;
 Historiæ sacræ, politicæ, naturalis
 (Botanicæ præsertim), apprime callens.
 Quicquid reconditum habuit aut fides prisca
 Aut primæva ecclesia et novit et auxit.
 Uxorem illibatæ integritatis
 Superstitem habuerat Rathalen,
 Filiam Oli. Naylor, quorundam canon. Exon.
 Ob. cal. Jan. an. Dom. 1724, æt. 71.
 Opt. parentibus Gul. Stephens,
 Vic. Sti. Andræ Plymouth, M. P.

(p) That voluminous author of Sermons, *Matthews Hole*, Rector of Exeter-college. He was born in Devon about 1740, and died about 1728.

(p) Bishop *Blackall* was born in 1654. His works were published in ten volumes, 8vo.

(q) *Launcelos Blackburne*, of Christ-church, Oxford, M. A. in 1683; Bishop of Exeter in 1716; Archbishop of York in 1724. He died in 1742.

(r) Bishop *Weston* was born in 1666. His two volumes of Sermons (very scarce) are said to possess considerable merit.

(s) ——— *Lawington*, born in 1683, made Bishop of Exeter in 1746. His wit and learning are displayed in "The Enthusiasm of Papists and Methodists."

(t) Dr.

* "I shall mention the case of Samuel and Thomas Hitchens, two brothers, who, in a little compass of time, went through most of the mysteries of methodism, and arrived to the brightness of glory. In the account, printed and industriously published, we read, that 'Samuel, a smith by trade, had almost forgot every thing that was good, till the Methodist teachers came into Cornwall.—During their prayer, he fell to the ground, and roared; but was soon converted to the Faith. But the Devil then strove to reason him out of it: then raised a mob against the Methodists; got a warrant to press him for a soldier; but God suffered them not to touch him.—By another snare of the Devil, he is tempted to marry, whereby his heart is drawn away from God; and he is plunged into utter darkness, often saying, *he was in Hell*. He wandered about the fields by night, threw himself on the earth, beat his head against the ground, roaring, beating, and cutting himself in several places. Is quite delivered in a moment. But still has frequent and sore conflicts with Satan,—doubts of the being of a God; but is delivered. Is head of a class, or band, where he discovered any thing amiss by a weight which he felt. Takes upon him to be a preacher, but doubting of his mission, till convinced it was the will of God. He runs into another mistake, and is to an extreme negligent of his apparel; but afterwards convinced, that a Christian ought by his outward neatness to shew the purity of his mind. His last temptation was to starve himself, by denying his body necessary support; but is convinced of this error too; which began and ended, while he walked in the *broad light of God's countenance*. A day or two afterwards, he was taken ill, and caught a malignant fever, (whereof he died) in which he cries out, 'I have not the least doubt of my salvation; I see the gates of Heaven stand open, and Jesus stands with open arms to receive me. Let me go! I must be gone!' The next day he cries out aloud, 'Open the Heaven, O my God! and come down into my soul! Come Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and *plunge me into God!* Carry me, ye Angels, &c."

"The account is much the same with regard to his brother Thomas, a tinner, 'who, from following *revellings and burlings*, became a *Methodist-preacher*. In much trouble and heaviness, receives great comfort of the Lord; but soon after is stripped of all, and thinks God hath left him a final cast-away. But goes into his closet, and has an answer from the Lord, '*I am thy righteousness*.' When in great joy, is in great danger of pride and lightness;—and found great temptation to pride when speaking to the people. Falls ill of a high fever, in which he prays, with a voice quite altered.—God is come to carry me home. Oh! I see thousands and ten thousands of Angels! Do you not see them? O! brother Trembath, do you not see what a glorious place I am going to?—Mary Bisvine, can't you see Jesus Christ coming, with an innumerable company of Angels, and the golden banner displayed? They are coming to carry me to the bosom of my God. Open their eyes, O God! that they may see them.—I am whiter than snow.—I am washed in the blood of my Redeemer. Why, *I am all God!*' Part iii. pp. 92, 94, 95.

This "Case," from Cornwall, is one of the most extraordinary in the whole book.

—*Conybeare*, (u)—*Grant*, (x)—*Lobb*, (y)—*Pierce*, (z)—*Hew*, (a)—*Collins*, (b)—*Puynier*, (c)—*Tre-lawney*, (d)—*Walker*, (e)—*Edwards*, (f)—*Foster*, (g)—*Sutton*, (h)—*Burton*, (i)—*Mudge*, (k)—*Lyttleton*,

(t) *Dr. Henry Godolphin*, fourth son of *Sir Francis Godolphin*, of *Godolphin*, had his education at *All Souls*, in *Oxford*, and took his degree of *D.D.* 11th July, 1685. On the 30th October, 1695, he was instituted *Provost* of *Eton-college*; and, July 18, 1707, was installed *Dean* of the *Cathedral-church* of *St. Paul's*. He died January 1733, aged 90. See *Manuscript Memoirs*.

(u) *J. Conybeare*, *D.D.* succeeded *Dr. Hole* in the *Rectory* of *Exeter-college*. He was afterwards *Bishop* of *Bristol*. *Conybeare* was born at *Pinhoe*, about 1692, and died in 1756. The friend of *Conybeare*, *William Shepheard*, *M.A.* *Rector* of *Kingsash*, (whose widow had ten of his sermons published) was born about 1697, and died in 1747 or 8. Not long before his death his parsonage-house was burnt.

(x) *Mr. Canon Grant* succeeded *Mr. John Dell* in the *Rectory* of *Ruan-Lanyhorne*, in 1715. *Mr. Grant*, in 1745, was succeeded by *Francis Henchman*, *B.D.* as *Henchman* was, in 1777, by *John Whitaker*, *B.D.* both of them *Fellows* of and *Nominees* of *C.C.C. Oxford*. " *Mr. Grant* (continues *Mr. Whitaker*, in his notes on *Tonkin's MSS.*) was a man of sense and spirit, and proved a great benefactor to this living. He improved the parsonage-house considerably. He raised the compositions for the tythes, and built the vicarage. One instance of his conduct in the management of his tythes, which is still preserved by tradition, deserves to be recorded in writing. He invited his parishioners to his house, in order to ascertain their compositions. He accordingly delivered in a little paper to them, containing the rate at which he meant them to pay; and said he would walk into his garden for half an hour, that they might deliberate upon it. This demand was a composition of two-sixths in the pound, I believe. In half an hour he returned, and found his parishioners, with one voice, refusing his terms. He coolly took up his paper, gives them another, and walked out for half an hour again. This paper contained two-ninths, I believe. On his return, he found some wise enough to take these terms, when they had already refused easier; merely because they expected still worse, if they refused these. But the generality were for refusing both. *Mr. Grant*, therefore, took up the second paper, said those who had accepted the terms of it should have them; and for the rest, he had another paper. And he obliged the rest to pay one-third, when they had refused two-sixths." *Whitaker's Tonkin*, vol. ii. p. 78.

(y) See *Sermons*, preached on several occasions in *Penzance-chapel*, in the county of *Cornwall*, by *Stephen Lobb*, *Chaplain* of *Penzance*. They are dedicated to the *Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen*, *Esq.* *Comptroller* of his Majesty's Household, *Lord Warden* of the *Stannaries* of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, and one of the *Lords* of his Majesty's Most Honourable *Privy Council*. *Lobb*, *Vicar* of *Milton-Abbot*, was succeeded in that vicarage by *Hume* and *Salmon*. The sons of the last two *Vicars* were both *Bishops*,—*Hume*, of *Salisbury*, and *Salmon*, of *Leighton* and *Ferns*.

(z) The chief works of *James Pierce*, of *Exon*, were *Paraphrases* and *Notes* on the *Epistles*. The *Paraphrase* and *Notes* on the *Epistle* of *Paul* to the *Colossians*, &c. are dedicated to the *Right Honourable Sir Peter King*, *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Common Pleas*. Those on the *Epistle* to the *Philippians*, to the same noble patron, when *Baron* of *Oakham*, and *Lord High Chancellor* of *Great Britain*, in 1725. Those on the *Epistle* to the *Hebrews*, were published in 1727, after the author's death, by *Benjamin Avery*. And in the same year were published, " *Several Critical Dissertations* on particular *Texts* of *Scripture*."

(a) See the *Trees* and the *Bramble*: or, a *Popish Prince* certain *Destruction* to a *Protestant People*: being a *Sermon* on *Judges* ix. 14, 15; by *Jasper Hew*, of *Penryn*, *Cornwall*. Published at the request of them that heard it, in 1723.

(b) The Reverend *Edward Collins*, *Vicar* of *Breage* and of *St. Erth*, father of the late *Rev. John Collins*, of *Ledbury*, and great-uncle of the present writer. He was a learned man, and a truly exemplary character. To his antiquarian knowledge, *Dr. Borlase* was indebted for many valuable passages in the " *Antiquities of Cornwall*." But his chief studies were in the line of his profession. Many years had he employed in a *Commentary* on the different parts of the *Bible*. His papers, however, were in so imperfect a state at the time of his death, that he consigned them to the flames; and the principal task of burning the manuscripts was committed to his eldest daughter, *Miss Jane Collins*, who, possessing a mind highly cultivated, was but too sensible of their value. This lady, now resident at *Bath*, is a most singular instance of strength of mind as well as body, at a very advanced age. Her intellectual powers remain unimpaired at this moment. She was always fond of the exercise of walking; and she is still able to walk for as many hours in the environs of *Bath*, as she formerly did in this neighbourhood. To her the author is indebted for the first instruction he received in childhood: and, perhaps, the following letter may shew, that of her he learned "to lisp in numbers." "Tell our poetical cousin," says *Mr. Collins* to his sister, who had communicated to him an *Ode* to *Harvest*, written at the age of twelve, "I think his verses very pretty. They shew he has a good ear for poetry, which I hope he will cultivate. It is a more respectable talent than fox-hunting or cock-fighting."

His verses, though not so correct as he will write some years hence, have no faults but what are usual, perhaps necessary, to youth. There is a sentiment or two that I most admire, because they shew a good heart: such, a tender one may properly be called; and, without that, all the poetry in the world is but mere jingle, 'three blue beans, &c. &c.' If he wont be too proud of it, I may add (and I think it is an opinion that may be supported with truth) his verses have more poetry, as well as more music, than the Old Mr. Pope wrote about his age. But he has better models in his own language, at least, than Pope had to follow: and I hope such will be selected for him. Let him read all sorts of poetry, except satire; for I would by no means have him a satyr: less poetry than ill-nature is requisite for that purpose; and, I trust, he wants the principal ingredient."

The Rev. Edward Collins published nothing, I believe, except two assize sermons. One of these is now before me. It is entitled, "The Obligation of Human Laws asserted and vindicated; in a Sermon preached at the Assizes held at Bodmyn, on Thursday, August 8, 1723, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Eyre and Mr. Baron Page; by Edward Collins, B.L.L. and Vicar of Breage." It is inscribed to Richard Polwhele, * of Polwhele, Esq. High Sheriff, and to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, viz. Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Bart. Knight of the Shire.—Francis Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, Esq.—Warwick Mohun, of Luncy, Esq.—Thomas Trewren, of Trewardreah, Esq.—Robert Corker, of Trevurder, Esq.—John Borslase, of Pendren, Esq.—Henry Darell, of Treverman, Esq.—John Collins, of Tieworgan, Esq.—John Treise, of Lavethan, Esq.—John Archer, of Trelewick, Esq.—John Beauchamp, of Trevince, Esq.—William Ustick, of Leha, Esq.—William Davies, of Trewarthen, Esq.—Hugh Williams, of Trenavisick, Esq.—John Hill, of Lidcott, Esq.—John Prowse, of Truroc, Esq.—Edward Slade, of Verrian, Esq.—Thomas Hicks, of Tienarran, Esq.—At whose request it was published. Mr. Collins concludes his sermon in this impressive manner:—"Every Englishman that values his birth, every Christian that has a due regard for his Saviour's injunctions, must detest the doctrine of those wild sectarists, who teach us an exemption from what it is our happiness to submit to. We know that other doctrines, as inconsistent with Christianity, as directly contrary to the word of God, and as plainly repugnant to the Catholick faith, have of late years, to the great scandal of the Protestant name, and unspeakable prejudice of this church and nation, been boldly revived and openly vindicated. We have seen our blessed Saviour treated with indignity, his eternal spirit impiously blasphemed, his sacred religion, and its most adorable mysteries profanely bantered and ridiculed. Nor would it be at all surprizing, should the civil magistrate have his share; should they who affront the master, condemn the servant; should they, who are so fond of confusion in the church, become patrons of anarchy in the state; should they, who despise some of God's ministers, pay a like regard to all the rest. These things have been, and this nation, as well as others, has sensibly felt it. It therefore certainly becomes the watchman to be upon his guard, to have their antidotes in readiness, lest the poison spread. It becomes every man to assist in opposing the common enemy, to discountenance, to punish, to suppress, as their several stations require and empower them, what, from the just vengeance of God, as well as the natural consequence of things, we have so much reason to dread the effects of. Nothing can contribute more to the welfare of society, to the common interest of mankind, than Christianity transcribed into the lives of its professors. If it influence the legislators, no law will ever be enacted that are contrary to the laws of God, no ordinances ever established, but for the benefit of the community. The public interest will be always regarded, the glory of God, and the good of their brethren, will be always aimed at. And if the subjects be guided by the same principles, they will ever distinguish themselves by a meek and dutiful, by a ready and cheerful, obedience. No fears, nor jealousies, no murmurings nor disputings, will be heard of among them; but a mutual confidence, a sincere brotherly affection, will flourish in their stead; and human society be, what it ought to be, a state of peace and love, of unity and friendship. To exhort every man, therefore, to a conscientious discharge of his duty, to encourage the profession, and promote the practice of that religion, which the Son of God has revealed, is no more than exhorting them to have a real regard for what they ought to value most, what they should with zeal and constancy pursue,—the glory of God, their own and their country's interest. For want of this, men will be seditious, turbulent, unjust, cruel. Kingdoms will be disturbed, and private men injured. Our properties will be invaded, our liberties encroached upon, and every thing that is dear and valuable to us, for ever precarious. Let us all, then, make the doing of our duty, in our several stations, a point of conscience. Let us look upon it as a thing we must account for before the Great Judge of men. Let us esteem it, what it really is, the only true and certain way of promoting the welfare of ourselves, and the happiness of our country."

Though it be a sort of anticipation, yet, for the more easy comparison of the sheriffs and grand juries of 1723 and of 1801, I shall here notice a sermon, preached on a similar occasion, and published by the present writer.—*Richard Polwhele* was, in 1723, Sheriff, and *Edward Collins* his Chaplain; but *Edward Collins* was, in 1801, Sheriff, and *Richard Polwhele* his Chaplain. This discourse is entitled, "A Sermon, preached at the Assizes held for the County of Cornwall, at Bodmin, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Le Blanc and Mr. Baron Graham, on Tuesday, the 4th of August, 1801; by the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan: and published at the request of the High Sheriff and the Grand Jury.—Cadell and Davies, Strand, London. 1801." It is inscribed to Edward Collins, of Truthan, Esq. the High Sheriff,—and to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, viz. Sir William Lemon, of Carclew, Bart.—Sir Christopher Hawkins, of Trewiuan, Bart.—Francis Gregor, of Trewarthenick, Esq.—Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, Esq.—Francis Rodd, of Trebartha-hall, Esq.—Viel Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, Esq.—John Coryton, of Crocadon, Esq.—Weston Helyar, of Newton, Esq.—Edmund John Glynn, of Glynn, Esq.—Thomas Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Esq.—John Hearle Tremayne, of Heligan, Esq.—James Buller, of Shillingham, Esq.—John Thomas, of Chiverton, Esq.—Henry Peter, of Haslyn, Esq.—Arthur Kempe, of Polsue, Esq.—Davies Giddy, of Tredra, Esq.—Robert Lovell Gwatkin, of Killiow, Esq.—William Slade Gully, of Trevenen, Esq.—George Treweek, of Penzance, Esq.—George Francis Collins Brown, of Trewordale, Esq.—Matthew Mitchell, of Hanger, Esq.—Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of the Priory, Esq.—Thomas Graham, of Fowey, Esq." In allusion to the disorders of the day, the writer asks: "In the mean time,

* Grandfather of the present writer.

time, where is the enemy? As some pretend, he scarcely exists; or his operations are, at least, suspended. But reports, from the highest authority, are sufficient to convince us, if our own experience inspire no sense of danger, that the innovators in religion and government are by no means inactive in the execution of their projects; that they still hold meetings of the most suspicious aspect; some, under the colour of sanctity, yet in the dead of night, and often resembling the Bacchanalian orgies—others, under the imposing forms of conviviality and friendship; but all with the same hostile intentions;—that they are constantly sending forth their emissaries over the land, and penetrating its obscurest recesses; and that they have no sooner been defeated in one shape, than they have assumed another, with an almost inconceivable adroitness. That they are acting in combination,—that they are secretly corresponding throughout the island, and concerting plans of sedition on the most extensive scale, is a fact, of which many, before incredulous, are convinced, by the late insurrections, particularly in the eastern counties. Had these riots been progressive through our different towns, they might have been ascribed to the contagion of the passions; to the infectious nature of such disorders; which, spreading through one place, are sensibly communicated to another. But it is remarkable, that they broke out at once, suddenly, in various places, too distant from each other for instant communication, on the same day, and even in the same hour. It is evident, therefore, it is alarmingly evident, that the plot was laid, that the signal for insurrection was preconcerted, by persons in different parts of the country, who continued, and still probably continue, to hold a secret correspondence—that some of these persons were very near us—were even at our doors, unsuspected—regarded then, perhaps, and still regarded, as friends. Shall we, then, leave the watch-towers unoccupied, whilst the enemy is at the gates? Whilst he is in the midst of us, can we enjoy security?"

He thus concludes his discourse: "Whether we look to the church or to the state; whether we have respect to the senate or to the bar, to the cabinet or the field; still may we find men as distinguished for their religious zeal and vigilance, as at any former period; and rejoice at the contrast between such characters and our apostate enemies. If, in the assembly of atheists, the sabbath was abolished by a national decree; how many were there in our Christian senate, who expressed their indignation at the impious act; and how conspicuous were a few, in particular, in asserting, with honest warmth, their reverence for this palladium of Christianity! If we pursue the infidels to the bar, and mark their contempt for religion in the pleadings of the advocate, and the sentence of the judge; with what pleasure may we turn to our courts of justice; where we have listened to the finest forensic eloquence in the defence of the gospel; where we are struck by eminent examples of wisdom and integrity; and where we daily see united, in one venerable person, the piety of a *Hale* and the knowledge of a *Mansfield*. If the republican blasphemer, the leader of the apostate armies, insulted the sacred shores, where the Redeemer died, proclaiming—'Mahomet the Prophet'—we boast a personage, who gave the glory of a victory, unparalleled in human annals,—to 'Almighty God!'

"Whilst these examples excite in our bosoms an emulation of their worth, let us be assured, that to such men do we owe the salvation of the country. Aware, then, of the momentousness of this awful crisis, let us, henceforward, deem ourselves all, (whether his immediate ministers, or otherwise) the disciples of the Lord Jesus! Let us be sensible, that 'the hour cometh, in which the Son of Man shall again be betrayed into the hands of sinners!' And never may our hearts be wounded by the remonstrance of Him who saved us: 'Cannot ye watch with me, one hour?—No! let us be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might! Let us put on the whole armour of God; having, for a breast-plate, righteousness, and an helmet, the hope of salvation; that we may be able to withstand, in the evil day; and having done all, to stand.' And, though there are 'scoffers,' who tell us, that 'since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation;' let us not be ignorant, 'that the day of the Lord will come suddenly; in which the heavens shall pass away with great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent, that ye may be found of him in peace; without spot and blameless.'

(c) *William Paynter*, D. D. and Rector of Exeter-college, in Oxford, is a younger brother to Arthur Paynter, Esq. of Trelissic, in St. Erth; as is also Mr. Francis Paynter, of St. Burian. *Tonkin in St. Erth.*

(d) *Dr. Hele Trelawney*, the Rector of the parishes of Southhill and Lanreath, and one of the Proctors for the clergy of this diocese; died in 1740. He was a zealous advocate for the Christian religion, and one who piously followed the doctrines of it, in his life and conversation; of great innocence and simplicity of manners, and courteous meekness of behaviour; who lived beloved, and died lamented. *The Trelawney-papers.*

(e) The Rev. Dr. *Walker* (as his son, Alderman Walker, informed Chapple, in 1775) was born in Exeter; educated at Exeter-college, of which he was a fellow; had the rectory of St. Mary-major, in Exeter, about ann. 1704; was soon after honoured with a scarf, by Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and had the rectory of Upton-Pyne, in 1720. For his book on the Suffrages of the Clergy, Oxford honoured him with the degree of D.D. This book is full of mistakes, and what is worse, misrepresentations from prejudice: it deserved no such honour. Walker died at Upton-Pyne, in 1746. *Chapple's MSS.*

(f) The Rev. *Timothy Edwards*, Vicar of Okehamton, was esteemed a person of great learning and sound judgment. For many years he made divinity his chief study, and particularly applied to the explanation of St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and Galatians. Had he lived, it was his intention to go through with the Epistles of St. Paul.

(g) Dr.

* "In 1752 was printed, at Bowyer's press, a Paraphrase, with critical Annotations, on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Galatians; to which is prefixed, an Analytical Scheme of the Whole; by Timothy Edwards, A. M. 4to." "This

(g) Dr. *James Foster*, a most distinguished and popular dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1697. He began to preach in 1718; and strong disputes arising soon after among the dissenters, concerning the Trinity and subscription to Tests, his judgment determining him to the obnoxious opinions, the clamour grew loud against him, and occasioned more than one removal. His talents were hid among obscure country congregations, until 1724, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Gale in Barbican, where he laboured as pastor above twenty years. The Sunday evening lecture, begun in the Old Jury meeting-house in 1728, and which he conducted with such uncommon applause for more than twenty years, indisputably shewed his abilities as a preacher; persons of all persuasions and ranks in life flocked to hear him; Mr. Pope has honoured him with a commendatory couplet in his satires, which his commentator, however, laboured to destroy the intention of, by a frivolous note. In 1746, he attended the unhappy Lord Kilmarnock at his execution on Tower-hill, an office which, those who lived with him imagined, made too deep an impression on his sympathising spirit, as his vivacity abated from that time. He died in 1753, after having published several valuable compositions and sermons. *Noortbouch's Historical and Classical Dictionary*, a vols. 8vo. London, 1776.

(b) See *Sixteen Sermons, with a Preface concerning the Whole Duty of Man*; by *William Sutton*, M. A. Rector of St. Michael Carhaies, in Cornwall. 1754.

(i) *John Burton*, a learned critic and divine, was born in 1698, at Wernworthy, in Devonshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1713, of which he at length became a tutor. In the exercise of his office he greatly distinguished himself, by his assiduity in promoting the improvement of his pupils, and by other exertions for the advancement of learning. In 1735, he was made pro-rector of the university, and master of the schools; and in this situation he published an oration and four Latin sermons, on the subject of academical discipline. He much improved the discussion of philosophical questions in the schools, and introduced the study of Locke and other modern philosophers. In 1733, he was elected a Fellow of Eton-college; and about the same time he was presented to the vicarage of Maple Derham, in Oxfordshire. He married the widow of his predecessor in that living, and passed several years of his life in the station of a country clergyman. After his wife's death in 1748, he chiefly resided on his fellowship at Eton, occupied in literary pursuits and the company of the learned. He took the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1752. He continued to appear, occasionally as a writer and a preacher, esteemed and beloved by both the higher and lower classes of his order, and amusing his leisure with poetical exercises till his death, in 1771. Doctor Burton's works are chiefly collected in two volumes of sermons, a volume of "*Opuscula Miscellanea Theologica*," and another of "*Opuscula Metricoprosæica*." The sermons are long and laboured, include a variety of matter, and are somewhat formal in the manner. The Latin Theological dissertations display much curious learning; but the poetical works in Greek, Latin, and English, shew industry rather than genius. He is best, perhaps, known as the critical editor of five select Greek Tragedies, under the title of "*Pentalogia*." This task he first recommended to a pupil of promising talents, Joseph Bingham, who had printed most of the text and notes, when he was cut off by an untimely death. Doctor Burton subjoined a preface, dissertations, and additional notes, and published the work in 1758, 8vo. It has been reprinted at the Clarendon press, and is in much esteem as a book for students in Greek. The style of Dr. Burton, in his compositions, has been censured as pedantic and affected: and Churchill, in one of his poems, has exercised all the uncandid severity of his pen to expose it to ridicule.

(k) The Rev. Z. *Mudge* was educated in an academy of dissenters, but afterwards conformed to the Church of England. On September 16, 1731, he preached a sermon in St. Peter's Church, Exeter, which gave offence to people of various denominations, particularly to the dissenters; for, considering him as an apostate from their society, they were little inclined to admire either his learning or his eloquence. This, and his other sermons, collected in one octavo volume, convey, in my opinion, no very favourable idea of his abilities as a preacher. They are very abstruse, and, consequently, ill adapted to the pulpit. They are metaphysical essays:

In metaphysic merit, mystic Mudge,
Could rarely find a second, or a judge.
With envious eyes, his quondam brethren view'd him,
All fear'd, few help'd, and fewer understood him.

Heath, in his *Job*, owed a great deal to Mr. Mudge, though he had not ingenuousness enough to acknowledge the obligation. Mudge was Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrews, Plymouth. He had two ingenious sons, Mudge, the physician, and Mudge, the watchmaker. For more of Mudge, see *Burwell's Life of Johnson*, vol. i. pp. 206, 207. Vol. ii. pp. 375. 387. 466.

(l) Charles.

* This Paraphrase was published after the death of the author, by Minister Barnard, A. M. Rector of Whitestone, Devon." *Anecdotes of Burver*, pp. 224, 225.

Lyttelton, (l)—Hayter, (m)—Heath, (n)—Blackett, (o)—Walker, (p)—Stackhouse, (q)—Peters, (r)—Sykes, (s)—Sandford, (t)—Bray, (u)—Kennicott, (x)—Sleech, (y)—Stinton, (z)—Badcock, (a)—Ross,

(l) Charles, third son of Sir Thomas, and brother to George, first Lord Lyttelton, educated at Eton, went from University-college, Oxford, to the Inner Temple, and became a Barrister-at-Law; but entering into holy orders, was collated, by the venerable Bishop Hough, to the rectory of Alvecchurch, in Worcestershire, August 13, 1742. He took the degree of L.L.B. March 28, 1745; and L.L.D. June 18, the same year; was appointed King's Chaplain in December, 1747; Dean of Exeter in May, 1748; and was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, March 21, 1762. For a further account of Bishop *Lyttelton* see *Bowyer's Anecdotes*, pp. 122, 123.

(m) *Thomas Hayter*, late Bishop of London, and Preceptor to his present Majesty, was born at Chagford, in 1702, and was the eldest son of George Hayter, and Grace, his wife.*

(n) Among the books printed by Bowyer, in 1755, was "an Essay towards a new English Version of the Book of Job, from the Original Hebrew, with some account of his Life, by Thomas Heath, Esq. of Exeter, 4to." This gentleman was an alderman of Exeter, and father of John Heath, Esq. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. His brother, Benjamin, was a lawyer of eminence, and town-clerk of Exeter. Benjamin was, likewise, an author, and wrote (among other things) an Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; to which is premised a short defence of the argument, commonly called a *Priori*, 1740.—See *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 257.

(o) See a Sermon preached, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors and Contributors to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, at St. Peter's, Exon, on Tuesday the 3d of September, 1760: by *Edward Bridges Blackett*, L. L. D. Rector of Stoke Damerell, Devon.

(p) Mr. *Samuel Walker*, the youngest of seven children, was born at Exeter, 16th December, 1714. His parents were Robert Walker, of Exeter, Esq. and Margaret, the only daughter of the Rev. Richard Hall, minister of St. Edmunds and All-hallows in that city. Robert, the father of Sam. Walker, was the only son of Sir Thomas Walker, Knt. who (as his ancestors had done) represented the city of Exeter in many successive parliaments during the reigns of Charles I. and II. Sir Thomas's lady was Mary, the only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hall, A.M. youngest son of Dr. Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter. Mr. Sam. Walker, at eight years of age, was put to the grammar-school in Exeter, where he continued till he was eighteen; when he was sent to Exeter-college, Oxford, of which Dr. Francis Webber was the rector. He took the degree of B.A. in 1737, and was ordained and appointed to the curacy of Doddescombe-Leigh, near Exeter; where he continued till August, 1738; when he was prevailed on, by Lord Rolle, to undertake the charge of his youngest brother's education, and to make the tour of France with him; where Mr. Walker acquired many of those polite accomplishments which adorned the gentleman. About two years after, he returned to England, and accepted of the cure of Lanlivery, in Cornwall, under the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, A.M. one of the canons of Exeter, and archdeacon of Totnes. On the death of Mr. Kendall, 3d March, 1740, he was presented by Walter Kendall, Esq. to the vicarage of Lanlivery, to hold the same during the minority of a nephew of Mr. Kendall, to whom, upon his coming of age, Mr. Walker resigned it, and at Midsummer, 1746, entered upon the curacy of Truro. There, in that town of dissipation, after it had pleased God to bless his ministrations in so remarkable a manner, that, in people of all descriptions, was apparently effected a real change of heart and life, he thought that a new and spiritual relation commenced between him and his flock. Accordingly, it became his settled judgment, that he ought not, on any worldly consideration, to leave them, unless Providence should open to him a more extensive field of usefulness to the Church of Christ, or he should be removed by superior authority. This may account for his giving up the Vicarage of Talland, to which he was presented in the year 1747, by the Trustees of the will of his late patron, Walter Kendall, Esq. Having the Bishop's leave for absence, he held this vicarage for a time, till, growing dissatisfied in his conscience, concerning the justifiableness of non-residence, he resigned it, and could never afterwards be induced to accept of another living, though he had the offer of four.

In April, 1760, Mr. Walker was seized with a fever, which confined him several weeks to his room, at Truro. When he had in some degree recovered his strength after the abatement of the fever, a cough hung upon him, for which he was ordered to Bristol, in August, where having staid two months to little purpose, he went in the autumn to Kington, in Warwickshire, with an intention of spending some time with the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Vicar of that parish; but a bad season of the year coming on, he was ordered back to the Bristol walls. There he continued till the middle of December, when it was judged proper that he should be removed to some dry healthy spot in the neighbourhood of London, where he could enjoy the benefit of a good air. Upon this, having before been invited by the Earl of Dartmouth to try the air of Blackheath, he went thither a few days before Christmas. In a place so near London he had an opportunity of the best advice;

but

* His descendant, the present learned and ingenious Rector of Chagford, has, at least, the "mantle" of the prophet.

but it was not in the power of medicine to stop the progress of his disease. It is worthy our notice to observe, how remarkably the providence of God raised up friends to supply his several wants throughout his illness. After resigning the vicarage of Tolland, the curacy of Truro was the whole of his income. The pay was but small, and his expences were necessarily increased to a great degree. But in the house of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, he had all the assistance that his critical situation could require.

He died at a lodging-house at Blackheath, to which he had been removed a few weeks before, on Sunday, July 19, 1761, in the forty-eighth year of his age. It was his particular direction that his body should be interred in the church-yard of the parish in which he died. He was buried, therefore, in the church-yard of Lewisham, in the county of Kent.

Mr. Walker's principal works were:—

1. A Sermon on 1 Samuel, xx. 3. at the funeral of a young man that was drowned as he was bathing, on Sunday, June 3, 1753.
2. The Christian, a set of practical Sermons, 1755.
3. A Sermon on Amos, iv. 12. preached at Truro, 1756.
4. A Letter from a Clergyman, concerning the first question in the office for the ordaining of Deacons, 1758.
5. Regulations and Helps proposed for promoting religious Conversation among Christians.
6. A Discourse on the Necessity of being acquainted with our fallen State.
7. A Familiar Catechism, 1759.
8. A Short Instruction and Examination for the Lord's Supper.
9. A Treatise on Conviction of Sin.
10. A Familiar Introduction to the Knowledge of ourselves, 1761.
11. Fifty-two Sermons, on the Baptismal Covenant, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and other important Subjects of practical Religion; being one for each Sunday in the year: in two Volumes. To these Sermons is prefixed a Preface, containing an account of the Author's Life and Ministry.

This Preface is followed by a list of Subscribers, from which I have here selected some Cornish and Devonshire, and a few other names. They are "pleasant to the soul" of him who loves to contemplate the last generation; to recollect their characters, their habits, their little peculiarities; to compare the past with the present, and to moralise on mortality!

Mrs. Margaret Archer, of Truro, Cornwall, 12 sets.

Miss Catharine Allen, of Truro, Cornwall, 2 sets.

Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.

Mrs. Joanna Allen.

Mr. John Allen, of Truro, Cornwall.

Mr. Michael Allen, of Newlyn, Cornwall.

Mr. Allison, Bookseller, at Falmouth, Cornwall.

Abel Angove, Esq. of Trevenison, Cornwall.

Mr. John Avery, of Leskard, Cornwall.

Mrs. Catharine Arthur, of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.

Finny Belfield, Esq. of Exmouth, Devon, 4 sets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, of Penryn, Cornwall, 2 sets.

Mrs. Catharine Behenna, of Ditto, 2 sets.

Mr. George Badcock, of Paul, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. John Baron, of Tolland, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Jonathan Baron, of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Bedford, Rector of Philleigh, Cornwall.

Mr. William Benallack, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Bennet, of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

Richard Bennet, Esq. of Ditto.

Robert Bennet, Esq. of Ditto.

Miss Bennet, of Ditto.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Bennet, Vicar of Enoder, Cornwall.

Mr. John Bennet, Registrar of Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Bennet, Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Mrs. Mary Bice, of Perran-Zabulo, Cornwall.

Mr. Michael Body, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Mr. Simon Bolitho, of Gluvias, Cornwall.

Thomas Brent, Esq. of Plymouth, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Brent, Vicar of Lamerton, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, Vicar of Poundstock, Cornwall.

Mr. George Brown, of Bodmin, Cornwall.

Mr. John Varyard Brutton, Scholar of Sidney-college, Cambridge.

Mr. William Buckland, Druggist, at Exeter.

Thomas Cotes, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Red, 20 sets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cles, of Penryn, Cornwall, 2 sets.

Rev. Mr. George Cooke, Rector of Clist St. Mary, Devon, 2 sets.

Mr. Daniel Carter, Surgeon, at Redruth, Cornwall.

Mrs. Philippa Carter, of Ditto.

Mrs. Clether, of Truro, Cornwall.

Mr. Josiah Cock, of Ditto.

Rev. Mr. Cole, Vicar of Luxulian, Cornwall.

Miss Collins, of Truro, Cornwall.

Mr. John Collins, of Queen's-college, Oxford.

Mr. George Conon, School-master, at Truro, Cornwall.

Edward Coade, Esq. of Penryn, Cornwall.

Mrs. Coryton, of Fowey, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Cotton, of St. Kew, Cornwall.

Mrs. Cranch, of Truro, Cornwall.

Mr. Crougey, of Penryn, Cornwall.

Mr. Nicholas Crews, of Fowey, Cornwall.

Peter Culme, Esq. of Elford, Devon.

Mr. Philip Cundy, of Truro, Cornwall.

The Right Hon. William, Earl of Dartmouth, 20 sets.

The Right Hon. Katharine-Frances, Countess of Dartmouth.

Mr. Martin Davies, Attorney-at-Law, at Penryn, Cornwall.

Mr. Thomas Davy, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Mr. Dyer, of East-Looe, Cornwall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Donnithorne, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Mr. William Dingy, of Truro, Cornwall.

The Right Hon. Lord Edgumbe.

Mr. William Edgumbe, Attorney-at-Law, at Tavistock, Devon.

Edward Eliot, Esq. of Port Eliot, Cornwall.

Mr. Richard Eva, of Tregony, Cornwall.

Mrs. Fanshaw, of Plymouth, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Foot, Vicar of St. Anthony, Cornwall.

Mr. Benjamin Foot, of Plymouth-Dock, Devon.

Mr. Joseph Ferris, of Truro, Cornwall.

Mr. Edward Giddy, of Ditto.

Mr. William Giddy, of Ditto.

Mr. James Giddy, of Calenick, Cornwall.

Mr.

Mr. William Goodall, of Fowey, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Goodall, of Ditto.
 William Drake Gould, Esq. of Exmouth, Devon.
 John Grant, Esq. of Whitehouse, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Mariana Gregor, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mr. George Griffith, of Newlyn, Cornwall.
 Mr. Richard Gripe, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Philippa Gully, of Newlyn, Cornwall.
 Edward Gwatkin, Esq. of Bristol.
 Mr. Gwennap, of Falmouth, Cornwall.
 Richard Hussey, Esq. of Truro, Cornwall, 10 sets.
 Richard Hill, Esq. 6 sets.
 Christopher Hawkins, Esq. of Trewinnard, 2 sets.
 Mrs. Mary Hearle, of Penryn, Cornwall, 2 sets.
 Mr. Seraphim Hacker, of Exon.
 Mr. Abraham Hall, of Falmouth, Cornwall.
 Rev. Thomas Haweis, late of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.
 Mr. Henry Hawkey, of Cuthbert, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Jane Hawkins.
 John Hawkins, Esq. of Helstone, Cornwall.
 Mr. George Hayes, of Plymouth-dock, Devon.
 Mr. Benjamin Heame, of Penryn, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Heame.
 Mr. Thomas Heath, of Kingsbridge, Devon.
 Mr. John Henshaw, Attorney-at-Law, at Wem, Shropshire.
 Mr. Samuel Hext, Attorney-at-Law, at Leatwithiel, Cornwall.
 Mr. William Hick, of Lanlivery, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Henschman, Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornwall.
 Miss Hocken, of Okehamton, Devon.
 Mr. William Hocker, of Exeter-college, Oxford.
 Mrs. Hodge, of Penryn, Cornwall.
 Mr. Nicholas Hodge, of Piran-Zabulo, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Holbeam, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Hoskyn, Vicar of Bodmin, Cornwall.
 Mr. Christopher Hoskyn, of Falmouth, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Howel, Rector of Lanreth, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Howel.
 Mrs. Humphrys, of Penryn, Cornwall.
 Mr. Charles Jacka, of Saltash, Cornwall.
 Mr. John James, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Jane, B. D. of Iron-Acton, Gloucestershire.
 William John, Esq. of Nans, Cornwall.
 Mr. Nicholas Ivey, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Ann Ivey, of Plymouth-dock, Devon.
 Mr. Philip Kelynack, of Paul, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. James Keigwin, Vicar of East-Beckworth, Surry.
 Rev. Mr. Charles Kempe, of Mevagissey, Cornwall.
 Nicholas Kendall, Esq. of Pelyn, Cornwall.
 Nicholas Narracot Kendall, Esq. of Combe, Devon.
 Rev. Mr. Leach, Vicar of Boconnock, Cornwall.
 Mr. Richard Libby, of St. Austle, Cornwall.
 Philip Lyne, Esq. of Leakard, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Michel, Vicar of Verian, Cornwall, 2 sets.
 Mr. M'Carmick, of Truro, Cornwall.
 George Marshal, Esq. of Plymouth, Devon.
 Mrs. Joanna Mander, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Jane Mander, of Ditto.
 Mr. Michael Martin, of Ditto.
 Mr. Masterman, of Ditto.
 Mr. Richard Muon, of Falmouth, Cornwall.

Mr. George Michel, of Cuby, Cornwall.
 Mr. Jonah Milford, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mr. Thomas Michel, of Ditto.
 Mr. Isaac Michel, of Laddock, Cornwall.
 Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter.
 Rev. Isaac Milles, Vicar of Duloe, Cornwall.
 Mr. Nance, of Grampound, Cornwall.
 Mr. Nankivel, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Nankivel, of Piran-Zabulo, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Newcombe, Rector of Illogan, Cornwall.
 Mr. Joseph Newton of Truro, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Osborne, Vicar of Milor, Cornwall.
 THOMAS POLWHELE, Esq. of Polwhele, Cornwall, 4 sets.
 Rev. Mr. Penrose, Vicar of Gluvias, Cornwall, 2 sets.
 Mr. John Painter, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Miss Elizabeth Painter, of Newlyn, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Palk, of Fowey, Cornwall. [Whence Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.]
 Mr. Roger Pascoe, of Mevagissey, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Paul, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mr. William Pearde, of Ditto.
 Rev. Mr. Penwarne, Vicar of St. Veepe, Cornwall.
 Mr. Thomas Penwarne, of St. Veepe, Cornwall.
 Richard Peters, Esq. of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mr. Walter Peters, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Priscilla Philips, of Kingsbridge, Devon.
 Rev. Mr. Philp, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Philp, of Pyworthy, Devon.
 Rev. Mr. Philips, Vicar of Gwennap, Cornwall.
 John Pomery, Esq. of St. Neot, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Pooley, Rector of Laddock, Cornwall.
 Mr. Thomas Prater, of Trenance, Cornwall.
 Rev. Arthur Prime, D. D. Rector of Lecant, Cornwall.
 Miss Prime, of Ditto.
 Rev. Mr. Pye, Rector of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mr. William Rawlings, of St. Columb, Cornwall, 27 sets.
 Mr. Henry Rosewarne, of Truro, Cornwall, 2 sets.
 Mr. Aaron Ramsey, of Tamerton, near Plymouth.
 Lady Rogers, of Blachford, Devon.
 Miss Rogers, of Franklyn, Devon.
 Mr. Anthony Roose, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mr. Walter Rosewarne, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Rosewarne, Vicar of Newlyn, Cornwall.
 Michael Russell, M. D. of Truro, Cornwall.
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 Rev. Mr. Slecch, Archdeacon of Cornwall, 2 sets.
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 Mr. George Sandoe, of Kenwyn, Cornwall.
 Mr. Andrew Sheer, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Sibley, of Tregony, Cornwall.
 Richard Spry, Esq. Captain of the Mars ship of war.
 Mr. John Spry, Lieutenant of the Mars.
 Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, Rector of St. Erme, Cornwall.
 Abraham Stevens, Esq. of Fowey, Cornwall.
 James Stonehouse, M. D. Physician to the County Infirmary at Northampton.

Mr.

* So printed in the original list. Why his name stood distinguished in *capitals*, Mr. Polwhele, in his humility, could not conceive. He was, indeed, a Christian.

Mr. Neale Stonehouse, of Madras, in the East Indies.
 Mr. Thomas Stonehouse, Attorney-at-Law, London.
 Rev. Mr. William Talbot, of Kington, Warwickshire, 5 sets.
 William Tonkyn, B. D. Fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford, 3 sets.
 Mr. Barnabas Thorne, Bookseller at Exeter, 3 sets.
 Mr. Aaron Tozer, Bookseller at Ditto, 2 sets.
 Mr. Peter Tippet, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Miss Tippet, of Ditto.
 Mr. George Tonkyn, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Tregellas, of Ditto.
 Mr. Joseph Tregellas, of Ditto.
 Mr. Walter Tregellas, of Ditto.
 Miss Tregenna, of St. Columb, Cornwall.
 Miss Tregenna, of Worcester.
 Rev. Mr. Trevannion, of Lansallos, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Trist, Vicar of St. Stephens, near Saltash, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ustick, of Castle-yard, London, 3 sets.
 Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart.
 North Vigor, M. D. of Bodmin, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Vivian, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon.
 Rev. Dr. Webber, Rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, 3 sets.

Mr. John Wolcott, Surgeon at Fowey, Cornwall, 2 sets.
 [Uncle to Dr. Wolcott.]
 Mr. Edward Walker, Apothecary at Exeter.
 Rev. Mr. James Walker, Vicar of Lanlivery, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Robert Walker, Rector of Lawhitton, Cornwall.
 Mr. Robert Walker, of Lanlivery, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Susannah Walker, of Ditto.
 Mr. William Walker, Druggist at Exeter.
 Mrs. Mary Walker, of Herefordshire.
 Miss Polly Warrick, of Truro, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Sibilla Warrick, of Ditto.
 Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of St. Ewe, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Dorothy Williams, of Treludra, Cornwall.
 Mr. Edward Williams, of South-Down, Cornwall.
 Mr. John Williams, of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.
 John Williams, Esq. of Truthen, Cornwall.
 Mr. Michael Williams, of Gwenap, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Wills, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. John Woldridge, jun. of Maker, Cornwall.
 John Woolcombe, Esq. of Tolland, Cornwall.
 Mrs. Florence Yeaman, of Paul, Cornwall.
 Mr. Joseph Younge, of Mervagissey, Cornwall.

(q) Dr. *Stackhouse*, brother to *Stackhouse*, author of the *History of the Bible*, and Rector of St. Erme, near Truro. He was a truly dignified divine. That parent, "whom I ador'd in death, and lov'd in life so well," used often to say, "In Dr. *Stackhouse* we contemplate the beauty of holiness." The Doctor married a *Williams*, of *Probus*, with whom he had a large fortune; and thus was laid the foundation of the house of *Stackhouse* in Cornwall. His sons, *William*, of *Trehane*, and *John*, of *Pendarves*, inherit all their father's worth; and in their promising sons, will, probably, send it down to posterity. See some account of "the *Bible Stackhouse*," (as we familiarly call him) in "the *Anecdotes of Botwyer*," pp. 340. 589. In *Stackhouse's History of the Bible*, the objections of infidels are stated too strongly. I have seen the book in farm-houses and cottages. It has done, perhaps, more harm than good.

(r) The Rev. *Charles Peters*, M. A. Rector of *Bratton-Clovelly*, in *Devon*, and afterwards of *St. Mabyn*, in *Cornwall*. He was educated at the grammar-school of *Tregoney*, under *Daddo*; and went thence to *Exeter-college*. During his residence in *Devonshire*, he became acquainted with the *Arcot* family: and his unaffected learning, integrity, and piety, were the source of the purest pleasure to his friends, and to the whole neighbourhood in which he lived. His knowledge of the Hebrew language was very considerable; and in his quiet retirement of *St. Mabyn*, he enjoyed his studies without interruption; but his sedentary pursuits were regularly relieved by bodily exercise; and it has been remarked, that he was as much a stranger to the diseases of the body as of the mind. In the mean time, he was a friend to the poor, a father to the fatherless. That he was, indeed, a Christian, in whom was no guile, would appear from his private manuscripts, pious reflections, meditations on the *Psalms*, and rules for the distribution of his charities:—these are papers which are justly held in the highest estimation by his family. In short, he was one of those few, who are allowed, even in this life, to reap the fruits of reason and piety. Blest, through a long life, with health and mental tranquillity, he never knew what illness was, till within a few days of his decease; and then he departed without a groan, on February 11, 1774, (1775) aged 84. Of his writings, the "Dissertation on *Job*," and "Sermons," are all that have met the public eye. The Dissertation was first published in 1751. About six years afterwards, a new edition was published, with corrections: and, in 1760, were added, "An Appendix to the Critical Dissertation on the Book of *Job*, giving a farther Account of the Book of *Ecclesiastes*; and a Reply to some Notes of the late D——n of B———, in his new Edition of the Divine Legation, &c. vol. ii. part ii." The remaining part of the "Reply" is yet in manuscript. I have read it with great pleasure. The Dissertation is now universally considered as containing a full confutation of *Warburton's Theory*. Whilst "The Divine Legation" exhibits, in almost every page, unauthorised assertions, and sophistical reasoning; "The Dissertation" is throughout logical and perspicuous; and he who reads the latter, without prejudice, must necessarily conclude, with the unassuming Rector, in opposition to the supercilious *Diocesan*, that "a future state was the popular belief of the ancient Jews." That part of "The Reply" which I have just mentioned as having seen in manuscript, is written with great good humour; and through its solid learning runs a vein of pleasantry, truly amusing. And the late Rev. *Jonathan Peters*, of *St. Clement's*, (our author's nephew) used to tell me, that he would certainly print it, should *Hurd* retain the "obnoxious notes in the promised edition of *Warburton*." That edition is now published; and "the obnoxious notes" are retained. But my friend, *Mr. Peters*, of *St. Clement's*, is dead: and I do not perceive that either of his sons (even the Rev. *Charles Peters*) is at all disposed to seize so fair an opportunity of shewing the world what self-possession is, as opposed to irritability; fair argument to casuistry; good-humoured railery to scurrilous abuse; and truth to scepticism. But let us open these splendid volumes. "Whole bodies of men, (says *Hurd*) as well as individuals of the highest reputation, were attacked by *Warburton*; and his manner was, to speak his sense of all with freedom and force." *Hurd's Warburton*, vol. i. p. 46.

In

In the Appendix to Notes to the sixth book of the Divine Legation, Dr. Warburton pays his compliments to the Cornish Critic; and, in many passages, (from p. 516 to p. 540, Hurd's Edition, vol. iii.) treats the country clergyman "with all due civility." At p. 517, "*insolence, fraud, and nonsense*," are laid to the charge of the Cornish Critic. Mr. Peters had said, respecting the allegorical interpretation of the Book of Job, that Warburton's "contending for discordant circumstances in the story, was directly annihilating the allegory." "Now, (says Warburton) I understood it was establishing it," in the true style of Sir Fretful Plagiary; but Sir Fretful had not wit enough for such a retort as the following: "Though the Ass, perhaps, never actually covered himself with the Lion's skin, and was betrayed by his long ears, yet we have an example before us sufficient to convince us, that he might have done so, without much expense of instinct." "An infidel writer"—"his head-turned with the rage of answering"—"imposture"—are echoed and re-echoed in every page!—And, What arrogance is here?—"Of my magnificent plan, my answerers have no conception! Their talents are only fixed to consider *parts*; and such talents best suit their business, which is, to find fault.—I have said enough to expose the silly cavil of our Cornish Critic." Who would imagine, that with such contempt of the Cornish, Warburton was indebted to Cornwall both for his wife and his bishopric! I am hurt at the unchristian malignity of the following passage: "The most patient man alive may be provoked into starts of impatience by a miserable caviller, who, being set upon answering what he does not understand, represents falsely, interprets perversely, and, when he is unable to make the doctrine odious, endeavours to make the person so who holds it." At length, the Bishop says, "I shall take my leave of this discusser on the Book of Job, with declaring, that a more contemptuous, disingenuous, and ignorant writer, never assumed the honourable name of Answerer: yet I would not deny him his station among the learned. I think the same apology may be made for him, that a namesake of his, in his History of the Carthusians, made for their general, Bruno. That, doubtless, he could have wrote well if he would; for he printed a Missal in an exceeding fair letter, and delicate fine writing-paper." PETERI, Bib. Carth. fol. 35." In 1776, the Rev. Jon. Peters (whom I have mentioned as our author's nephew) published nineteen sermons from his manuscripts, as a specimen of his manner of preaching to a country congregation; and an excellent specimen they are of plain, unaffected exhortation and instruction. The most remarkable part of the volumes is Sermon xviii. on Psalm cix. 16. "This sermon (says the editor) was first preached at St. Mabyn's, Cornwall, October 2, 1748, (as I see noted by the author, on the back of the manuscript) which was about seven years before Dr. Sykes published his book on the Epistle to the Hebrews, where he takes notice of this Psalm. Had the author lived to complete his work on the Psalms, (which Divine Hymns had been his favourite study for many years) it was his intention to publish the above sermon as an explanation of the Psalm."

(s) I introduce Dr. Sykes, as having been Dean of Berian. He also was one of Warburton's opponents: and he also was "whipped at the cart's-tail in the notes to the Divine Legation, the ordinary place of Warburton's literary executions;" as Bishop Lowth expresses himself. (See Bishop Lowth's Letter, p. 4.) For "the Life and writings of Sykes," I refer my readers to Disney's "Memoirs," whence I cannot but extract one passage, as containing a question which I have often heard discussed: "I was, some years ago, (says Disney) in company with three very learned and respectable dignitaries of the Established Church; when the conversation turning upon Warburton, they agreed in one opinion, that it was (to say the least) a fair question, whether his writings had more served the cause of *infidelity* or of *revelation*?"

(r) The Rev. Joseph Sandford, a native of Exeter, and Fellow of Baliol-college, Oxford. He died in September, 1774. He was much admired for his extensive erudition; but more particularly for his intimate acquaintance with ancient manuscripts, of which he made a curious collection, repositied, if I am rightly informed, in Exeter-college library, Oxford. His friends could never prevail upon him to publish any specimens of his critical learning. And though, in his lifetime, he was very communicative to his literary acquaintance, who acknowledged his readiness to assist them in matters of difficulty, he left no writings behind him but a few short manuscript notes on the margins of some printed books.

(u) Dr. Bray, born in Stratton, Fellow of Exeter-college, became D. D. in 1758, succeeded Dr. Webber in the headship, about 1772, and died 28th of March, 1785, canon of Windsor, and rector of Bix, in Oxfordshire. He had attained the age of eighty. In the rectory of his college he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Stinton, Fellow of that college. He published two sermons.—But Bray was one of those marked *characters*, of whom a slight notice must be always unsatisfactory. Rough in his manners, and coarse in his jokes, with a voice uncommonly harsh, and a gait peculiarly awkward, he could nowhere escape observation. And as his temper was sanguine, and his measures decided, he attracted attention on every emergency. I owe my first impression of him to that famous Oxford Almanac, (the product of the days of jacobitism) where Bray is represented with asses ears, and Kennicott as asleep; whilst the genius of Queen's-college is carrying off Trevanion (the last I believe of the old Trevanions) from Exeter to Queen's. From a story, which he was fond of telling his pupils, that in every town from Cornwall up to Oxford, the bells used to ring him in and ring him out (meaning that he travelled in a waggon with bell horses) it must be inferred, either that the circumstances of his friends, permitting him to travel in so humble a style, were not the best, or that, in his day, young men were not so fastidious as at present. The latter, indeed, was the conclusion at which the Dr. aimed. Dr. Bray was fond of his native county. The natural history of the Pilchard, was, with Cornishmen, his never failing theme: and he was said to have been writing a treatise on the subject. His partiality for the Cornish, was once strikingly and characteristically shewn in a conversation with the king at Windsor, at a time when the French fleet was hovering off the coast of Cornwall. The king asking Dr. Bray, "what sort of defence (he thought) his countrymen could make against the invaders, as they were yet without arms?" "Oh! please your majesty, (says the Doctor) a Cornish boy would do the business with a mopstick!"—I have said *characteristically*! as Dr. Bray's discourse was always sprinkled with quaintnesses and puns. The last pun of the good old rector, that I had an opportunity of hearing, was not, perhaps, one of his most sparkling witticisms. It was in Exeter-college hall. A quarter of *lamb* by accident nearly slipping off.

off the *table*—"Oh, (exclaimed the rector)—*lam-an-table!*"—We have upon record, a pun of Dr. Prideaux, Rector of Exeter-college in 1684. Coming into the hall whilst John *Conant*, afterwards rector, was disputing in logic, Dr. Prideaux exclaimed, "*Conanti nihil difficile!*" This is related by Prince, who has given us another good pun upon a name. "Of Gertrude, daughter of Richard *Carew*, of Anthony, Esq. who was the first wife of William *Cary*, of Clovelly, is reported (says Prince) a facetie fancy. On the morning after her marriage, her father observing her a little sad, awakened her with this question: 'What! melancholy, daughter, the next day after your wedding?' 'Yes, Sir, (said she) and with great reason,—for yesterday 'twas *Care-You*,—now 'tis *Care-I*.' P. 214. Several of Dr. Bray's contemporaries were egregious punsters. A pun generated by a pun, has always a good effect, though, perhaps, this species of wit, so striking from its instantaneity, will scarcely bear repetition. Dr. Eveleigh, the Provost of Oriel, some years since, in a declining state of health, was advised raw eggs, which restored him to his strength; and he was soon after married. "Nicely *egged* into matrimony!"—says the Head of Exeter to the Head of Baliol.—"May the *yoke* sit easy!"—says the Head of Baliol to the Head of Exeter. Something like this, was a pun of Sam. *Foote*, who, after having proved an alibi to a certain charge, was advised to prosecute for perjury. "I'll do it, (said he) for I'm sure the scoundrel has been *egged on* in this business by the Duchess of Kingston; and I know no better mode of *egging him off*, than by letting him stand in the pillory."—Lord Mansfield dropped a pun (I suppose unconsciously) from the bench, when he told *Foote*, that his "Alibi had baffled the most infamous conspiracy that was ever set on *foot*." But in that reciprocal play upon words, there is wit—a sort of game at battledore and shuttlecock, in which Dr. Leigh was more dextrous than Dr. Bray. From Professor White also, I have heard the report of many a pun. Seeing a person lying drunk at the entrance of Christ Church walk:—"Here's a man (says White) *making a way with himself*." To a gowmsman, who demurred about "putting off his father on a certain occasion," he said,—"You certainly cannot hesitate to *put off the old man!*" Of this, however, we cannot approve: all such scriptural allusions are highly indecent. Since I am betrayed into puns, my offence will not be greatly heightened by two more, which are Cornish to the very bone. In 1804, during the discussion of the Leskeard petition, a gentleman, in the House of Commons, trod heavily on the *toe* of another, who protested, "he would have him taken into custody for affronting a *Corn-ish member*." Not long since, an old fisherman, of Porthoustock, talking of the immense quantity of *hadocks* formerly caught there, but never appearing, of late years, reminded me of the dispute respecting St. Peter, to whose finger and thumb the John Doree and the *Hadock* appeared to have equal pretensions. But the old fisherman decided the point in an instant.—"St. Peter, (said he) on seeing the fish, cried out, '*Ha-dick!* I have thee!'"

(*) Dr. Kennicott was born at Totnes, in the year 1718. For the rank and character of his parents, see "History of Devonshire." There too, I have given a sketch of young Kennicott. And I have made extracts from a poem which he wrote in 1743, on the Recovery of the Honourable Mrs. Elizabeth Courtenay from her late dangerous illness. It was this recommendation to the notice of those gentlemen, who afterwards sent him to Oxford and supported him there. In judging of this performance, they may be supposed to have considered not so much its intrinsic merit, as the circumstances under which it was produced. For, though it might claim just praise as the fruit of youthful industry struggling with obscurity and indigence, as a poem it never rises above mediocrity, and generally sinks below it. But in whatever light these verses were considered, the publication of them was soon followed by such contributions as procured for the author the advantages of an academical education. In the year 1744, he entered at Wadham-college; nor was it long before he distinguished himself in that particular branch of study, in which he afterwards became so eminent. His two dissertations, *On the Tree of Life*, and *The Oblations of Cain and Abel*, came to a second edition so early as the year 1747, and procured him the singular honour of a Bachelor's degree conferred on him *gratis* by the University a year before the statutable time. The dissertations were gratefully dedicated to those benefactors, whose liberality had opened his way to the university, or whose kindness had made it a scene, not only of manly labour, but of honourable friendship. With such merit, and such support, he was a successful candidate for a Fellowship of Exeter-college, and soon after his admission into that society, he distinguished himself by the publication of several occasional sermons. In the year 1753 he laid the foundation of that stupendous monument of learned industry, at which the wise and the good will gaze with admiration, when prejudice, envy, and ingratitude, shall be dumb. This he did by publishing his first dissertation, *On the State of the printed Hebrew Text*, in which he proposed to overthrow the then prevailing notion of its absolute integrity. The first blow, indeed, had been struck long before, by Cappellus, in his *Critica Sacra*, published after his death by his son, in 1650—a blow which Buxtorf, with all his abilities and dialectical skill, was unable to ward off. But Cappellus, having no opportunity of consulting Hebrew manuscript, though his arguments were supported by the authority of the Samaritan Pentateuch, of parallel passages, and of the ancient versions, could never absolutely prove his point. Indeed, the general opinion was, that the Hebrew manuscripts contained none, or at least very few and trifling variations from the printed text: and with respect to the Samaritan Pentateuch very different opinions were entertained. Those

* Of the *Hadock* and the *Doree*, thus Pennant:—"Hadock. *Gadus Eglefinus*. Lin. On each side, beyond the gills, is a large black spot. Superstition assigns this mark to the impression St. Peter left with his finger and thumb when he took the tribute out of the mouth of a fish of this species, which has been continued to the whole race of hadocks ever since that miracle."

"Doree. *Zeus Faber*. Lin. Superstition hath made the Doree rival to the Hadock, for the honour of having been the fish out of whose mouth St. Peter took the tribute-money. It is rather difficult, at this time, to determine on which part to decide the dispute. St. Christopher, in wading through an arm of the sea, having caught a fish of this kind, *en passant*, as an eternal memorial of the fact, left the impression on its sides, to be transmitted to all posterity." See Pennant's *Zoology*.

Those who held the Hebrew verity, of course, condemned the Samaritan as corrupt in every place where it deviated from the Hebrew: and those who believed the Hebrew to be incorrect, did not think the Samaritan of sufficient authority to correct it. Besides, the Samaritan itself appeared to a very great disadvantage; for no Samaritan manuscripts were then known, and the Pentateuch itself was condemned for those errors which ought rather to have been ascribed to the incorrectness of the editions. In this dissertation, therefore, Dr. K. proved, that there were many Hebrew manuscripts extant, which, though they had hitherto been generally supposed to agree with each other, and with the Hebrew text, yet contained many and important various readings: and that from those various readings considerable authority was derived in support of the ancient versions. He announced the existence of six Samaritan manuscripts in Oxford only, by which many errors in the printed Samaritan might be removed; and he attempted to prove, that even from the Samaritan, as it was already printed, many passages in the Hebrew might undoubtedly be corrected.

This work, as it was reasonable to expect, was examined with great severity, both at home and abroad. In some foreign universities the belief of the Hebrew verity, on its being attacked by Cappellus, had been insisted on as an article of faith—*Ista Cappelli sententia adeo non approbata fuit fidei sociis, ut potius Helvetii theologi, et speciatim Genevenses, anno 1678, peculiari canone caverint, ne quis in ditione sua minister ecclesiæ recipiatur, nisi fateatur publice, textum Hebræum, ut bodie est in exemplaribus Masoreticis, quoad consonantes et vocales, divinum et authenticum esse.* Wolthi Biblioth. Heb. tom. ii. 27.

At home this doctrine of the corrupt state of the Hebrew text, was opposed by Comings and Bate, two Hutchinsonians, with as much violence as if the whole truth of revelation were at stake. The next three or four years of Dr. Kennicott's life were principally spent in searching out and examining Hebrew manuscripts, though he found leisure not only to preach, but to publish, several occasional sermons. Of these, one on Christian fortitude was severely canvassed by the Jacobites, who were then very numerous in Oxford, and particularly in a pamphlet generally attributed to Dr. King, the learned and elegant, though turbulent and seditious, principal of St. Mary Hall. Exeter-college was, indeed, at that time, distinguished by its zeal for the whig cause; a zeal, if not altogether officious and intemperate, in many respects inconsistent with the dignity and the design of academical institutions. Our author was not less zealous than his companions; but we have more pleasure in considering him as a scholar, than as a partizan. His achievements in the latter character may be left to the silent contemplation of those who remember the dissensions which raged in the university; while the friends of the muses may lament, in general, that learning is not always found united with the meekness of genuine wisdom.

About this time Dr. K. became one of the king's preachers at Whitehall, and in the year 1759, we find him vicar of Culham, in Oxfordshire.* In January, 1765, he published his second dissertation on the state of the Hebrew Text; in which, after vindicating the authority and antiquity of the Samaritan Pentateuch, he disarmed the advocates for the Hebrew verity of one of their most specious arguments. They had observed, that the Chaldee Paraphrase having been made from Hebrew manuscripts, near the time of Christ, its general coincidence with the present Hebrew text must evince the agreement of this last with the manuscripts from which the Paraphrase was taken. Dr. Kennicott demonstrated the fallacy of this reasoning, by shewing, that the Chaldee Paraphrase had been frequently corrupted, in order to reconcile it with the printed text; and thus the weapons of his antagonists were successfully turned upon themselves. He appealed also to the writings of the Jews themselves, on the subject of the Hebrew text; and gave a compendious history of it, from the close of the Hebrew canon down to the invention of printing, together with a description of one hundred and three Hebrew manuscripts, which he had discovered

* See a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, May 19, 1765, by Benjamin Kennicott, D. D. F. R. S. Fellow of Exeter-college, and one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall. Published at the request of Mr. Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses. With Notes on the Sermon, on Psalms 48 and 89; and on some late Reflections of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

Read Notes 8. 19, and 20; but especially the *Supplement*, of which the following is a specimen: "If his Lordship would, indeed, *willingly contrive to live and go down to posterity*; let him do it with the character of a fair and candid writer; manifesting always a just abhorrence both of *insolence* and of *fraud*; as one, who would really *esteem a total ignorance of letters a much happier lot than such a learned depravity*; and as one, who well knows that *truth forbids us to RIGGLE into her presence through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of falsehood*. In short, if his Lordship be indeed *extremely anxious, that no good man should mistake the view with which he writes*, let him study to point out his view with more clearness, and to write with more consistency; not making his works like *Gonzalo's Commonwealib, of which* (as he well knows) *Antonio says, the latter end forgets the beginning*. I shall conclude the whole of this present publication, with recommending to the *free, but candid*, examination of the learned, the preceding *Sermon*, with its *notes*; the notes on *Psalms 48 and 89*; and also the *Remarks on the Lord Bishop of Gloucester*. As to the latter, most sincerely *do I wish that, for the future, his Lordship may not discredit that High and very Reverend Station in which he is placed, either by peremptory determination in matters he is unacquainted with, and where he has little chance to be right; or by condescending to low abuse upon others, who mean well, where they chance to be wrong: that he may not disgrace controversy on the most important of all subjects, by wit without wisdom; nor violate the sacred rights of truth, by representations at all unfair and disingenuous*; but, like *that truly great man*, he speaks of, *the pious Bishop Cumberland*, shew himself *an example of that candour of mind, and integrity of heart, without which the pursuit of truth is a vainer employment than the pursuit of butterflies*."† See vol. iii. p. 22.

discovered in England, and an account of many others preserved in various parts of Europe. A collation of the Hebrew manuscripts was now loudly called for by the most learned and enlightened of the friends of biblical criticism; and in this same year (1760) Dr. Kennicott emitted his proposals for collating all the Hebrew manuscripts prior to the invention of printing, that could be found in Great Britain and Ireland, and for procuring, at the same time, as many collations of foreign manuscripts of note, as the time and money he should receive would permit. His first subscribers were the learned and pious archbishop Secker, and the delegates of the Oxford press, who, with that liberality which has generally marked their character, gave him an annual subscription of forty pounds. In the first year the money received was about five hundred guineas, in the next it arose to nine hundred, at which sum it continued stationary till the tenth year, when it amounted to one thousand. During the progress of the work the industry of our author was rewarded by a canonry of Christ-church. He was also presented, to the valuable living of Menheniot or Mynhenyote, near Leskeard, in this county, on the nomination of the Chapter of Exeter. In 1776 the first volume was published, and in 1780 the whole was completed. If, now, we consider that above six hundred manuscripts were collated, and that the whole work occupied twenty years of Dr. Kennicott's life, it must be owned, that sacred criticism is more indebted to him than to any scholar of any age. His exertions, however, did not end here. For, to the labours of a mind naturally active in the pursuit of truth, and invigorated by constant habits of industry, death only, or, which is worse than death, the alienation of reason, can put a final period. Before the year 1783, when he died at Oxford, in the 65th year of his age, he had printed one hundred and ninety-four pages of Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Testament; the remainder of which was printed after his death, in compliance with his will; and the volume was published in 1787. In the introduction to these remarks, he professes himself a zealous advocate for an authoritative revision of the English version of the Old Testament; and, indeed, the great object of his work seems to be, to demonstrate the necessity, and to facilitate the execution, of this project, by exposing the numerous imperfections, and correcting many of the errors with which that version abounds.

(y) The Rev. *John Sleaf*, M. A. He was educated at Eton, and became a scholar of King's-college, Cambridge, in 1729. (Catal. Alum.) He was collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, on the death of Charles Allanson, M. A. and, as it is believed, in 1731. In March, 1746-7, he was elected a canon residentiary of Exeter; and, in August, 1769, presented to the first prebend of Gloucester, by his school-fellow, Lord Chancellor Camden. August 27, 1743, he preached, in Exeter cathedral, the anniversary sermon for the foundation of the Devon and Exeter hospital. A second edition of it was soon published. The parable of the Good Samaritan was the subject of his discourse. His son, the Rev. Charles Sleaf, died in December, 1785. The Archdeacon was the elder brother of Henry Sleaf, formerly under-master of Eton-school, and who died fellow of that college, March 13, 1784. The Archdeacon died at Exeter, in 1788. See Elegy to his memory in "the Devon and Cornwall Poets," vol. i.

"I have mark'd thee musing with delight,
On the fair visions of thy earlier youth;
When Fiction, in Athenian glory bright,
Led thy free Fancy to the bower of Truth."

This is literally true. Yet the Archdeacon had not the credit of a refined classic taste. His charges were, doubtless, very inelegant; and written on little scraps of paper, which were not always properly placed. This slovenliness and confusion sometimes occasioned embarrassment, and destroyed the effect of a musical voice, and dignified appearance.

(z) The Rev. *Thomas Stinton*, D. D. Rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, was a native of Ilfracombe.

(a) The Rev. *Samuel Badcock* was, indeed, early lost! He died at about the age of 39, May 19, 1788, in London, at the house of his friend, Sir John Chichester, Bart. As he will appear at the head of the CRITICS of the West, he would scarcely have been recognized as a divine, but for the famous controversy relative to the Bampton Lecture. White's volume of Sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture, made its first appearance in 1784, the year in which they were delivered. These discourses (exhibiting a view of Christianity and Mahometanism in their history, their evidence and their effects,) have obtained the applause of the literary world for learning and strength, and beauty of composition: in point of eloquence, and energy of style, we know of no happier specimens in our language. That these Sermons owed much of their excellence to Badcock, was soon after asserted by Dr. Gabriel, of the Octagon-chapel, Bath: and a literary controversy ensued which produced several pamphlets. White was, at length, induced to publish a statement of the case; by which it appeared, that literary and pecuniary obligations had reciprocally subsisted between Badcock and himself; and that the Sermons had received a polish from Dr. Parr.

Gabriel's *Facts* inform us, that Badcock's assistance was much short of half of the Lectures. But White's statement discovers the exact quantity of materials which Badcock contributed to the Bampton Lectures, as will appear from the following view of his respective portions, collected from the *Statement*. In the first column is given the number of parts in each sermon, according to the proportions of Mr. Badcock's contributions; e. g. in the first sermon he contributed *three* parts out of the whole four mentioned in the first column. In the eighth sermon, he contributed *two* parts out of the whole five mentioned in the said column.

4	————	I.	————	3-4ths.
4	————	II.	————	0
4	————	III.	————	1-half.
4	————	IV.	————	0
4	————	V.	————	1-4th.
4	————	VI.	————	0
5	————	VII.	————	4-5ths.
5	————	VIII.	————	2-5ths.
4	————	IX.	————	0
38			12	

It appears from this table, that to the first sermon Badcock contributed about *three* parts in four; to the third, *two* parts in four; to the fifth, *one* part in four; to the seventh, *four* parts in five; to the eighth, *two* parts in five; to the second, fourth, sixth, and ninth, *nothing*. His quantity of materials, therefore, is as *twelve* to *thirty-eight*; that is rather more than one-fourth. In the plan of the sermons (and in every form of composition, the plan is allowed to be most important) Badcock had no share.

An infirmity Sermon of Badcock's, preached at Bath, an Essay on Infidelity, and other religious tracts which I have seen in print and manuscript, are every way inferior to the Sermons on the Bampton Lecture. *Badcock* is sententious, concise, argumentative, as a *CRITIC*, or a *Controversialist*; *White* is full, flowing, eloquent. Whether we compare their hasty letters, or their correct compositions, for the press, we perceive the same discriminating traits. To be convinced, therefore, that Badcock had never any large share in the Bampton Lecture, I had never a wish for the evidence produced in *White's* pamphlet of 1790.—Two letters, one of *White*, the other of *Badcock*, lie before me. Their very handwriting, and punctuation, are decisive of their characters—*White's* negligent and incorrect—*Badcock's* fair and accurate.*

(b) Dr.

* From *White* to *Badcock*, May 18, 1787.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HOWEVER unpleasant it may be, and I think nothing in the world can be more unpleasant, than to be obliged, upon some delicate occasions, to write about pecuniary matters, yet it is a hard necessity which we must sometimes submit to. This situation I feel most sensibly at present; and my distress is, that I have promised more than I find myself able to perform. I have now waited upwards of a fortnight, with the most anxious suspense, for letters from two friends, Mr. Smith, of Prior Park; and Mr. Aldridge, Banker, at Bristol. I pressed them to send me immediately (as they used always to supply me with small drafts, whenever I asked them) the sums of twenty pounds each, and my intention was to have sent these drafts lower into the West; but, to my utter astonishment, I have not received a line in answer from either of these gentlemen. As they never disappointed me before, and as they both had proffered me services of this kind whenever an emergency should arise, I expressed myself with great confidence when I had last the pleasure of writing to you; and am very sorry to be under the necessity of now making an apology for it. I will, however, immediately write to other friends, and hope I shall meet with better success. Though I have an income of 300*l.* per annum, I could not at this time raise five guineas, if I had ever so pressing an occasion for so trifling a sum. I beg to be remembered kindly to your afflicted mother, And am, dear Sir, your's ever, and most sincerely,

J. W.

From *Badcock* to Sir George Yonge, Bart. dated *Southmolton*, June 2, 1787.

SIR,

I HAD the honour of your obliging letter by this post, and I am sorry that I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of it. I am preparing for my journey to Exeter, and arranging some domestic concerns which greatly affect my mind, for I never expect to see my dear parent any more in this world. I shall offer myself a candidate for orders next week; and have the satisfaction of the good wishes and congratulations of all the neighbouring clergy. My testimonial was drawn up by the clergyman of this town, a man of great esteem and credit in these parts, and, as the case is not common, he hath departed from the common form, and drawn it up with the most respectful marks of approbation. Two other clergymen of this place have signed it; and I could have got twenty, if so great a number had been required. It is a satisfaction to me to get into orders with such credit to my character. The rest must be left to time and chance. I shall communicate to the Bishop my plan respecting the History of the County, and the course I intend to pursue; and while I may be at Exeter, I will miss no opportunity to declare my intentions, and prepare the public for the proposals that will be presented to them in the course of the summer. When may I expect the pleasure of seeing you? I wish to take no step without your concurrence. Indeed, you are so *essential* to the business, that without you I should take no measure with satisfaction to my own mind, and, possibly, with none to the credit of the undertaking. I will furnish you with every plan, and every investigation which relate to it; and you will, and must, be the main-spring of the machine. I saw *Pinkerton's* work advertised, and as I am acquainted with the writings of this great literary adventurer, I determined to send for it. It is probable that it will be sent to me to be reviewed; if not, I will order my bookseller to send it to me, as I expect considerable entertainment, and some degree of information, from the perusal of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

SAMUEL BADCOCK.

Ross, (b)—*Towgood*, (c)—*James Walker*, (d)—*Vivian*, (e)—*Buller*, (f)—*Barton*, (g)—*Carlyon*, (h)
Courtenay, (i)—*Wills*, (k)—*Marshall*, (l)—*Pennock*, (m)—*Moore*, (n)—*Tonge*, (o)—*Palmer*, (p)
Beadon,

(b) Dr. *John Ross*, bishop of Exeter, was born in 1719; and died August 14, 1792, at his palace at Exeter. He was of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744, B. D. 1751, D. D. 1766. He published, in 1746, a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton, against the criticisms of Mr. Markland. Of this remarkable pamphlet (in which we are well warranted in saying he was assisted by the poet Gray and others) it is observed, in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 180, that "it was written by Dr. Ross, then only just M. A. who thus early declared that esteem which he ever afterwards professed for Dr. Middleton's elegant taste and literary accomplishments by hazarding this elegant *bijou* against one of the Doctor's most formidable antagonists. To bishop Ross also the public is indebted for a valuable edition of Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares, 1749," 2 vols. 8vo. To this edition the Bishop added English notes, preferring his own language to the hacknied phrases of criticism, and imitating Mongault's excellent edition of the Epistles to Atticus, with a French translation and notes. The Bishop printed five or six sermons.

1. At the Cambridge Commencement, 1756;
2. On the Fast, 1756.
3. On January 30, before the House of Commons, 1759.
4. On January 30, before the House of Lords, 1779.
5. On the Fast, before the House of Lords, 1779.

He was presented to the vicarage of Frome Zelwood, in Somerset, by Lord Weymouth, and advanced to the see of Exeter 1778, on the death of bishop Keppel. His Lordship (dying a bachelor) made the following liberal provision for his domestics: to his man 300*l.* and his wardrobe; to his housekeeper, cook, footman, and groom, 100*l.* each, besides a year's wages and mourning to each of them, and an additional sum of 10*l.* for every year they had been respectively in his service. As some had been with him near thirty years, and none less than fourteen, the whole bequest to servants alone amounted to 2000*l.* He also left to the Exeter infirmary 200 guineas; to the chapter of Exeter great part of his library; and, after a few legacies to distant relations and friends, bequeathed the residue of his property to his kinswoman, Miss Garway, daughter in-law of Samuel Collett, Esq. of Worcester.

Of this prelate's learning, taste, and liberal-religious sentiment, the public has heard much. But his literary conversation, his pleasant anecdotes, at his own table, where his clergy were always welcomed with cordiality, ought not to be forgotten. Though he abstained from wine himself, he loved to see the glass in *sober* circulation. That he was impatient of contradiction, cannot be denied:—I have once or twice been a witness to his irritability. But in general he was placid and good-humoured. He was of a strong athletic constitution; and is said to have prolonged his life by temperance and exercise; but I do not know that he refrained from any luxury, excepting wine; I have remarked very much the contrary. It is true, he rode out at stated times, prevented by no weather; and every evening, till he had dropped a certain number of beads, he paced his long gallery at the palace. A short time before his death, his faculties were greatly impaired: and, whether we call it debility of mind, or derangement, he sunk into a state that at once "determined (as I heard a pedant say) his episcopal existence." Yet he still liked to see his clergy. He had read and approved "*the English Orator*," in manuscript, and was the first to mention me as its author. This circumstance, to the last almost, recurred to him. When pressed to dispose of a living, (according to long-existing promise) he said "*the English Orator* was a better poet, and ought to have the living." At my last interview with his Lordship, he talked affectionately of his old horse, and said, "he hoped he had made a good provision for a faithful companion."

(c) In 1792 died at Exeter, in the ninety-second year of his age, the Rev. *Micajah Towgood*. He was born at Axminster, December 6, 1700. His father was a physician of the same place, and the son of Mr. Matthew Towgood, one of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He had his grammar learning under the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, of Taunton; and, in 1717, he, together with his school fellow, Dr. Amory, entered upon a course of academical studies in the place, under the direction of Mr. Stephen James and Mr. Grove. Very soon after he commenced a preacher, he settled with a congregation of Protestant dissenters at Moreton Hamsted, and was ordained there in August 1722. The following year he married the daughter of James Hawker, Esq. of Luppitt, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. He removed to Crediton, in 1735, where he published "Recovery from Sickness." This small piece appeared without his name; as did likewise "High-blown Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely examined, in a Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and a Country Vicar," which was printed in 1737. Dr. Warren having, in a volume of posthumous sermons, compared the schism of the Protestant dissenters to that of the Samaritans, he wrote "The Dissenters Apology" in 1739; in which he vindicates a separation from the Church of England, and shews that the Doctor is mistaken in the account he gives of the origin of the Samaritans, whom (to cast a greater odium upon the Dissenters) he traces up to Jeroboam. In the year 1741, when the nation was engaged in a war with Spain, and discouraged by the disastrous issue of the expedition against Carthage, he published "Spanish Cruelty and Injustice, a justifiable Plea for a vigorous War with Spain." The first sermon which he published was delivered at Crediton, on the Lord's-day after the dreadful fire in 1743, which consumed the greatest

greatest part of that town. To this sermon is prefixed a short account of the fire.* During the rebellion in 1745, he printed, in a small pamphlet, Bishop Burnet and Bishop Lloyd's account of the birth of the Pretender, shewing strong grounds to suspect it to be a shameful imposture. With the same view, that of supporting the interests of the reigning family, he published this year, likewise, a "Summary View of the Errors, Absurdities, and Iniquities, of Popery;" a sermon preached at Exeter. In both these pieces there are strong expressions of attachment to the House of Hanover, and the Protestant succession. The largest work in which he was engaged, and that by which he is most known to the world, is the "Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White," a clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, who had endeavoured to retort upon the Dissenters the objections which they had been used to make against the Church of England. The first of Mr. Towgood's letters appeared in 1746, and was followed by two others in 1747 and 1748. This work has passed through six editions; the last printed in 1787, and accompanied with a print of the author from a painting by Opie. In the year 1748 appeared an "Essay towards attaining a true Idea of the Character of Charles I." consisting of extracts from the most celebrated historians. In 1750 he was invited to accept of the pastoral charge by the two united congregations of Protestant Dissenters in the city of Exeter, with whom he settled the same year as one of their ministers. This year he published "The

Baptism

* "*Creditor*, commonly called *Kirton*, is one of the most ancient and populous towns in the West. In the times of the Saxon Kings, it was the flourishing see of the bishop, till King Edward the Confessor translated it to Exeter, about the year 1050. It was of old also famous for giving birth to St. Winifred, called the Apostle of Germany; because he converted the Hessians, Thuringians, and Frisians, to Christianity, and was canonised as a saint.

"The town is divided into two parts, the eastern and the western; the latter of which is, by far, the most considerable for trade, for number of inhabitants, and for the beauty of its buildings, as well as their extent. In this western part a very large and frequented market is kept; inferior, it is said, to few in the kingdom, as to two useful commodities, yarn and flesh. The populousness and importance of the place may be gathered from observing, that fourteen or fifteen hundred serges are, one week with another, here manufactured, and sent abroad; and that about seventy bullocks, throughout the winter-quarter, is the weekly supply of their shambles. This western town, as it is called, was one large and extended street, stretching from east to west, above half a mile in length, furnished with spacious and convenient market-houses, and had a great number of court-leges and alleys branching from it, filled with many families of industrious poor. About the middle part of this street, on the southern-side, the fire broke forth, on Sunday, August 14th, about eleven in the forenoon. The town has no supply of water, but from pumps; a drought of several weeks had both much lessened that supply, and prepared the houses to receive and propagate the flame. The wind setting strong, at first from the north-east, and increasing with the fire, the desolation was carried from house to house with amazing rapidity; so that the southern-side, before it, was quickly all in flames. A little past noon, the wind veered towards the south, by which the fire was soon communicated to the north-side of the street; so that all westward from the place of its first breaking out fell, in a few hours, a prey to the raging element, and was turned into ashes. Eastward, against the wind, it advanced with a slower pace; but neither engines, nor blowing up, nor any other means, could stop its dreadful progress, but it continued raging uncontrolled till about eight o'clock in the evening, when it pleased God at length to stop its furious course. The whole western town, with its market-houses and public buildings, a small part only excepted, now lies in the deepest ruins. The flames ran with such violence, flying over five or six houses at once, and kindling those beyond, that great quantities of goods, houses, apparel, looms, with serges in them, &c. were quickly destroyed. Besides many who were in the utmost danger, and were plucked as brands out of the burning; sixteen are already found to have perished in the desolation; several others are missing, and supposed to be involved in the same fate. In the widest part of the great street, which is nineteen yards in breadth, five persons were unawares hemmed in by the flames. They ran eastward and westward, but found themselves beat back by the fire raging beyond them, and no way to escape. In this horrible distress they continued for some time, deploring to each other their miserable fate. At length, finding their case desperate, and unable any longer to bear the seorching heat, one of them broke through the burning ruins of an house, whose flames were nigh spent, and happily escaped. Another, seeing him not return, and hoping he might possibly have found a passage through, attempted the same, and was also preserved; the remaining three fell a sacrifice, and perished in the street. At the western-end of the town is a large and open field, called the Green, above an hundred yards in length, and in breadth above forty-three, surrounded thick with houses; thither the inhabitants brought and lodged their goods, not doubting that *there* they would be safe from the spreading flame; but even there also they were quickly seized, neither persons nor goods could stand before the sweeping deluge; the men were glad to escape with their lives, and the goods were almost entirely consumed. By this terrible calamity, above four hundred and fifty families are turned out of their dwellings, a considerable part of which had, for some time, no lodging but the open field, nor any roof but the Heavens. The inhabitants, to avoid all appearance of the common practice, in such cases, of *over-rating* their loss, have, in the opinion of numbers of competent and able judges, set it, very much *below the truth*, at *forty thousand pounds*. The devastation has been unmeasured, and, for more than half a mile on one side of the street, not a single house is standing, nor scarce a bit of timber to be seen, and but a very small spot on the other. Those who have seen the late like desolation at Tiverton and Blandford, think this to be in compass equal to them both. A greater extent of ruins no fire, perhaps, since that of London, hath ever left behind it. Above two thousand of the poorer sort, who were before subsisted comfortably on their labour, are now thrown at once upon the compassion of the public. A neighbouring city, ever generous to the distressed, notwithstanding its great expence in building and supporting an hospital for the sick, exerted itself with a surprising and most seasonable vigour on this deplorable occasion, collecting, in a few days, more than five hundred pounds for the sufferers relief." See *Towgood's Narrative, &c. and Sermon*.

Baptism of Infants a reasonable Service." This was succeeded, the following year, by another tract upon the same subject, intitled "Dipping not the only Scriptural and Primitive manner of Baptizing." His "Serious and free Thoughts," addressed to a bishop, were printed 1755. The Islands of Cape Breton and St. John being taken by the British forces in 1758, he preached a sermon upon the occasion, the Lord's-day after the account of this event arrived, which was afterwards printed. In 1761, he engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Hogg and Mr. Turner, who were afterwards joined by Mr. Morivale, in conducting an academy, removed from Taunton to Exeter, for the education of ministers among Protestant Dissenters, and continued to give his assistance to this institution till the year 1769; the department allotted to him was delivering lectures upon the New Testament. In 1772, he was deputed, from the assembly of dissenting ministers for the counties of Devon and Cornwall, to wait upon Dr. Ross, the bishop of Exeter, to thank him for the support which he had given to the bill for the relief of dissenting ministers and school masters, in respect of the matter of subscribing the articles of the Church of England. In 1782, the weakness of his voice, which had never been very strong, rendering it impossible for him to be heard in a large house, he was obliged to resign. On this occasion the two Societies concurred in presenting him with a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of the high sense they entertained of his services. In 1784, he concluded all his public labours by a farewell address to them upon "The Grounds of Faith in Jesus Christ." From this time he continued to possess almost uninterrupted health and spirits, till about a year before his death, when he was seized with a paralytic disorder, which deprived him in a great measure of his speech; but his mental faculties seemed to be still unimpaired. His dissolution was so easy that it was not perceived by those who stood by his bed-side. His religious sentiments were such as were deemed heretical when he entered upon public life. Yet they would be esteemed almost *orthodox* by many in the present day; as he attributed to Christ a high degree of pre-existent dignity, and considered him as a proper object of religious worship. He died in the firm persuasion that the Socinian doctrine would be but of short continuance.

(d) In 1768, the Rev. *James Walker* published "A Dialogue between a Captain of a Merchant-ship and a Farmer, concerning the pernicious practice of Wrecking; as exemplified in the unhappy fate of one William Pearce, of St. Genois, who was executed at Launceston, in Cornwall, October 12, 1767. Shewing also, how the Captain was converted to a Life of much Seriousness and Consideration. By Jonas Salvage, Gent."

Mr. Walker was a brother of Samuel Walker, the good curate of Truro. He had the benefices of St. Agnes and St. Piran, and of Lanlivery, and was the Archdeacon of Cornwall's Official. Mr. Walker was a very pleasant converser; but, for the last ten years of his life, he was extremely deaf, which, to a man of his companionable talents, was a grievous punishment. But a good Christian, he was patient in affliction. As a parish-priest, few excelled him. He married a sister of Counsellor Hussey. He died at Lestwithiel, leaving one child only, the Rev. Robert Walker, Rector of the little parish of St. Winnow.

(e) The Rev. *Thomas Vivian*, Vicar of Cornwood. I have already stated, that he married Miss Hussey, one of the sisters of Counsellor Hussey; and observed, that he was gifted with a very strong understanding, which lost none of its vigour in his children. But Mr. Vivian possessed, what is more valuable than mental powers, an uncommon sweetness of disposition, partly owing to natural temperament, and partly to the mild influence of Christianity. Of his publications I have described, what has certainly done him most credit as an author, his "Cosmology." But in his own line, he published "Three Dialogues, between a Minister and One of his Parishioners; on the True Principles of Religion, and Salvation for Sinners by Jesus Christ, the only Redeemer and Saviour." Of this little book was re-published in 1788, the twenty-second edition. In 1785, he published "The Book of the Revelation of Saint John the Divine explained; in an historical View of the past and present State of the Christian World compared with the prophetic Visions."

"Dedicated to the Right Reverend John, (Ross) Lord Bishop of Exeter.

"MY LORD,

"AN attempt to illustrate a part of the Sacred Writing, in which a spirit of bigotry and persecution is represented in prophetic visions as the just object of detestation, seems in some measure entitled to the patronage of a person eminent for his candour and Catholic spirit; and who has been successful in recommending this amiable temper to the legislature. But your Lordship has a farther right to this work; having supplied me with, what I esteem, the best quotation with which the notes are enriched. I was also willing to embrace this opportunity to express, in a public manner, my gratitude for the honour done to a friend of mine, in distinguishing him by substantial marks of your esteem and approbation; without any other recommendation than his own abilities and industry: qualities that seldom find their way alone through the solicitations of the great! Let me add, that the manner of your conferring the obligation was still more obliging than the favour itself. That your Lordship may long continue to preside over us with wisdom and moderation; softening authority with affability, and dignity with condescension; a terror to evil doers only, and a friend and father to them that do well, is the earnest prayer of,

"My Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and obedient Servant,

"THOMAS VIVIAN."

It is somewhat singular, that Mr. Vivian should have foretold, in this treatise, the fall of the unfortunate Louis XVI. from Scriptural authorities. He died at a good age, in 1793. The lines below * were written in memory of Mr. Vivian, by three gentlemen

* O, pious Vivian, may thy ashes rest,
Till the last Trumpet calls thee to the blest!

What

gentlemen of the author's acquaintance;—the first, distinguished for judgment and taste; the second, for lively wit and fancy; the third, for a vigorous and cultured mind.

(f) *William Buller*, D. D. (one of the worthiest of the Buller family, of Cornwall,—a family not less respected than distinguished) was of Oriel-college, Oxford. He was the twenty-second Dean of Canterbury, whither he was removed (on the promotion of Dr. Horne) from the Deanery of Exeter, and was there installed, June 22, 1790. On the death of Bishop Ross, in 1792, he was advanced to the Bishopric of Exeter, and was consecrated December the 2d. The Discourses of Dr. Sturges, published in 1792, are inscribed "To the Rev. William Buller, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, in token of long and uninterrupted friendship, of sincere affection, and great obligations." In 1793, the present writer had the honour of being collated to the Vicarage of Manaccan, the unsolicited gift of his Lordship. In 1796, Bishop Buller published an excellent East Sermon, which he had preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-church of Westminster. His Lordship died in 1796.

(g) The

What tho' no cenotaph thy worth records,
No splendid monument, no sculptor's words
Preserve thy memory—still, it shall be dear,
Still lov'd, still cherish'd, by the heart sincere.
Who mark'd thy life, clear from sinister ends,
Knew thee the best of parents, husbands, friends,
Lov'd thy meek spirit, admir'd thy peaceful life,
Free from all other faults, as free from strife.—
Oh, that my life and death were like to thine!—
Oh, grant it, Heaven!—Grant it, O Grace Divine!

Ed. C.

Stranger! whose footsteps thus unhallow'd tread
Among the rude memorials of the dead,
Where many a rustic Bard, in couplets brief,
Marks the pure feelings of unletter'd grief;
If form'd thy bosom goodness to revere,
Shed o'er this sacred earth a sorrowing tear.
The pious teacher of yon Hamlet round,
Rests from a spotless life beneath this mound;
To his enlighten'd intellect 'twas given,
To point the path, which he pursued, to Heav'n)
Beyond the Village train his wisdom shone,
Nor to the world of science sunk unknown.
Here many a mind, instructed by his care,
Breathes for a Pastor's Bliss a fervent prayer,
Nor breathes in vain:—The God he lov'd to love
Rewards his virtuous minister above.

S. T. 1798.

The meteor life is past! Yet mem'ry draws
A lengthen'd line serene of purest light:
O ye that kindle as ye give applause,
"Let your light shine" as innocently bright.

Let his mild virtues "imitated be!
By all who lov'd him—for all did him love:"
So shall each coming generation see
The peaceful ways of "wisdom from above."

So, gentle Spirit! shalt thou joy to find
Thy Life (whose path unsullied thou hast trod)
A Death unceasing to instruct mankind,
Till Angels raise thee deathless to thy God.

R. V. 1798.

(g) The Rev. *Philip Barton*, Canon of the Cathedral-church of Exeter, was a good classical scholar, and an excellent divine. His sermons were admirable in point of composition; but, from his extreme deafness, were delivered in a tone to excite laughter in hearers unacquainted with the preacher. From a Latin Sermon on Prophecy, preached before the University of Oxford in 1756, and at present not to be met with, I shall cite a passage or two, for which my readers will not expect an apology.

"Cujus quidem evidentiæ (sc. Prophetiarum) propriam naturam atque indolem si cui porro libet curiosius rimari, geminam esse ejus inveniet quæ ex miraculis oritur, & per omnia simillimam.—Quod ut demonstretur apertius, cedo mihi aliquam miraculi definitionem, cedo Lockianam, cedo quamvis aliam; nulla ut opinor ostendetur, quæ non vaticinio pariter (vaticinium intelligo omnibus numeris adimpletum) congruat, suaque forma includat. Sunt quippe revera duæ species coordinatæ, eidem generi proxime subjectæ; quarum altera miracula facti, (si scholastice loquentem pati possitis) altera miracula dicti complectitur. Quorum neutrum cum humanæ facultatis sit, aïmbo nuntiant & demonstrant Deum, pari cum evidentiâ, ratione non dispari, hinc potestatem humanâ majorem, illinc sapientiam indicantia."

"Im vero eventa rerum vaticiniis respondisse, non ipsis Prophetis de se prædicantibus, neque sociis eorum credimus, sed infinitæ prope scriptorum turbæ, aliis gentibus et sæculis aliis linguis et moribus aliis demum sacris et opinionibus utentium: quorum pars bene magna vates Hebræos ne de nomine quidem cognoverunt. Hi inscii et imprudentes testimonium Prophetis locupletissimum præbent, quibuscum quæ demum illis conspiratio aut coitio potuit intercedere? Quibus artibus impulit Isaias X-nophontem, aut Daniel Arrianum, aut Evangelistæ Josephum, ut Cyri, Alexandri, Tui rebus gestis memorandis, divinorum oraculorum veritatem simul assererent et confirmarent?"

Concio hab. coram Acad. Oxon. 1756 a Philippo Barton, S. T. B. nuper. Coll. Nov. Soc.

(h) In 1798, died at Truro, in his seventy-seventh year, the Rev. *John Carlyon*, L. L. B. Descended from a respectable family in Cornwall; he was born June 4, 1722, at Tregrehan, the family seat. He was educated at Liskeard-school, and at Westminster, whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted at Pembroke-hall, where he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1745. Both at school and at the university, as well as in other places of his residence, he formed an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished characters of his time, by whom he was held in the highest estimation. In 1746, he was presented to the valuable rectory of Bradwell juxta Mare, in Essex, which a few years afterwards he resigned, on finding that, from its unhealthy situation, he could not perform the duties of it himself. Dr. Sherlock, then Bishop of London, would readily have dispensed with his residence; but he felt it irreconcilable to the dictates of his own mind to accept such indulgence; acting in this, (as, indeed, he did in every other instance) from a principle of conscience. In 1763, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of James Winstanley, Esq. of Braunston-hall, in Leicestershire, whom he left a widow, with four sons and two daughters. The decease of such an exemplary and most pious man may be considered as a public loss. During an illness of several weeks previous to his death, his mind was calm, resigned, and cheerful. In the same heavenly tranquillity he continued to the very moment of his dissolution.

(i) See "*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bristol, at the primary Visitation of Henry Reginald, Lord Bishop of Bristol, 1796. As also a Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, 1799.*"

They are two admirable charges,—plain, rational, pious, apostolical: Simple in the language, and cordial in the sentiment, they carry with them the sure evidence of sincerity. In every position, or assertion, his Lordship is exact and clear; in his arguments, convincing; in his admonitions, earnest; in his censures, liberal, yet strong and decided.

In his Bristol charge, the Bishop, after discussing a variety of topics with ability, delineates that "learning which, as applied to the common duties of our profession, is calculated to take hold of the people, and to guard them, though in the spirit of Christian charity, not only against the prejudices of those who have long separated from us, but against the attempts of bold and forward enthusiasts; to make them content to walk in the good old path which their forefathers have trod, notwithstanding the offers of weak and self-sufficient guides to lead them into new ones.—What remains for the present, (continues his Lordship) may, I hope, be completed between us, from time to time, by correspondence and personal intercourse, which it will ever be my wish and desire to encourage in all cases, where, by advice and assistance, I can hope to be of any use. I regret that unavoidable engagements of duty will necessarily detain me greatly from my diocese; but I beg leave to assure you, that I have nothing nearer my heart than to be enabled so to conduct the affairs of it as to combine the consciousness of my having done my duty with your approbation of my endeavour. To this end, I shall always be ready to receive your information, to listen to your counsel, and to co-operate with you in any measures which may tend to the general good; trusting, at the same time, that should any act of authority be called forth to coerce the refractory, or to reclaim the profligate, I shall be supported in the painful, but necessary, exercise of it by your countenance and assistance."

How humble, yet how dignified!

In addressing his clergy of the diocese of Exeter, his Lordship discovers, at once, his power of interesting the affections by an exordium truly pathetic:—

"Called by his Majesty's gracious favour to a station of eminence in the profession to which I belong, I must naturally feel a peculiar satisfaction in being sent into a diocese where my name and connections have so long been known, and where so many honest prejudices concur to rivet my attachment. But this satisfaction is considerably checked by a recollection of the loss you have sustained in the prelate whom it is my lot to follow. Independent of those personal qualifications which might entitle him to your esteem and affection, he possessed, also, the same local advantages to which I have alluded in regard to myself. He had quitted a station in many respects more advantageous and lucrative, to return to a country which was the seat of his ancestors, and where his first and earliest connections had been formed; and he brought with him talents eminently fitted for the

Beadon, (q)—Haweis, (r)—Whitaker, (s)—Pearce, (t)—Gerrans, (u)—Davies, (x)—Weston, (y)
Taprell, (z)—Macarmick, (a)—Eveligh, (b)—Cardew, (c)—Hawker, (d)—Manning, (e)
Reynell,

the high station he came to, and a knowledge of business, which the habits of great part of his life had particularly enabled him to acquire; he brought, also, a disposition to exert those talents, and that knowledge, for the welfare of his diocese; and he had the satisfaction of knowing, from personal experience, that he was coming more immediately among those from whose diligence and information he would be enabled to reap every assistance towards the important charge he had undertaken. Scarcely, however, had he begun to enter upon that charge, when it pleased God to interrupt his prospects, by some of the severest trials to which humanity is liable. He saw the promising hopes of his family repeatedly cut off; and was only relieved from the weight of one sudden and afflicting stroke, to be plunged into the lingering expectation of another. Those who saw him amidst these heavy afflictions, will bear witness that he was not wanting to his duty on the awful occasion. He knew that 'he had nothing which he had not received;' and that if, 'he received good at the hand of God, it became him to receive evil also.' But, while the Christian supported himself, as he ought, in humble resignation to the Almighty, the man sunk under the trial; and, after a short struggle, he followed his beloved children to the grave. The recollection of these events, naturally suggested by our present meeting, may afford an useful lesson to us all. If there be any of you, who look up with envy and repining towards those situations in your profession, which you think are marked with too much distinction, and which are supposed to bring with them more of the indulgences and enjoyments of this world, let them consider how small a proportion those indulgences and enjoyments can bear with respect to those more substantial blessings which it is equally in your power to receive; and if it shall have pleased the Almighty to have dispensed them to you, how much the balance is in your favour! Or should the splendour of worldly pre-eminence, attached to those situations, be supposed capable of dazzling the eyes, and corrupting the minds, of those who enjoy them, surely the effect of that conceit must speedily be checked by the contemplation of those severe afflictions to which we are all equally liable, and from which no rank or situation can defend us."

Never was praise more justly merited than the above eulogia on that good and pious, and conscientious prelate, Dr. Buller. In his allusion to his "name and connections," his Lordship, perhaps, will be sufficiently understood, without our adding, that Dr. Henry Reginald Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, is of the noble house of Courtenay, allied to the first families in the kingdom, descended from Kings and Emperors. Heaven grant that the "honest prejudices," of which his Lordship speaks, may be long cherished and revered!

(k) In the "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Thomas Wills, A.B. compiled from the Journals in his own handwriting;" an 8vo. volume of 311 pages,—we applaud the zeal of the Christian, though we blame the errors of the man. I knew this gentleman when Curate of St. Agnes. I have often heard him preach, often been a witness to his charities, and often been pleased and informed by his conversation. When he left that populous parish, justly was he followed by the lamentations of his forsaken flock. And it is much to be regretted, that his enthusiasm should have transported him from the church to the conventicle and the field. After having been long an itinerant preacher, he returned to Cornwall, and died at the house of his friend, F. Paynter, Esq.

(l) See "A Sermon, preached at the Mayor's Chapel, in Exeter, September 17th, 1788, before a Society of Gentlemen, educated at the Grammar Free-school, in that city. By John Marshall, M.A. Master of the School." There is great originality in this sermon.

(m) The Rev. *Richard Penneck*, Rector of Abinger, Surrey, and of St. John, Horsleydown, upwards of forty years, and Keeper of the Reading-room of the British Museum, died in 1803. He was descended from a respectable Cornish family.

(n) See "A Discourse delivered at a Visitation of the Clergy, of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, in May, 1801. By George Moore, M.A. Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Canon Residentiary of Exeter. Published at the request of the Clergy, Exeter, 4to."—In this discourse, the history of Jacobinism is detailed with a dignity and grace, which all who are acquainted with the charges of the archdeacon of Cornwall, have admired as peculiarly his own. Though the subject, from having been long exhausted by various writers of ability, could not be expected to please by its novelty; yet, from the Archdeacon's happy manner, it almost strikes us as original. The Archdeacon died, March, 1807, at the vicarage-house, at Heavitree, in the 76th year of his age. Long will he be remembered as a gentleman, a scholar, a divine, and a Christian!

(o) The Rev. *William Yonge*, D.D. Archdeacon of Norwich, is a native of Torrington.

(p) The Rev. *Joseph Palmer*, D.D. Dean of Cashel, in Ireland, is a native of Torrington.

(q) The Rev. *Richard Beadon*, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, is a native of the parish of Okeford.

(r) The

(r) The Rev. *Thomas Haweis*, L.L.B. and M.D. He is of the family of Haweis, late of Killiow, near Truro. At the grammar-school, at Truro, he was distinguished for his classical attainments, and his superiority over the rest of the boys in the public speeches. And, a short time after he left school, "so early eloquent" was young Haweis, or so deficient were the boys in declamation, that Mr. Conon requested the favour of him to speak on the first public day, though then an apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary at Truro. What occasioned his preference of divinity to medicine, I cannot exactly say,—perhaps the consciousness of his great proficiency in the Greek language, and of his powers in oratory. Be this as it may.—From the apothecary's shop in Truro, we see him transported to Maudlin-hall, in Oxford. His preferment in the church, is the rectory of All Saints, Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire; and he was chaplain to the late Countess of Huntingdon. I have several times heard him preach; but I cannot say with any degree of satisfaction. He has just married, I hear, a third wife, a very young woman. Of his merits as a man and a divine, all entertain not the same opinion: I shall forbear to offer my own. My readers may thank me, however, for referring them to "A faithful Narrative of Facts, relative to the late Presentation of Mr. H. to the Rectory of A.:"—to "The Answer to the Pamphlet, entitled a Faithful Narrative:"—to "Aldwinkle:"—to "Remarks on the Answer:"—to "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Madan:"—to "The Priest in Rhyme," a Poem:—(all which were published about the year 1767) and the *Antijacobin Review*, for 1799. His publications are, a volume of Sermons on Evangelical Principles and Practice: several occasional Sermons: a Scriptural Refutation of the Arguments of Polygamy: Hints respecting the Poor: the Evangelical Expositor, in two volumes, folio: the Communicant's Spiritual Companion: an Exposition on the Church Catechism: Essays on Christianity: and a History of the Church of Christ, in three volumes, octavo. This is an elaborate work. See *Public Characters* for 1798, pp. 301. 306.

(s) The Rev. *John Whitaker*, B. D. Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, and formerly Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford. In 1783, he published "A Course of Sermons upon Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell." These Sermons are dedicated to Dr. Ross, bishop of Exeter. For an admirable description of the death of a wicked man, see Sermon III. at pp. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43. For the spirit of the good man departing from earth and joining kindred spirits in heaven, see Sermon IV. at pp. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67. In Sermon VIII. "they that pierced Jesus" standing before him at the day of judgement, are finely pictured: see pp. 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133. And the closing reflections, in the IXth Sermon, (pp. 155, 156) are, in my mind, uncommonly sublime. In 1791, Mr. W. sent to the press the "Origin of Arianism"—in 1795, "The real Origin of Government"—in 1800, the "Introduction to Flindell's Bible.

(t) Dr. *William Pearce*, Master of Jesus-college, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, (whose father was William Pearce, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Keverne) was born at St. Keverne, in 1744. Edward Pearce, late surgeon and apothecary, at St. Keverne, was a younger brother of the Dean. The Dean has one child only, a very promising boy. In 1787, Dr. P. published a Sermon preached in Lambeth-chapel at the Consecration of Bishop Pretyman. He was then public orator of the University of Cambridge, and master of the Temple:

(u) Mr. *Gerrans*, the son of a staymaker at Truro, was sometime usher to Mr. Conon, at Truro-school. See "Travels of Rabbi Benjamin, son of Jonah, of Tudela: Through Europe, Asia, and Africa, from the ancient Kingdom of Navarre, to the Frontiers of China. Faithfully translated from the Original Hebrew, and enriched with a Dissertation, and Notes, Critical, Historical, and Geographical: In which the true Character of the Author, and Intention of the Work, are impartially considered. By the Rev. B. Gerrans, Lecturer of St. Catherine Coleman, and Second Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar-school, St. Olave, Southwark."

(y) The

* "*Rabbi Eleazer*, son of Azaria, (according to tradition) was rich, wise, and pious. He went once to Rome with Rabbi Gamaliel, Rabbi Joshua, and Rabbi Akiba. His father, Azaria, was a disciple of the great Rabbi Perida, of whom (as it may afford more entertainment than the text) I cannot help relating the two following anecdotes. 1. The grandfather of Perida having had the good luck to find the skull of Jehoiakim, kept it as a precious relic during his life-time, and at his death left it to his son, who kept it with the same care; and, at his death, agreeable to his father's example, left it to his son. But the wife of the latter, who was a true daughter of Eve, one day got into his study, and found the skull, which she immediately burnt, from a supposition that it was the skull of some woman whom her husband had murdered in a fit of passion, but whose relics were nevertheless more beloved by him than she was. 2. Perida took such great care of his scholars, that he made it a general rule to read and explain the same thing four hundred times over, but such was his hard fortune, that on a particular occasion, one of his hopeful pupils, either through stupidity or inattention, was, at the end of the lecture, as wise as he was at the beginning.—The learned Rabbi, on this occasion, gave a specimen of his patience, which beggars all description, for he repeated the same lecture over four hundred times more. At this a voice was heard from heaven, (which Rabbinical writers introduce whenever they please) to the following purpose:—Perida, either live four hundred years, or obtain innocence and eternal life for thee and thy posterity. Perida (as every school-master, and bear-leader, must naturally conclude) without hesitation, chose the latter, but his scholars, out of cruel kindness, cried no, no, no, but four hundred years for Perida. Their request was granted; he lived four hundred years; and if he was a school-master all the time, I heartily pity him.

C. L'Empereur's translation of this disputed passage, which opposes history and common sense, has misled all his followers, who have read our author, as men read the Bible, in a *lame translation*; so very *lame*, that Rabbi Benjamin, Ben Joseph, the Nazarene, never ventures to quote it without first consulting the original. My grandmother, indeed, and many other good

sort

(x) *John Davey*, D. D. Master of Baliol-college, Oxford, is a native of Tiverton.

(y) The Rev. *Stephen Weston*, B. D. formerly Fellow of Exeter-college, and Rector of Mamhead, in Devon. He resided some years at Mamhead; but, soon after the death of his lady, resigned the living into the patron's (Earl Lisburne's) hands, and removed to London. He had also the rectory of Little Hempson, in Devon, which, if I am not mistaken, he still retains. Mr. Weston is no mean writer in Divinity, Poetry, and Criticism. For his Divinity, see "Sermon on Isaiah xiv. 18, 19, 20," published in 1786,—an Attempt to translate the Song of Deborah," in 1788,—and "Conjectures on the Gospels, &c." in 1796.

(z) The Rev. *Richard Taprell*, of South Molton, author of several pious, sensible, and useful little publications. He wrote, in 1789, a plain Discourse for Children, particularly intended to benefit the Sunday-schools, and "Meditations, chiefly for Women, &c." His subsequent publications have been, "Serious Advice to Young People;"—"Lectures on the Lord's Prayer," in an octavo volume;—"A Seasonable Publication," a political pamphlet, published in 1794;—and two single Sermons.

(a) General *James Macarmick* published a volume of Sermons for his Government at Cape-Breton. A native of Truro, he has been long a member of her body-corporate, and once represented her in Parliament. His life has been marked by various events; but I cannot here detail them. It is sufficient to say, that in that life we see honour, spirit, integrity, and Christian piety, most eminent.

(b) The Rev. *John Eveleigh*, Provost of Oriel-college, and Prebendary of Rochester, is a native of Winkleigh. He published, "A View of our Religion, with regard to its Substance, with regard to its History, with regard to the Arguments by which it is confirmed, and with regard to the Objections by which it is opposed;" in eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture, 1792. In 1796, he published "a Sermon on the Plurality of Persons in the Godhead."

(c) Of his many excellent discourses Dr. *Cardew* has published four or five, preached on particular occasions: "A Free-mason Sermon," in 1779,—"A Visitation Sermon," in 1782,—"An Assize Sermon," in 1796,—and "An Infirmary Sermon," in 1799.*

(d) The

sort of old women, expected a *new* translation, in which all difficulties would be removed. The old lady became a subscriber to the work, but how was she disappointed, when, after waiting about twenty years, she found, in spite of her prepossession, that the profound Dr. had amused himself with *collating* instead of *translating*; that he had only been cutting out work for other people, which they could have cut out as well for themselves in half the time, and at half the expence; and discovered (which any old woman might, after learning the alphabet) that she was as well qualified to collate, as the collater himself. As a little Hebrew is a dangerous thing, especially in an old woman's noddle; though she had lost the horse, she thought she had found the saddle, and heating her imagination by reflecting on the golden reward, went into Duke's Place, and bought up all the Hebrew books and manuscripts that she could meet with, and for ever after, when the dropsy, rheumatism, and asthma, permitted, amused herself and acquaintance with *collating* as she called it. The progress which she and her sister Bridget made was prodigious; in a few years they discovered, that in some passages \beth Beth had been transcribed and printed for \beth Caph, γ for γ Resh, and γ Jod for γ Vau, with many other discoveries of equal importance, which made them so intolerably vain, that they were for ever singing, "*Old Women can do as well as old Men.*" Whether my grandmother deserved to be made a canon, prebend, or librarian for her pains, I will not pretend to determine: 'tis certain, that she expected it, and pleaded precedent to justify her claim, but unluckily for her relations, melons were very plenty last summer, and she died of a dysentery, a little before the grand collater's preferment was disposed of, to the inexpressible grief and disappointment of all her family and friends." Pp. 149, 150. Mr. Gerrans's opinion of Dr. Benjamin Kennicott is here sufficiently apparent.

* "A Sermon, preached at the Parish-church of St. Mary, in Truro, before the Governors of the Cornwall General Infirmary, on its being opened for the Reception of Patients, Monday, August 12, 1799. By Cornelius Cardew, D. D. Master of the Grammar-school in Truro, &c. &c." 4to. Pp. 24. 1s. 6d.

"We never perused an occasional discourse more interesting than this Sermon. That it possesses any great degree of novelty, either in sentiment or expression, we do not affirm; but, in its style and manner, it is uncommonly impressive. There is one cause, to which we, more especially, attribute its success in pleasing the taste, and moving the passions—we mean, that air of simplicity, and that tone of pathos which it borrows from the variety of scriptural passages most happily interwoven with it. In illustration of our remarks, we extract the following passages:

"The more we examine the whole life of our Redeemer, the more reason shall we have to be persuaded, that it was one uniform display, one unwearied exertion of benevolence and kindness. He went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil. Thus, in the sublime language of the Prophet, did "the Sun of Righteousness arise, with healing in

(d) The Rev. *Robert Hawker*, D.D. and Vicar of Charles, Plymouth. Hawker, like Haweis, was (in one sense at least) an amphibious son of the church, as he served an apprenticeship with a surgeon-apothecary, before he found his way to Magdalen-hall, Oxford: his degree of D.D. was from Edinburgh. He published, in 1792, a volume of Sermons on the Divinity of Christ, previous to which he had printed four occasional single Sermons: and, in the year following, "The Evidences of a Plenary Inspiration," a Letter to Mr. Thomas Porter, in reply to his Defence of Unitarianism, which was answered by Mr. Porter. In 1794, he published Sermons on the Divinity and Operations of the Holy Ghost. In 1799, some little attention was attracted to the Author of the present History, by a Letter addressed to Dr. Hawker. Of this Letter, and its consequences, I meet with a short account in the *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine*, which I shall here insert.

"It is a subject for serious lamentation, that several regular ministers of the established church, have been infected with a Schismatical spirit. Dr. Hawker, a clergyman of the West of England, is a man of this description, who, not content with instilling his own Calvinistical doctrines into the minds of the flock immediately entrusted to his care, has deemed it not incompatible with the dignity of his character, to become a kind of itinerant preacher, with a view to diffuse his principles widely over the country."

It was this disposition to interfere with his brethren, in their pastoral functions, displayed in the neighbourhood of Plymouth and in Cornwall, which drew from Mr. Polwhele "a Letter to the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D. Vicar of the Parish of Charles, &c." This Letter, which was published in 1799, was originally destined for insertion in the *Anti-Jacobin Review*; but its length precluding the possibility of its appearance with that expedition which the nature of the subject seemed to require, it was deemed expedient to publish it in the form of a pamphlet.

In

in its wings." And that power, which was able, in an instant, by a mere word or touch, to remove the sorest evils of life, could proceed only from "the Father of Mercies, and God of all consolation."

Nor was Christ unmindful of the same gracious design, in the commission which he gave to the twelve apostles: for at the same time that he sent them "to preach the kingdom of God," he also enjoined them "to heal the sick;" and for this purpose he gave them "power over all devils, and to cure diseases."

And, can we hesitate, one moment, to copy after these examples? Shall we not be emulous of being followers of these holy Apostles, as they were of Christ; and thus, by the impartial exercise of universal charity, imitate the divine mercy; and, in the only sense in which frail mortals are capable of perfection, render ourselves "perfect, even as our Father, which is in Heaven, is perfect?" For he maketh his sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust.—However the thoughtlessness of affluence may overlook the circumstance, a little reflection may suffice to convince us, that to the poor we are indebted for all the elegancies, all the accommodations, which improved and polished life affords us.—It is in the service of the more opulent, that they "haste to rise up early, and so late take rest, and earn and eat, in the sweat of their brows, the hard and scanty bread of carefulness."—Let not the warning-voice of the Prophet be heard in vain.—"Woe unto them, that live at ease, and put away far from them, the evil day; that lie upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon their couches, and eat the lambs out of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall; that chaunt to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music; that drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves with the chief ointments; but are not grieved for the affliction of their brethren."—No; rather let us all, "with one heart and one mind," enjoy that glorious exultation, which arises from the consciousness of doing good; from the recollection, that, after the example of Jesus Christ, we have been the happy instruments of alleviating at least, perhaps of entirely removing, some of the severest of human calamities; that, though we cannot, like him, rekindle the vital spark in the now unanimated clay, or raise the dead; we have yet been enabled to rescue from destruction those, who, without our intervention, would inevitably have fallen; that we have been "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame; that the blessings of him, who was ready to perish, came upon us; that we have been fathers to the poor, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy;" and thus feel the full force of our Saviour's assertion, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

In these specimens, our readers, we think, must recognize, with us, the genuine language of instruction, admonition, and exhortation; equally remote from the enthusiastic rant of the Methodist, and the ratiocination of the cold Theologian. From the former, indeed, we have enough of scripture; but it is scripture, ignorantly, and sometimes wilfully misapplied; and, for the latter, we cannot but lament, that learning too often operates on the minds of our grave dignitaries, with an influence fatal to common sense and nature. We have had occasion to peruse more than one Infirmary Sermon, (for instance, from the Clarendon Press at Oxford) a dry, unanimated, philosophical lecture; more in the manner of Aristotle than of Christ; in which the arguments have been drawn from recondite sources; which, in its beginning, has clouded our heads by its obscurities; and, at its conclusion, played round our hearts, without being able to reach them. Far other is the present discourse; which we cannot appreciate too highly, as a model of pulpit oratory. In a note at pages 16, 17, Dr. Cardew remarks; "In the delivery of the discourse, circumstances would not well admit the express mention of the principal friends to the Institution; nor can it, indeed, easily be made here. The public, however, should be informed, that, whatever benefits may be derived from it, they are, in a great measure, indebted for them to the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE AND BASSET; whose humanity first projected and planned the design, and whose active perseverance has been the chief instrument in conducting it to its present advanced state."

* *Anti-Jacobin Review* for August, 1799.

In addressing Dr. Hawker, Mr. Polwhele observes, "That political restlessness which was some time since discoverable in the lower orders of the community, had no sooner received a check from the hand of Government, than it was converted into religious turbulence. When the stream was stopped in its original direction, it burst out in a new channel.—That the mania of methodism has seized the West of England, and is spreading through its remotest parts, I have no hesitation in asserting. Of this mania, Sir, you are represented as having taken advantage, for the purpose of disseminating doctrines, which the sobriety of reason would represent as unscriptural. To have a real regard for our Church establishment, yet attempt to excuse the demeanour which detaches from it the minds of the people, is utterly incompatible. The regular clergy, and the more sober part of their flock, are displeased with that presumptuous spirit, which has apparently prompted you to visit their parishes, as a Missionary of the Gospel. And let me ask you, whether you think your credentials are such as will justify your conduct to your diocesan—are such as will satisfy any other than the mad enthusiast, or the arrogant fanatic?" But you exult, it seems, in the Hosannas of the multitude. Yet the most ignorant and unprincipled preacher in the world, if he deviate from the common track, will strike the vulgar with admiration from the very circumstance of his irregularity. Where the sober clergyman can draw one hearer to his doctrines, the ranting mechanic can command a thousand. It is not learning, but singularity; not truth, but mysticism; not reason, but passion, that affects the uncultivated mind. The silent merit of the Parish-priest is unalluring to common eyes. A well-regulated piety neither attracts the multitude, nor secures their approbation.

"In noticing, Sir, your Western mission, I have neither said nor insinuated, that you have preached, or wished to preach, at the meeting-house, in the barn, or in the field. Your gown, and your degree of Doctor of Divinity, will at least save you from such a transgression.

"For the itinerants who have gone into foreign parts to preach the word, we may plead, in excuse, that they penetrated the most inhospitable countries, where the sound of the Gospel had been never heard: But what plea can ingenuity devise in extenuation of your conduct?—Amidst an established religion, and a regular ministry, it is an insult to the parochial clergy, and an affront to their diocesan. If we ask you "by what authority you preach?"—You will answer, perhaps, "by the authority of Jesus Christ, committed to me by the bishop of my diocese"—"*Take thou authority to preach the Gospel.*" But if we remind you of the limitation of that authority—"In the congregation wherunto thou shalt be lawfully appointed"—away will fly, at once, I suppose, the bishop's commission, and we shall hear you exclaiming, in all the rant of enthusiasm—"I look upon all the world as my parish! This is the work to which *I know* God has called me!"—So said Wesley."†

As Mr. Polwhele's letter was occasioned by Dr. Hawker's "*Spirit of Itinerancy*," we shall confine ourselves to this single topic, though a great variety of other topics have incidentally fallen under Mr. Polwhele's notice.

This letter was answered by Hawker, within three months from the date of its publication: but the Doctor's epistle consists merely of witticisms and evasions. The Doctor endeavours, by every means in his power, to do away the imputation of itinerancy. "It appears," says he to Mr. Polwhele, "from the general complexion of your letter, that you would represent my visit into Cornwall as with no other view but to preach; and that I am in the frequent habit of going into other parishes on this errand. But, if it should be found, that my late excursion into Cornwall, was upon very different motives; and that, perhaps, no one among the whole body of the clergy, in this or any other diocese, wanders less from his parish than I do, what will you then say, Sir? You must allow your *crimination* of me is ill-founded, and that you have done me manifest wrong, in wantonly attacking my character on a premature and groundless foundation." "So very opposite is the charge of itinerancy to my real character, that, during twenty years, I have never been absent from my parish, in any one year, three Sundays—not threescore Sundays in the term of twenty years!" "You charge me with an itinerancy, then, to which I am a stranger."‡

So very industrious was Dr. Hawker to repel an accusation, of which the sequel will prove that he was but too conscious. In the mean time, were published, "Remarks," on Polwhele's Letter to Hawker, by N. T. Carrington, a school-master of Plymouth-Dock. This man presumes to tell us, that "the credentials of a delegate of Heaven, of an ambassador of Christ, are such as warrant him to preach the Gospel in any place, or to any people on the habitable globe; that it is alike free to the Jew and to the Gentile—Greek and Scythian—the frozen inhabitants of Zembla, or the sun-burnt, ferocious African."§ We have here nothing but assertion.

The next production that claims our notice, is "a Letter" to Hawker, by John Wotton; who expostulates with the Doctor, for "*starting, and receding* from the charge of Itinerancy, (as the Dr. clearly does) as if it was a *crime*." "That it may be, Sir," says Mr. Wotton, "yet, why take fright at, and pain to prove, you have not, or but seldom, promulgated the glad tidings of Salvation beyond the pale of your district, when you have the example of the Prophets of Christ and his Apostles?" "By what name, however, do you call your reiterated journeys to the parishes of Stoke-Damarel, Eggbuckland, Yalampton?—Entirely for the purpose of preaching. Alas! what is man!"||

Mr Polwhele's "Second Letter" to Dr. Hawker, is dated September 3, 1799; where, with respect to Itinerancy, Mr. Polwhele thus combats with his antagonist: "Whether I you came among us, Sir, to preach or to dine, *sure* I am, that you

* First Letter to Hawker, pp. 1, 2, 3, &c.

† Letter the First, pp. 85. 88. First edition.

‡ Hawker's First Letter, pp. 4, 5.

§ P. 12.

|| Pp. 10, 11.

¶ See Second Letter to Dr. Hawker, *passim*.

you went preaching through several towns; and that you preached upon the house-tops, in season, and out of season; sure I am, that, several evenings, you preached at the parish-church of Falmouth; and that the Calvinistic teacher shut up his own conventicle there, and attended you with his whole congregation; and I am equally certain, that you not only preached at Kenwyn and St. Clement's, but that, on your way to the former church, you were supported by the Anabaptist Minister of Truro, on your right hand, and a Huntingdonian, on your left, with a long train of Conventiclers at your heels. A real friend to the Episcopacy, would scarcely take sweet counsel, or walk familiarly in the House of God, with the avowed enemies of our Religious Establishment."—"And permit me, Sir, to ask you, have you not preached, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, on week-days? Did you never preach on a week-day, at an uncanonical hour, or at an improper place, in the parish of Egg-Buckland? If you have done so, what can even your friends say to your attempt to exculpate yourself from the charge of irregular preaching, but that it is a low piece of prevarication? You may beseech me, as confidently as you please, to mark what you say. But, though you may not have been absent from your own church, three Sundays in any one year, you might have preached, in other churches and places, three hundred times in every year."

"A Second Letter," by Dr. Hawker, in reply to Mr. Polwhele, bears date December 10, 1799.—Hard pressed, both by Polwhele and Wotton, with the charge of Itinerancy, the Doctor has here recourse to the meanest artifices that were ever, perhaps, resorted to.

"You asserted," says he, "that my journey to the West, was for the sole purpose of preaching. I contended, on the contrary, that this was not the object of my visit. But if Mr. Polwhele, or any other man, supposed from hence, that I would not itinerate, to preach the Gospel, if convenience and opportunity offered, without neglecting the duties of my own parish, this were to mistake my meaning." "I should like, above all things, to take wing, and alight on some perch near you, to warble, in the best manner I am able, the sweet notes of the Gospel; though you and your friends should, perhaps, think I should but chatter as a swallow."*

In a third Letter on this subject, Mr. Polwhele's remarks on this passage are as follow: "There are few, I conceive, who, circumstanced as we now see Dr. H. would not have been awed into silence from the consciousness and shame of guilt unmasked; from the sense of duplicity laid open to the world. In this dilemma, however, Dr. H. whose interest it was to make peace with his dissenting friends, disavows, against the evidence of his senses, his former disavowal; and, with a boldness truly characteristic of himself, appreciates, as highly creditable to a Gospel-minister, what he had before disclaimed and affected to disregard as a gross imputation on the Clerical Character.—"You asserted, (says Dr. H.) that my journey to the West, was for the sole purpose of Preaching. I contended, on the contrary, that this was not the object of my visit. But if Mr. P. or any other man, supposed from hence, that I wished it to be understood, that I would not itinerate to preach the Gospel, if convenience and opportunity offered, without neglecting the duties of my own parish, this were to mistake my meaning. Gladly would I go, from parish to parish, and from one country to another, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad!—But, as I told you, the daily care of that part of the fold, over which I am placed, precludes the opportunity; and this, be assured, Sir, is the only prevention. As far as I can make it compatible with the more immediate claims of my own church, I rejoice in every occasion which offers to publish the gospel in another. So that, when you ask me my Catechism—"Have you not preached in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, on a week day, at Egg Buckland, &c. &c.?" I answer—"Yes, verily; and, by God's help, so I will."—"If I never asserted (observes Mr. Polwhele) that Dr. Hawker's journey to the West, was for the sole purpose of preaching, (and this I never did assert) what is the inference, and what is to be thought of such evasion?—If we admit, that his last account of himself be a true one, why did he shrink from the charge of Itinerancy in his first letter? Why did he consider that as "A WANTON ATTACK, A GROUNDLESS CRIMINATION," which, according to his own notions, must confer on him the most distinguished honour? I told you (says he) the daily care of that part of the fold, over which I am placed, is the only prevention of my Itinerancy."—"He told me no such thing: nothing like it appears in his first letter. In what a maze of contradiction are hypocrites too often bewildered! The farther they advance, the more intricate is their progress; till at length they entangle themselves in mischief, and are taken in their own devices."†

A third letter from Dr. H. dated September 29, 1800, closes the controversy. Here the Doctor entirely loses sight of the main points in dispute. He was determined to have the last word, and he has written, indeed, about the thing and about it. This is the "*Argumentum ad hominem*," not "*ad rem*." But he is not very happy even in his personalities, when he represents Mr. Polwhele as the "Vicar of a little obscure village, coming forward to inform the bishop of the proceedings in a parish of such magnitude and importance as that of Charles!"

This controversy, in which it will be easily perceived Mr. Polwhele had the most decided advantage, gave rise to several other publications.

The "Anecdotes of Methodism" by Mr. Polwhele, sprung out of it; and Drew's "Observations" on those anecdotes; observations which prove that Mr. Polwhele's opinion of the Methodists, as professors of Christianity, was not hastily adopted. The Anecdotes are amusing. The other pamphlets to which we alluded are, "Methodism tried and acquitted," ‡ the offspring of

* See Hawker's Second Letter, pp. 38, 39.

† See a Third Letter to Hawker, pp. 11. 16.

‡ See Remarks on two Pamphlets, entitled, "Methodism tried," and "Observations on the Rev. Richard Polwhele's Anecdotes of Methodism;" with some Remarks on the Methodists, as they stand with regard to the Church of England. "Brethren,

of vulgarity and folly: "A Letter to Mr. P. by *Unus Solus*," whose character it bears on its front; ignorance, arrogance, and scurrility; and a most insolent Letter by some dissenting minister to the Bishop of Exeter, whose well-known approbation of Mr. Polwhele's conduct throughout the controversy, had excited the spleen and envy of the Letter-writer." * Vol. iii. pp. 155. 157. 199. 201. 281, 282.

In 1801, Dr. H. published "*Zion's Pilgrim*," an octavo volume, elegantly printed by Mr. T. Flindell, Falmouth.

(c) The

"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a Fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the Spirit of Meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." *Ephes. vi. 1.*

Liberius ai
Dixero, quid si forte jocosius; hoc mihi juris
Cum venia dabis.

Her.

Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam
Nec soleas fecit; Sutor tamen est sapiens.

Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit.

* During the controversy, I received from Churchmen and Methodists, a great number of letters. From these I have selected three only,—one from the late Archdeacon Moore, and two from the late Bishop Courtenay.

"DEAR SIR,

Nov. 2, 1799.

"Of this gentleman's judgment or probity I was led, several years ago, to entertain a suspicion, by reading his book on the Divinity of Christ. And if you will give yourself the trouble to compare that treatise with the Letters of Ben. Mordecai, on the same great argument, I am apt to think you will see reason to conclude, either that Dr. H. was a snake in the grass, (which by the way I do not believe he was) or that he did not understand the tendency of the arguments he employed. He wishes to be thought quite orthodox, and he fights with the weapons of Arianism. I am not possessed of Ben. Mordecai's book; but our learned friend at Ruan Lanyhorne, who is thoroughly furnished with the celestial panoply, may, probably, have suspended, in his temple of victory, some trophies of a more unsound temper. As Dr. H. is so forward to throw Articles and Homilies at our heads, it is but fair war to call his orthodoxy to the same test. I write upon memory, and mine is too much time-worn to be depended on. At the same time with your Letter and Dr. H.'s Answer, there was put into my hands a wretched, illiterate performance, by one Carrington, who enters the list as second to the Dr. The thing would be beneath notice, but for the man's impudent assertion, that Bishop Lavington, in his latter days, repented of his writings against the Methodists; which I know to be without foundation, as far as his conversation could afford assurance of the contrary. To the very last he always spoke of them as a fraternity compounded of hypocrites and enthusiasts."

"REV. SIR,

Exeter, Nov. 7, 1799.

"Your Letter to Dr. Hawker did not fall into my hands during my journey; and since my return here I have not been able to procure it; nor are there any to be got from London; so that a second edition appears to be called for. But Dr. Hawker's Reply, I accidentally met with, and I could not but think his defence very feeble. I hope you have by this time received a copy of the Charge. I propose remaining here till after Christmas, and shall be glad to receive your publications, or know where to get them.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother,

"H. R. EXETER."

"REV. SIR,

Graveyard-street, April 16, 1800.

"I am much concerned to have kept your manuscript so long from the press, especially as Dr. H. may, perhaps, sncer at the delay. I do not, however, desire he should consider my Charge as personally aimed at him, though, if the cap fits, he is welcome to wear it. The truth is, a confidential friend of mine calling upon me just as I had opened the manuscript, I wished to have his opinion upon it. He took it with him; but being too much hurried during the few days he remained in town, was obliged to take it with him to the country, from whence he did not return it till your printer very naturally grew impatient. I will now communicate the result of our observations; but they are so few, that I have ventured, in the mean time, to write to the printer to come and fetch the manuscript. The principal and almost the only objection is, that by the spirit of controversy, and perhaps by Dr. H.'s example, you have been betrayed into more *abuse*, than is advantageous either to your cause or your character. Indeed, I could not but lament, at the first reading it, that much the greatest part of it turned, in answer indeed to Dr. H. upon personalities. I am sensible this is the almost unavoidable course of a second or third pamphlet in controversy. But the particular part which my friend marks out as most obnoxious, is, as he expresses it, the strain of invective in p. 10. I am aware that the most offensive expression, "the lying spirit," seems to have been originally Dr. Hawker's; but if it was, I would leave him in full possession of it. Perhaps you would like to suggest something of that sort in a note, provided you authorize the printer to adopt the alteration I propose, namely, after "what is the inference?"—to add only, "and what can be thought of such evasion;"

Reynell, (f)—Buckland, (g)—Trelawney, (h)—Roskilly, (i)—Eastcott, (k)—Drewe, (l)—Becke, (m)
Churchill, (n)—Cove, (o)—Hayter, (p)—Mousley, (q)—Davy, (r)—Bidlake, (s)—Tremenheere, (t)
Cole, (u)

(e) Rev. *James Manning*, Pastor of the united congregation of Dissenters in Exeter. He published, in 1792, "A Sketch of the Life and Writings of the rev. Micaiah Towgood," in an octavo volume; "A Fast Sermon" preached in 1793, "A Funeral Sermon for the late Dr. Rice Harris," and "Exercises of Piety," translated from the French edition of the original German of Zollikofre. They are all very respectable performances.

(f) *W. H. Reynell*, M. A. Vicar of St. Anthony-Meneg, in Cornwall, and of Hornchurch, Essex. He has published several religious treatises, of which I have seen "An Assize Sermon," 1796; "A Discourse on Christ's Prophecy," 1797; "A Sermon on the Trinity," 1802; "A Manuel for the Psalma," 1804; and a volume of Advent Sermons. In all these performances, we perceive the acuteness and ingenuity which are characteristic of their author. I possess also, some excellent manuscript notes on Overton's book, communicated by this gentleman. Of Mr. Reynell's very ancient and respectable family, there are scattered notices both in the Devon and Cornwall histories.

(g) The Rev. *John Buckland*, B. D. one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is a native of Newton-Abbot.

(h) The Rev. Sir *Harry Trelawney*, Bart. of Trelawney, in Cornwall, son of the late governor of Jamaica, and a descendant of a very ancient family. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He is a gentleman singularly distinguished by his progress through almost every stage of theological opinion. From a Methodist he became a Calvinistical Dissenter; from a Calvinist, a stern and rigid Socinian; and from a Socinian, a clergyman of our established church. About two months previously to this last gradation, he published a very spirited Letter to the Rev. Francis Alcock, upon the Sin of Subscription. Sir Harry has also printed one or two single sermons. Remarkably abstemious, he never eats animal food. To these simple facts, I must add, that Sir Harry possesses a truly Christian spirit, affectionate—charitable—and, wherever he resides, is loved and revered.

(i) See a Sermon preached on the Establishment of a Sunday-school in the parishes of Awliscombe and Buckereel. By Thomas Roskilly, A. B. Vicar of Awliscombe.—Exeter; Printed and Sold by R. Thorn. Sold also by S. Lott, Honiton; P. Parkhouse, Tiverton; and by all other Booksellers, 1787.

"Very few Sunday-schools have yet been established (says Mr. R.) in the western parts of this kingdom," p. 7. Bishop Ross highly disapproved of them: I remember several conversations with him on the subject. His Lordship seemed to anticipate some of the ill effects of this institution, which we have now to lament,—Methodism, infidelity, and a degradation of the clergy to the most abject state. The Blagdon controversy exhibits the last-mentioned evil in a glaring light.

(k) See "A (very good) Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of St. Paul, in the City of Exeter, on the 28d of April, 1789, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving for the Recovery of His Majesty. By Richard Eastcott, Priest, Vicar of the Cathedral, and Officiating Minister of St. Paul's.—Exeter: Printed (at the request of the parishioners) by R. Trewman."

(l) See "A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, in Exeter, September 2, 1788, before the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital. By the Rev. E. Drewe." And a Sermon, by the same author, "On the Duty of defending our Country." This was preached at St. Peter's, Exeter, August 19th, 1803.

(m) "An

evasion;"—leaving out the whole passage of the lying spirit. I could also wish to expunge the passage relative to the Turkish Ambassador, D. of Ch. Ch. &c. &c. as being awkwardly assorted, and to read only, "to attract the notice of such men as those whom I should wish to be spectators of the combat." P. 14. I have also, in p. 13, ventured to write; "guilty of misleading his readers," for "guilty of wilful misrepresentation." The misrepresentation may appear to you wilful—it may be really so: but it may be only inadvertency; and, in either case, I think you have the advantage, by leaving room for the most favourable construction. As the first of these observations is not earlier than the 10th page, I apprehend there will be time for you to write to the printer, if you chuse he should print as it originally was; if not, he will adopt the alterations.

I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful humble servant,

H. R. EXETER"

(m) "An (admirable) Sermon, preached in the Cathedral-church of St. Peter, Exon, before the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital for the Sick and Lame, at their Anniversary Meeting, on Tuesday, August 29, 1790. By Henry Beeke, B. D. Fellow of Oriel-college, Oxford, and Rector of Upton, Berks." This gentleman is a native of Kingsteignton, and, indeed, does honour to his parish, and to his county.—Liberality, polished taste, scientific knowledge, theological learning,—these are his distinguishing traits.—Of his venerable father, I think, I have elsewhere endeavoured to sketch the features.

(n) See "A Sermon, preached at the Mayor's Chapel, in Exeter, September 9th, 1790, before a Society of Gentlemen, educated at the Grammar Free school, in that city. By John Churchill, B. D. Rector of Eggesford and Chawleigh, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford."

(o) See "An Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England." By the Rev. Mr. Cove, of He'ston, 1795." Neither the brilliance of wit, nor the fervour of imagination, were to be expected in an essay on the revenues of the church; yet it is by no means a dry, unanimated treatise. The following passages are lively and spirited:

"The more obstinate may be convinced, if open to conviction, that, in the annihilation of their revenues, the French Convention, or National Assembly, virtually annihilated the clergy, and, in their destruction, worked the destruction of religion also; and that (in consequence of the people being freed from all religious influence and restraint) vice, profaneness, and immorality, stalk boldly, without disguise, and in every shape, amongst all ranks, and without either shame or remorse, in those who are most notorious for them—that infidelity is no longer a term of reproach, but a cause of triumph and exultation—and that, in further proof of the height to which human depravity* can ascend, even atheism has erected a standard, whose principles can scarcely fail of being fondly received by the bulk of the nation, after having been so warmly, indecently, and audaciously avowed in their public assemblies, and, to their everlasting infamy, flattered and applauded by their legislators.

"It is, indeed, impossible to reflect upon the late and prevailing conduct of France, without horror and disgust—and without breathing the most fervent wishes, that this nation may ever escape similar wickedness, misery, and punishment." Pp. 238, 239.

We are so fearful of all innovation, except such as is extremely gentle and gradual, that we should tremble (with our author) at the abolition of tithes, and the equalization of the livings of the clergy, as sure forerunners of farther and farther change and revolution. The revenue of the church of England is not greater, but indeed less, in proportion to the annual landed revenue of the kingdom, than that of any kingdom of Europe; even presbyterian Scotland not excepted. Men of theory and speculation think that they can discover many advantages in reducing the great benefices and livings, and augmenting the small ones; and some advantages there, no doubt, would be. But are there no advantages in the present order? This subject may be considered. 1. with regard to the state; 2. with regard to the clergy; 3. with regard to the people. 1st. As to the state, it consolidates government by the attachment of a certain number of peers of parliament, with fortunes and concomitant influence proportional to their rank. Though friends to well-regulated liberty, we are not of the number of those who wish for the subversion or diminution of the aristocratical part of our constitution; which we hold, indeed, to be necessary to the preservation of our freedom; freedom both internal and external: for the security of internal freedom against the turbulence of democracy, and the folly and rashness usually accompanying upstart wealth; and for the security of external freedom against foreign invasion. If the wealth of the United Provinces, and the political power, had been shared, as in England, in due proportion, with an hereditary nobility, the French would not now domineer in Holland. It was the virtue of the families of Orange, Egmont, Horn, &c. &c. that shook off the Spanish yoke. Commerce raised up a race of men with whom wealth and commercial advantage was every thing. The love of their country, and political independence, was lost in a commercial jealousy and rivalry of England.—2 With regard to the clergy themselves, if there be a value in possession, there is also a value in hope. It is fit that there should be, in the present state (for we are not speaking of primitive times) of the church, great and splendid objects of emulation. True it is, livings are often, perhaps, more frequently bestowed on servility than on merit; but the great dignities of the church are not often bestowed without, at least, an ostensible degree of propriety—in which the government undoubtedly act wisely. If, on this point, they should have the folly to disregard public opinion as much as they very commonly do in creating knights, and Irish, and even English peers, the consequences would be fatal; first, indeed, to the church, but afterwards, and at no great distance of time, to the state. There is still, happily, in the church, a reasonable expectation of reward to unblemished manners, accompanied with distinguished ability and learning. The livings of the curates are, indeed, for the most part, shamefully small. But we are happy that the legislature has granted a power to the bishops of remedying that evil.—3d. For what concerns the people, it is fit and profitable to them, and to the state, that public homage should be paid by the legislature to the Christian religion. Confiscate or reduce clerical benefices, turn the bishops out of parliament, &c. the mob would soon begin, as in France, which is very well observed by the author of the Essay before us, to vilify and trample on what should be vilified and trampled on by their betters. And in whose hands would our levellers place the church lands, after the expulsion of the clergy? Into those of cringing and needy courtiers, if they should be disposed of by the crown; or into those of India nabobs,

* We do not approve either of "depravity ascending, or of the "principles of a standard being fondly received."

Cole, (u)—*Robinson*, (x)—*Vinicombe*, (y)—*Gregor*, (z)—*Biddulph*, (a)—*Peters*, (b)—*Drew*, (c)—*Stabbak*, (d)—*Redding*, (e)—and the present Writer. (f)

nabobs, or of souls, perhaps, contracted and debased by retail trade, if they should be sold by outcry for the benefit, not of the nation, though that might be pretended, but for that of the first lord of the treasury. Would hungry gamesters, or grovelling shopkeepers, be better landlords than bishops, deans, and members of the universities?

(p) See *Hayter's* "Essay on a Passage in St. Paul," 1791; and his "Amize Sermon," 1799; both learned and ingenious.

(q) "A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Grammar-school at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 7th of September, 1799.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."—*Prov.* iv. v. 7.

"By the Rev. John Mousley, S. C. L."—St. Austell: Printed at the Office of Edmund Hennah, opposite the Market-house.

(r) See "A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons on the Being, Nature, and Attributes of God; on some of the most important Articles of the Christian Religion, in Connection; and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind. By the Rev. William Dorey, A. B. of Moretonhampstead, Devon." 12mo. 6 vols. 1*l.* 1*s.* sewed.—Exeter: printed and sold by Wilkie, in London. 1786.

(s) See "Sermons on various subjects. By John Bidlake, B. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and Master of the Grammar-school, Plymouth." In 2 vols. 8vo. 1795. 1799. And several occasional Sermons.

(t) See "A Sermon, preached after a Storm, on board of his Majesty's Ship, Valiant, in Chatham Harbour, May 12, 1799. By the Rev. William Trenbore, Chaplain to the said Ship." And "A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of Madron, in the County of Cornwall, March 12th, 1800, being the Day appointed for a Public Fast."

(u) The Rev. Dr. John Cole has just succeeded the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. in the rectory of Exeter-college, Oxford.

(x) In 1800, were published, "A few Plain Reasons for the Belief of a Christian. By Thomas Robinson, A. M. Rector of Ruan-Minor, Cornwall." In 1803, "An Enquiry into the Necessity, Nature, and Evidences, of Revealed Religion. By the same Writer." In 1805, this gentleman married Miss Richards, of Helston.

(y) John Vinicombe, M. A. of Pembroke-college, one of the Preachers at his Majesty's Chapel, Whitehall.

(z) See "A Sermon, preached at the Visitation, held by the Archdeacon of Cornwall, at Truro, 1798. By the Rev. William Gregor, A. M." And "A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Bishop of Exeter, at Truro, 1805. By the Rev. William Gregor, A. M. and Rector of Creed." "A Letter, addressed to a Member of the House of Commons, on the Stat. 21. Hen. VIII. C. 13. and on the Grievances to which the Clergy are exposed in Consequence of it; with Hints and Observations respecting a new Bill," from the pen of the same ingenious, elegant, and amiable Writer, was printed at Truro, by J. Tregoning, at the Cornish Press, in 1802. I have seen, in manuscript, an excellent letter on the same subject, by the Rev. Jer. Trist, Mr. Gregor's neighbour and friend. It is in a great measure to the exertions of the Gregors, and other gentlemen of Cornwall, (who had frequent conferences with Lord Sidmouth, &c. &c. on the pending business) that the Clergy are to attribute those mild regulations in the Bill respecting residence.

(a) Mr. Biddulph's "Essays on Select Parts of the Liturgy;" and "a Sermon, preached before the Philanthropic Society;" are, on the whole, creditable to the author and the divine. In almost every page, Mr. B. shews the animation of the orator, and the zeal of the Christian. Mr. B. indeed, is greatly respected as a conscientious minister of the Gospel. At the termination of a late controversy at Bristol, was completely satisfactory to his friends. This gentleman was one of Dr. Cardew's pupils at Truro-school.

(b) See "Two Sermons, preached at Dominica, on the 11th and 13th of April, 1800; and officially noticed by his Majesty's Privy Council in that Island. To which is added, an Appendix, containing Minutes of three Trials which occurred at Roseau, in the Spring of the preceding Year; together with Remarks and Scriptures on the Issue of those Trials,

Trials, as well as on the Slave Trade, and the Condition of Slaves in general in our West-Indian Colonies. By the Rev. C. Peters, A. M. Fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, and late Rector of St. George's and Roseau, in the Island of Dominica, 1802. This gentleman, one of the sons of the late Vicar of St. Clement's, near Truro, possesses some valuable manuscripts of his great uncle, the Hebrew scholar and divine of St. Mahyn. His sudden departure from the Isle of Dominica, in consequence of the two Sermons just mentioned, may appear an unlucky adventure; but he has since been uncommonly fortunate in a very good living from his college, to which, had it dropped a few days (perhaps a few hours) later than it did, he would have lost all claim.

(c) *Drew* has already appeared as a Metaphysician. And in the Hawkerian Correspondence, we have had a glimpse of him as a Theologian. But in the "Remarks on Paine," we see the Divine more satisfactorily exhibited. We here behold a "Shoemaker of St. Austell" encountering a Staymaker of Deal, with the same weapons of unlettered reason, tempered, indeed, from the armory of God, yet deriving their principal power from the native vigour of the arm that wields them. Samuel Drew, however, is greatly superior to Thomas Paine in the justness of his remarks, in the forcibleness of his arguments, and in the pointedness of his refutations.*

The following account of himself was written at my request:

"St. Austell, May 7, 1803.

"To my surprize you have requested me to draw up a memoir of myself; but for any man to write a narrative of himself, is, perhaps, a task of no common difficulty. To avoid the imputation of partiality and affectation; to be minute without being tedious and particular, without being dull, requires a pen which has been refined by education, and accustomed to those walks where common footsteps but rarely tread. To be sparing in incident creates an appetite which the narrative does not gratify, and to descend to trifles rather cloy than satisfies. You have, therefore, imposed a task upon me, which I feel difficult to accomplish, and my mind hangs suspended between the vanity of complaisance and the ingratitude of a refusal; I beg, therefore, that you will permit this little apology to operate in my behalf, while I attempt to comply with the request of Mr. Polwhele. My life affords but little variety, and, therefore, can excite but little interest, and such must always be 'the short and simple annals of the poor.'

"I was born on the 3d of March, 1765, in an obscure cottage in the parish of St. Austell, about a mile and an half distant from the town. My father was a common labourer, and had, through mere dint of manual labour, to provide for himself, a wife, and four children, of whom I was the second. One child died in its infancy, and, at the age of five years, I had the misfortune to lose my mother. Surrounded by poverty, and familiar with distress, it was not in my father's power to give me any education, though neither himself nor my mother, when living, were insensible of its value. At an early age I was put to a little reading school, at one penny per week, where I soon learnt my letters, and but little more; this was all the education which I ever received. At the age of about six I was taken off from school and put to work, where, I well remember, I earned two-pence per day, in which sphere I continued about three years, when my father, removing to another parish, found it necessary to put me an apprentice. My employment, previous to this, was at the mills, at which the tanners refine their tin.

"My father, being exceedingly poor, felt much embarrassment in finding a premium to give my master, with whom, at the age of ten years and an half, I was bound an apprentice for nine years, which length of time, together with four pounds four shillings, was considered by my master as a suitable bargain. It was at this tender age that I bid adieu to my father's habitation, and, as a place of residence, have never entered it since. The little knowledge of writing, which I had acquired from my father, was almost entirely lost during my apprenticeship; I had, however, an opportunity, at intervals, of perusing Goadby's Weekly Entertainer, and used to puzzle my little head about Riddles and Enigmas, and felt much pleasure in perusing the anecdotes which were occasionally interspersed through the pages. In this state of affairs things went indifferently on until I left my master; and, being now discharged from servitude, I had to grapple with the tide on my own account, and found my freedom far less welcome than my chains. For the space of about four or five years I travelled through different parts of Cornwall, working wherever I could obtain employment; and, during this period, waded through scenes of domestic distress, which can be interesting only to myself. I was now arrived at the age of twenty-four, or twenty-five, scarcely able to read, and almost totally unable to write. *Literature* was a term to which I could annex no idea. *Grammar* I knew not the meaning of. I was expert at follies, acute in trifles, and ingenious about nonsense. An opportunity, however, now offering me an advance of wages in St. Austell, I embraced it, and came hither to work with rather an eccentric character. My master was by trade a saddler, had acquired some knowledge of bookbinding, and hired me to carry on the shoemaking for him. My master was one of those men who will live anywhere, but get rich nowhere. His shop was frequented by persons of a more respectable class than those with whom I had previously associated, and various topics became alternately the subjects of conversation; I listened with all that attention which my labour and good manners would permit me, and obtained among them some little knowledge. About this time disputes ran high in St. Austell between the Calvinists and Arminians, and our shop afforded a considerable scene of action. My master was *Hudibras* and I was *Ralph*. In cases of uncertain issue, I was sometimes appealed to to decide upon a doubtful point. This, perhaps, flattering my vanity, became a new stimulus to action. I listened with attention, examined dictionaries, picked up many words, and, from an attachment which I felt to books which were occasionally brought to his shop to bind, I began to have some view of the various theories with which they abounded. The more, however, I read, the more I felt of my own ignorance; and the more I felt of my own ignorance, the more invincible became my energy

* See Anti-Jacobin Review for April, 1801. p. 332.

energy to surmount it; and every leisure moment was now employed in reading one thing or other. Having, however, to support myself by manual labour, my time for reading was but small, and to overcome this disadvantage, my usual method was to take a book before me while at meat, and at every repast I read five or six pages; and, although the Providence of God has raised me above this dint of application to manual labour, where I could 'barely earn enough to make life struggle,' yet it is become so habitual, that the custom has not forsaken me to the present moment.

"After having worked with this master about three years, I well recollect, a neighbouring gentleman brought 'Lock's Essays on the Human Understanding' to be bound. I had never seen or heard of these books before. I took an occasion to look into them, when I thought his mode of reasoning very pretty, and his arguments exceedingly strong, and concluded, that whatever disputable point could not be determined by this mode of arguing must be finally decisive. I watched all opportunities of reading for myself, and would willingly have laboured a fortnight to have had the books; I had no conception that they could then be obtained for money. The books, however, were soon carried away, and with them all my future improvement by their means. The close and decisive manner of Mr. Lock's reasoning made on my mind an impression too deep to be easily effaced; and though I never saw his Essay again for many years, yet the early impression was not forgotten, and it is from this accidental circumstance that I received my first bias for abstruse subjects.

"My master growing inattentive to his shoemaking trade, many of my friends advised me to commence business for myself, and offered me money for that purpose. I accepted the offer, started accordingly, and, by mere dint of application, in about one year, discharged my debts, and stood alone. My leisure hours I now employed in reading, or scribbling any thing which happened to pass my mind. My first attempt at writing was a 'Morning excursion,' in prose; my second, was 'Reflections on St. Austell Church-yard,' in verse. Neither of these was ever published, nor designed for it, nor is either worthy. In this state, things went on until 1798, when I laid the foundation of my present Essay. I had long before this imagined, that the 'Immortality of the Soul' admitted of more rational proof than any I had ever seen; I therefore perused books such as I could obtain; but disappointment was the recompence of my exertions. I therefore made notes on such thoughts as occurred, merely for my own satisfaction, without any design whatever of publishing them to the world.

"While this Essay was in this infant state, a young gentleman put into my hands the first part of 'Paine's Age of Reason,' thinking his arguments unanswerable, and designing by that book, as he has since informed me, to bring me over to the principles of infidelity. I had, however, obtained a sufficiency of knowledge of men and things to detect the fallacy of his arguments, and committing my sentiments to writing, I afterwards ventured to publish them to the world. This was in 1799, and was the first thing I ever presumed to publish. This pamphlet was favourably received, and through this pamphlet I obtained an acquaintance with the Rev. John Whitaker. After this I published some occasional pieces, which were received in a very flattering manner.

"The present 'Essay,' which I observed was begun in 1798, went on but slowly indeed. Sometimes I should not touch it for three months together, and entirely abandoned the design of ever completing it; and at other times should add a thought or two on any vagrant piece of paper which was at hand.

"One day, being in company with Mr. Whitaker, I asked him whether he had any book written avowedly on that subject? And, after answering in the negative, enquired my reason for asking him the question. I told him. And, after having enquired my manner, the outlines of my design, the nature of my argument, &c. &c. he advised me to proceed, after promising me (at my request) to examine the manuscripts, when completed, and to give me his impartial opinion on my sheets. Stimulated with this encouragement, I returned home, and began to prosecute my work with unremitting diligence. I revised my old papers, and committed many of them to the flames, and laid the plan of my work as it has since appeared to the world. After having completed it, I presented it to Mr. Whitaker, who strongly recommended it to the world. It was accordingly published in November, 1802; it has met with a very favourable reception in a local sphere; but its fate with the world at large remains yet to be decided.

"During these literary pursuits I regularly and constantly attended on my business, and do not recollect that ever one customer has been disappointed by me through these means. My mode of writing and study may have in them, perhaps, something peculiar. Immersed in the common concerns of life, I endeavour to lift my thoughts to objects more sublime than those with which I am surrounded; and while attending to my trade, I sometimes catch the fibres of an argument which I endeavour to note the prominent features of, and keep a pen and ink by me for that purpose. In this state, what I can collect through the day remains on any paper which I have at hand, till the business of the day is dispatched, and my shop shut up, when, in the midst of my family, I endeavour to analyze, in the evening, such thoughts as had crossed my mind during the day.

"I have no study—I have no retirement—I write amidst the cries and cradles of my children—and frequently, when I review what I had previously written, endeavour to cultivate the 'art to blot.' Such are the methods which I have pursued, and such the disadvantages under which I write. The public, however, have overlooked that diversity of style and manner which are inseparable from this motley cast of composition. I have been treated with more respect than my works deserve by the enlightened inhabitants of Cornwall, who have given me credit for abilities which I am not conscious of possessing, and the claims which such favours have upon my gratitude, I hope will never be forgotten by

"SAML. DREW."

(d) See "A serious and earnest Exhortation to attend Public Worship, &c. &c. affectionately addressed by a Minister to his Parishioners;" written by the Rev. Mr. Stabback, and printed at Helston in 1804, by W. Pena'una, Bookbinder, Stationer, Druggist, Bookseller, &c. And Mr. S. has just published Proposals for printing, by subscription, in two octavo volumes, "The Four Gospels, and the Epistles, with Notes from various Authors." I doubt not, that we shall find him a compiler, no less judicious than diligent.

(e) To

(e) To be published, "A Series of Sermons, principally on the Works and Character of Jesus Christ. By the late Rev. Robert Redding, in one vol. 8vo." The solicitations of the late author's friends, to possess some of those sermons which they had formerly heard with satisfaction, as well as the gratification of the numerous public, who honoured his ministry with constant attention for a long space of time, is the sole motive for this publication, December 1807." Mr. Redding succeeded Mr. Kellow, as minister of the protestant dissenting chapel in Kenwyn-street, Truro. Mr. Kellow was a very liberal-minded, ingenious man. My father (whose unaffected piety and candour still live in the memory of many in this neighbourhood) had a high regard for Mr. Kellow. Nor would he have been less disposed to esteem Mr. Redding, had he lived to witness that gentleman's virtue and talents, just snatched from us unexpectedly. Mr. Redding was an eloquent preacher; and he read so well, that I have often thought our Liturgy in his hands would have produced an effect uncommonly striking. His funeral, at which I officiated in Kenwyn-church, was attended by a very numerous congregation; and in that deep and still attention, which in so large a body of people I never before experienced, we felt the impression of a revered character.

(f) (R. P.) His principal writings in divinity, (except the Hawkerian Essays, already noticed) are "Discourses," in two octavo volumes:—"A Discourse, preached at Kenton:"—"A Discourse, preached at Manacan:"—"A Visitation Sermon, attached to the third Letter:"—"An Assize Sermon, and a Visitation Sermon:"—"An Essay on the Connexion between Religious and Civil government:"—"Three Occasional Sermons:"—"Scriptural Illustrations."

* In 1802, were published, "Illustrations of Scriptural Characters from the Four Gospels."—PREFACE.—"The main arguments for the Belief of Christianity are, doubtless, drawn from the Prophecies, and the Miracles, of Our Saviour. And, of these evidences of the Christian Religion, we have been presented with several views, short and comprehensive, and adapted for popular use. The last, and confessedly the best, of the publications to which I allude, is, "The Summary" of the Bishop of London; a beautiful little essay; where perspicuity and elegance of style and language, are not less conspicuous, than sound argument and Christian piety. This "Summary" I should not venture to bring to my reader's recollection; much less should I presume to say, that the following Sketches are meant to be a sort of Appendix to the Bishop's Treatise, had I any other motive in publishing them, than the edification of the persons for whose use they are intended.

"Though the principal evidences of Christianity have been produced in every shape; yet many of the subordinate proofs have not been sufficiently considered. Of these, a great variety are suggested to the reflecting mind, by incidents in the Gospels, which have the appearance of being merely fortuitous. It is remarkable, that scarcely a personage occurs in the Evangelic Story, but seems to throw light, as if by accident, on our Saviour's Divinity.

"To point attention to such situations and attitudes of character, as may thus illustrate the person of our Divine Teacher, is my wish and my design in the subsequent pages. And to fix that attention to a single situation or attitude for ten minutes, sometimes five, sometimes less, is equally my wish and my design. The mind will be thus engaged without being fatigued; and at liberty to drop the subject, or pursue it, independently of the writer. A solitary hint may lead to the developement of truth: and an argument, though not original, yet apparently new from its position, may suggest a train of reasoning and reflection, highly interesting and useful."

END OF THE FIRST PART.



SECOND PART.

WE have now exhausted Science. But, whilst we turn to PHILOLOGY and the fine Arts, we find little room for observation or detail.

I. In HISTORY, *Carew, Hals, Tonkin, Anstis, Borlase and Pryce, Forster and Whitaker* were our principal writers. Of Borlase and Pryce, I have already spoken diffusely. The MSS. of Borlase were lately purchased by Sir John St. Aubyn. Carew's Survey of Cornwall was first published in 1602. It was reprinted in 1723, and again in 1769. In 1811, Lord de Dunstanville published a new edition of this author, with annotations from Tonkin. In collecting materials for their parochial histories, Hals and Tonkin were contemporaries and rivals. And they brought down their collections, to the year 1736. Hals of Fentongollan in St. Michael Penkivell, died in 1739, leaving his history in MS. of which Andrew Brice undertook the publication. An account of 72 parishes from Advent to Helston, was printed in ten folio numbers. But tedious from its legends of saints, and vulgar from scurrilous stories and reflexions, inaccurate in description, and unfaithful in genealogy, it met with universal reprobation. These numbers are scarce; and the unprinted papers, (for the loan of which I was many years ago obliged to Thorn of Exeter, and recently to Whitaker) are an abominable mixture of etymological dullness and obscenity. Tonkin of Trevaunance, was descended from an ancient family. He was at one time, M. P. for Helston, but died in reduced circumstances, in 1742; without printing any part of his projected history; which was to consist of three quarto volumes. From the MS. papers now in Lord de Dunstanville's possession, we have reason to regret, that the work was never completed. John Anstis, author of the Register of the most noble order of the Garter, (in two volumes folio) a MS. history of Launceston, a treatise on the antiquities of Cornwall, and other works, was born at St. Neot's, Sept. 1669. He was made Garter-king-at-arms 13 Anne, died March 4, 1744, and was buried in the Anstis-vault in Duloe church. His son, who held the same office with his father from 1725, died in 1754, and was buried in the same vault. In 1806, the Rev. Benjamin Forster (late rector of Boconnoc) published "Some account of the church and windows of St. Neot"—a small tract (in quarto) of which the taste and ingenuity are unquestionable. But from Whitaker, such writers stand at an immeasurable distance. The historian of Manchester, is here, as an eagle amidst the sparrows. The "Manchester," the "Ancient Britons," the "Hannibal," the "Mary queen of Scots," the "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall," and the "Life of St. Neot," though full of hypotheses, contain so much valuable matter, so much elaborate disquisition, so much splendid imagery, description so animated, and sentiment so finely moral, and so fervently religious—that on him, who can rise from the pages of this great historic writer without feeling his understanding informed, his reason enlightened, and his heart improved, I should look with pity—I had almost said contempt. Mr. Whitaker died at Ruan-Lanhydhne

[A] I should not omit the mention of our more recent historical essays—Sir Christopher Hawkins's "Observations on the tin trade of the Ancients" (an elegant disquisition) and Dr. Paris's "Guide to Mount's-bay and the Landsend"—though the latter hath more of science than philology. "The Guide" &c. by John Ayrton Paris, M. D. is a masterly performance.—For the presence of this gentleman, Cornwall is indebted to Sir Rose Price, Bart. And the "Geological Society," instituted at Penzance in Feb. 1844, will transmit to future ages the philosophic names of Paris, Davies Giddy and Majendie, with a gratitude which can never languish, since every advance in science must reanimate it.

(where he had resided about thirty years) Nov. 4. 1808, at the age of 73. My "rapid sketch" of his life and writings, inserted first into Flindell's *Truro* paper, and copied into many prints of the day, obtained at length, a permanent place in that delightful work, the "Bowyer," of Nichols. On the late Mr. *Gregor's* writings, (rather political than historical) any eulogium from me would be impertinent. They were dispersed in pamphlets: I congratulate the country, on the prospect of their republication.*

2. In the poetic line, Cornwall has few candidates for immortality. As votaries of the Comic muse, the *Killigreaves* have long been forgotten. But *Samuel Foote* is still fresh in our remembrance. That Samuel Foote was a native of Truro, is by no means certain; though probable, as he was there baptized.† His family is stated in several memoirs of Foote, to have been "very ancient." But it was not of long standing in Cornwall. Though not noticed by Cooke or any one of his memorialists, it is a fact that Foote was a considerable time at Truro-school under the care of Mr. Conon. It was there he imbibed his taste for the theatre; discovering a vast superiority over his companions in acting the plays of Terence. But, on his making his first appearance on the stage, Mr. Conon greatly lamented, that "a school of morality" should have been the nursery of low buffoonery; nor would ever suffer even the plays of Terence to be acted again in Truro-school. To this purpose, I have often when a boy, heard Mr. Conon speak, in conversation with my father. In his visits to his native county, Foote never neglected to call at his old school. Mr. Conon dreaded his appearance. And Foote knew the power of wit over simple seriousness. I remember the hour when Foote dismissed me and my fellows from the school at Truro with his usual jocularity. I was then about nine years old. And I perfectly well recollect his figure, his manner of saluting his old master, and his assumed air of authority; when, waving his hand, he ordered us all to be gone; and, as we obeyed the signal, called after us; "A holiday without exercise!" That Foote was a short time at Worcester-grammar-school, I am not disposed to deny. Hence, (Mr. Cooke says) "he went out in the course of election, to Worcester-college in Oxford." But he unquestionably spent a large portion of his boyism and his youth at Truro and its neighbourhood. He was very young, when he greatly displeased his father ("the old Justice"‡) by imita-

* In one handsome 8vo vol. by Mr. Flindell, printer, Exeter.

† Extract from the register of Baptisms 1720 St. Mary's Truro. "Samuel, son to Samuel Foote esq. and Eleanor his wife baptised January 27. Joseph Jane, rector." Foote's father, Samuel (not John, as in every biographical account of Foote) resided partly at Truro, and partly at his seat of Pencallenick, near Truro, in the parish of St. Clements. What is now the Red Lion Inn, in Truro (purchased of the Footes by Hight its occupier) and Lambesso, another seat in St. Clements, were the houses of Harry Foote, the elder branch of the family. Foote, therefore, cannot be supposed to have been born, either at the Red Lion, or at Lambesso, as some of the Truro people report. Nor is it likely that he was born at Pencallenick; as he was baptized in the winter, and Pencallenick was the "old Justice's" summer house. The house known by the name of Johnson Vivian's, near the Coinage-hall, was the "old Justice's" town-residence.

‡ Looking by accident into a Parish-book of Kenwyn, almost defaced by time, I observed the old Justice's name in several places. The first article on this book, is a curious one. "Kenwyn Parish-booke. Account of what money was collected by the Churchwardens 2nd December 1670 towards the redemption of the captives of Slavery from Turkey. Richard Lobb, Esq. and family £10 l. s. 00d. Then follow the rates and names of Justices signing them. Tregoney the 9th of May 1671. Seene and allowed by us De Polwhele, Jo Verman, April 24th 1675, seen and allowed by us at Grampond, Hs. Pumeroy, Jo. Verman, April 16th 5, J. Boscawen, De Polwhele. Tregoney, 16th 6, Jo. Tredenham, J. Boscawen April 5, 1680, Jos. Sawle, Will. Mohun. Grampond, April 12, 1682, Jos. Tredenham, Arthur Spry, 1684, 1st April, Jos. Sawle, Arthur Spry. Grampond, April 22, 1 83, Jos. Tredenham, W. Mohun. Grampond, 31 March, 1687, Peter Killigrew, Jos. Sawle. Grampond, 19 April, 1688, J. Manley. April 8, 1689, H. Courtenay, Jo. Verman.

ting from an apartment within, the voice of Mr. Nicholas Donnithorne; by which he drew from his father the particulars of a secret transaction between the two gentlemen. His talent of mimicry is said to have captivated, when he was scarcely eighteen, the young lady whom he very soon married—Miss Potty Hickes, not sixteen. This girl lived in Truro in the house opposite to the present residence of Dr. Gould. She was very pretty, and sensible enough to relish a witticism or a pun, and was educated as young ladies then usually were; and in St. Clements she had a good estate, which Foote sold to the first Sam. Thomas of Tregolls.[A] She died early of a consumption. The wit of our comedian reminds us of Peter Pindar; though that of the latter, in his writings and conversation, was not exactly of the same species. A large part of *Wolcot's* life was passed at Fawey and at Truro: But *Wolcot* was not a native of Cornwall.—Yet *Warrick* was a native; disputing the prize, at least in lyric poetry, with *Wolcot* or any other poet of the West.[ccc] To *Warrick*, I should add the names of *Fox*, *Dennis*, *Trefusis*, *Le Grier*.[Ab]

3. In Painting, I notice with pleasure *Opie*, *Lane*, *Boné*; in Music, *Bonnet* and *Hempel*.[III]

Probus, 24 April, 1690, Ed. Herte, W. Mohun. Grampond, 18, April, 1691, R. Vincent, W. Mohun. Grampond, 31, March, 1692, W. Mohun. C. W. Williams. Grampond, 19 April, 1693, W. Mohun, C. W. Williams. April 12, 1694, W. Mohun. April 1, 1695, J. Hickes, W. Mohun. Probus, April 16, 1696, W. Mohun, C. W. Williams. Grampond, April 8, 1697, H. Vincent, C. W. Williams. Probus, April 30, 1698, C. W. Williams, Tho. Johnson. April 17, 1699, Jo. Ennys, Jn. Kestell. Lostwithiell, April 10, 1700, C. Grylls, Tho. Johnson. Pollmessick, April 25, 1701, W. Mohun, J. Hickes. Mawnan, May 3, 1702, Jo. Ennys, Jn. Kestell. April 5, 1703, Den. Glynn, John Nance. April, 1704, Nic. Kendall, Den. Glynn. Grampond, April 2, 1705, Nic. Kendall, H. Vincent. Grampond, March 28, 1706, Jo. Ennys, Nic. Kendall. April 17, 1707, John Nance, J. Hickes. Tregoney, April 8, 1708, Nic. Kendall, Edm. Prideaux. Grampond, April 28, 1709, Nic. Kendall, J. Mankey. St. Austle, April 14, 1710, Nic. Kendall, J. Hickes. St. Austle, April 6, 1711, Nic. Kendall, J. Hickes. April 25, 1712, Nic. Kendall, J. Hickes. April 10, 1713, Nic. Kendall, C. Grylls. March 31, 1714, Truro, H. Vincent, W. Smyth. Mem. The expences &c. &c. at the ringing-night for the 5th of November not to exceed 15s. (Signed) W. Michell, Vicar, as mutually agreed by the minister and the twelve-men. April 25, 1715, Sam. Ennys, Sam. Foote. April 4, 1716, Sam. Ennys, J. Robins. April 29, 1717, Thomas Hearle, J. Worth. April 29, 1718, J. Robins, Sam. Foote. April 2, 1719, J. Robins, Sam. Foote. Truroe April 21, 1720, Sam. Ennys, Sam. Foote. Truroe, April 22, 1721, Sam. Ennys, Tho. Hearle. Truroe, March 29, 1722, Falmouth, Sam. Foote. 1723, Francis Gregor, Sam. Foote. April 9, 1724, Sam. Foote, Francis Gregor. Truroe, May 2, 1727, Francis Gregor Sam. Foote. Truroe, April 25, 1728, Sam. Ennys, Francis Gregor. April 11, 1729, Sam. Ennys, Sam. Foote. April 11, 1730, Sam. Ennys, Thomas Hearle.

[A] For further particulars of Mr. Foote, see Cooke's Memoirs, and Davies' Life of Garrick.

[ccc] Thomas Warrick, son of Warrick of Levalsa. At Truro-school, he wrote many pleasing pieces of poetry. His first publication, I believe, was an ode entitled, "The Rights of Sovereignty asserted." Of University-College, Oxford, he took the degree of LL.B. and afterwards holy orders. But he had no church-preferment. He died in consequence of a fall from a open carriage. Some of his poetry may be seen in the "Cornwall and Devon poems."

[Ab] Charles Fox was the ingenious author of the "Cornish Eclogues" son to Joseph Fox a quaker, who was a grocer at Falmouth. Charles kept a bookseller's shop, but failing in that business, he removed to London, and thence to Bristol. He died in Caroline Buildings, Bath, in 1808 or early in 1809. He was a man of very considerable talent, and particularly well versed in oriental learning. Miss Thomasin Dennis, a young lady in the neighbourhood of Penzance, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dennis, a substantial and intelligent farmer, displayed very early a strong inclination to poetry.—The best English authors were become familiar to her; and in a short time those of France were equally at her command: when wishing to help a brother in his labours at a grammar school, and accidentally meeting with some little assistance, she first acquired Latin, then Italian and finally Greek so perfectly, as to read the Tragedians without the aid of translation. In a volume of poems by the late Miss Trefusis (aunt to the present Lord Clinton) was displayed an elegant and feeling mind.—For Le Grier, (of Trereife near Penzance) I have seen excellent poetry from his pen. But his muse delights in privacy. See, however, his admirable translation of *Longus*.

[III] Of *Opie*, son of a carpenter of St. Agnes, the memoirs by his widow must check my pen: I cannot, indeed, but observe that he owed more to *Wolcot's* instructions than has been generally acknowledged: I do not refer to his art only,

4. In every country, learning and the arts must have attained a considerable degree of perfection, before the existence of criticism. The critics (of a late age) must always come last, though not the least respectable, in the ranks of literature. I have only to memorize, in this place, *Moyle, Milles, Toup, Temple, and Collins*. To the merits of the first three, the public has done justice. Walter Moyle, born at Bâle in 1672, died there in 1721. In the Priced Carew MS at f. 112, are some good lines to his memory by his "friend and neighbour John Glanvill of Catchfrench."—Dr. Jer. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the society of antiquaries, was born at Duloe; of which parish his father (who died Jan. 31, 1745-6,) was vicar 42 years.—Jonathan Toup, born at St. Ives, (where his father, Jonathan Toup, was lecturer) was baptized there, Jan. 5, 1713-4. He took his degree of A.B. at Oxford; and of A.M. at Cambridge in 1756. He was 34 years rector of St. Martin near Looe; and for his vicarage of St. Merin, and a prebendal stall in the church of Exeter, was indebted to his friend Warburton; who had reproached Bp. Keppel for his neglect of such a man. I need not here advert to his *Louguins*, or his annotations on *Suidas*, or *Theocritus*. In his epitaph on a tablet in St. Martin's church, it is well said: "His abilities and critical sagacity are known to the learned throughout Europe; his virtues, from the privacy of his life, but to a few. Ob. 1785." Toup was, for the most part, a verbal—Temple, a sentimental critic. But some of Temple's essays are heavy from too much historic detail.* In the mean time, the elegant memorialist of Gray has been little regarded. Nor perhaps, has the masterly "Letter" of the Rev. John Collins received its just tribute of applause even from the friends of Shakspeare. It is entitled "A Letter to George Hardinge, Esq. on the subject of a passage in Mr. Stevens' preface to his impression of Shakspeare." Published anonymously, in 1777, in vindication of Capell against Stevens, it contains ample proof that the charge of omitting passages and deviating without notice, from the originals might well be retorted upon the accuser. Capell, in gratitude, bequeathed to Collins (then resident on his living of Ledbury) a good sum of money and his valuable library. But they are all gone!—the hostile editors and the caustic critics—"the oppressor and the oppressed, all undistinguished clay!" Mr. Collins (only son of the Rev. Edw. Collins, vicar of St. Erth) and Mr. Hardinge had been most intimate Etonian friends. And their liberal classic feelings, and ingenuous partialities lasted through life.†

but to his behaviour when introduced to the company of gentlemen. Lane, son of Mr. Lane an exciseman of Helston, is justly patronized by Lord De Dunstanville. The altar-piece at Pönle-chapel, was much admired at the exhibition.—That the painting was Lane's was not credited, till Lane produced his drawings. By an apoplectic seizure he was, some years ago, deprived of his senses, but on his recovery, resumed the pencil, and has since made a rapid progress in his art.—Bone, one of the Bones of Probus, is a painter in enamel; an art, which he has carried to great perfection.—Beunet, many years organist at Truro. What were called his *Voluntaries*, were sometimes very fine—the inspiration of the moment. He was blind, but played whist with facility. In quickness of repartee unrivalled, he was the life of the catch-club. Nempel, the present organist, is both in science and taste superior to Beunet. The best judges, indeed, of musical composition, have envied the happiness of Truro, in possessing the author of the "Sacred Melodica."

* On the first Vol. of the *Life of Johnson*, I find the autograph of Boswell, as follows: "Presented by the Author to the Library of Cornwall in grateful remembrance of the hospitality which he experienced in that county in the year 1792, when on a visit to his friend the Rev. Mr. Temple, vicar of St. Gluvias. James Boswell."

† The enthusiastic attachment of Mr. Justice Hardinge (whose death was announced in the public prints April 26, 1816) to the friends of Collins, is sufficiently evinced in the following letters address to the author of "the Fair Isabel."

My Dear Sir,

Though familiar from youth to age, and even in age itself with the Syren's cup of praise, I have learnt in general to be afraid and almost ashamed of it when I have descended into myself; but I cannot be wise enough

Milbourne-House, May. 1. 1815.

to be diffident in the taste of a writer, though partial to me, who can have no wish to deceive me, and with a myrtle for me sends a laurel of his own. You remind me dear sir, of a departed friend over whose memory the tears I have shed are not slow to return at the faintest allusion to him by others. But what an electric power has your wand over them, when it presents before me the living man whom I loved up to the moment that I lost him with all the enthusiasm of Eton friendships. No gay butterflies of the summer's wing could interest me half so much as that "noble creature"—the generous warmth of his princely heart—his conjugal regret—his parental anxieties—the compass of his learning—the accuracy of his taste—the little episodes of his genuine wit—above all, the purity of his moral character. But, for Isabel I will begin to defy all gratitude, and fall without mercy upon her for being so ill attired. You little know this finical age if you think Scott himself would be read on paper like yours. And a propos—your Introductory and Concluding addresses to Walter Scott, I think as beautiful as any of those graceful handmaids of his enchanting muse. You have caught his mantle and are so like him that you would appear to the common parent Apollo—"simillima proles indiscreta suis, gratusque parentibus error"—but in his best manner. "The vagrant eye's repose"—the "wings of living flame"—the vengeance of a thundercloud breaking upon a rock—"the vision of departed years"—the "tear" and the "laugh," are strokes of gifted genies which break a lance with Marston or the Lady of the Lake—"Et in Arcadia ego—I have been at Cotehele and was accompanied by the Collins girls—It was the happiest of happy days except that he was left behind us who had prompted this enterprise for them and for me. It may perhaps tempt your smile at the eccentricity of Collins's friend, who, in order to know at Ledbury if the vicar was Collins, sent him a list of the remove at Eton (or class and form) as far as it reached the two names "Hardinge, Collins." The answer was equally whimsical: It was the remainder of the list. I then flew to his house and lost 3 or 4 chopping briefs upon the circuit for the sake of old stories with him."

Dear Poet,

May 14th.

I am quite charmed with Isabel.—She has defects indeed—but they are feathers. The father's anxieties for her on his return are short—he laments her with too much philosophy. And his appearance at the masque should, I think, have been marked with grief like that of Admetus, which in the effect of contrast, would have given the joy at her appearance a more dramatic spirit and colouring. I cannot reconcile myself to rang, strang, sang, &c. instead of rung, &c. But the pen that marks the beauties upon the margin has no sinecure. In a constellation of them, if I have my favourite star, it is the allusion to your fortune, to your age, and to your scene.—It unites pathetic to picturesque, and sweet powers of description to domestic interest." In a letter of Sept. 20th, he says: "I thank you for your charming lines to Vivian, though your popularity had enabled me to see and copy them.—They are jewels, and the conclusion most happily turned."—Let me add, that WALTER SCOTT and Mr. BOWLES, both terming "Isabel" "a beautiful poem," concur in the same sentiment with Mr. HARDINGE, and with most of the critiques which I have had an opportunity of seeing. Critics, with whom I have had no communication, either directly or indirectly, and of whom I have not the most distant knowledge, say: "Our opinion of Mr. P's poetical talents has, long since again and again been given. The Cornish Romance will add one more wreath to his well-earned fame." "To the reader who delights to thread the mazes of romance, embellished with the charm of poetry, and chastened by the hand of taste, the poem before us presents no mean attractions."—"The story is full of interest."—"In the six cantos some beautiful songs are interspersed."—"In portraying romantic scenery and describing natural objects, animate or inanimate, the author displays taste and penetration. His descriptions are always correct, and always pleasing. With the imagination of the poet, he combines the skill of the naturalist." These observations I should not have brought forward in this place, but for a wanton attack of Mr. (Juvenal) Gifford, in whom my avowal of attachment (see Hist. of Devon) to the house of Haldon could scarcely have excited, I think, such bitter resentment: This, however, has been suggested.

END OF VOLUME THE FIFTH.

MICHELL AND CO. PRINTERS,
TRURO.

A

CORNISH-ENGLISH

V O C A B U L A R Y;

A VOCABULARY OF

LOCAL NAMES, CHIEFLY SAXON;

AND

A PROVINCIAL GLOSSARY.

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE.

✓ 11 /

TRURO:

PRINTED BY W. POLYBLANK,
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.1836,

ADVERTISEMENT.

For a *Cornish-English Vocabulary, I have made such a selection of words from BORLASE and others as I think may amuse the reader. In this process I had chiefly a view to the

* The greater part of Dr. Borlase's preface to his Cornish Dictionary, is as follows: " Mr. Lhuyd observes, in his preface to his Cornish Grammar, ' that to preserve an old language in print, is, without doubt, a most pleasant and obliging thing to scholars and gentlemen, and altogether necessary in the studies of antiquity.' It was in hopes of throwing some lights upon the history of my native county, that I undertook the task of inspecting the few things that remain in the Cornish language, and forming out of them as far as my time and reading could reach, this little vocabulary. I am sensible that it is not so complete as I could wish, the reason of which, may be partly owing to the author, and partly to the subject; and partly to the want of materials. If the author had no other points of antiquity to divide and share his attention, he would be more inexcusable that it is not more correct. Had not the subject been disus'd among people of literature for so many ages, it would have been easier compassed, and if the materials had been in greater plenty, there would have been more choice, and the work might have been better executed. But the materials were not only few, but they were much dispersed; and so many as fell into my hands might not probably have come to the share of another, and the helps for such a work were still growing fewer by time and accident; it being with languages as with buildings, when they are in a state of decay, the ruins become every day less distinct, and the sooner the remains are traced, and copied out, the more visible both the plan and the superstructure will appear. The sooner therefore such a work was undertaken, the greater likelihood there was that more of the language might be preserved, than if the attempt was deferred; and as some who had a regard for their country, lamented that it should utterly lose its ancient language, and those who were curious, had a mind to understand something of it, I found the work was much desired, and I was willing to do something towards restoring the Cornish language, though I might not be able to do all that fewer avocations would have permitted. As incomplete as the vocabulary is, I am persuaded, that it will be of some use. In the present language of my countrymen, there are many words which are neither English, nor derived from the learned languages, and therefore thought improprieties by strangers, and ridiculed as if they had no meaning; but they are indeed the remnants of their ancient language, esteemed equal in purity, and age, to any language in Europe. The technical names belonging to the arts of mining, husbandry, fishing, and building, are all in Cornish, and much oftener used, than the English terms for the same things. The names of houses, manors, promontories, lakes, rivers, mountains, towns, and castles, in Cornwall, (especially in the western parts) are all in the ancient Cornish. Many families retain still their Cornish names. To those therefore, that are earnest to know the meaning of what they hear and see every day, I cannot but think that the vocabulary, imperfect as it is, will be of some satisfaction. The helps I have received, I must acknowledge chiefly owing to the archaeologia of the late Mr. Edward Lhuyd, keeper of the museum at Oxford, who has published a Grammar of the Cornish Tongue, and therein preserved the elements of this language, which had otherwise wholly perished with him, and his friend Mr. John Keigwyn, who was indeed, Mr. Lhuyd's tutor in this point of learning, and died a few days after him."

Greek and Latin languages, to the etymology of local names, to natural History, and to the occurrences of ordinary life.*

The places whose names are for the most part of Saxon origin, are to be found, if not in the vicinity of our bounding river, at least within the limits of Ancient Cornwall. In many of these words, we have a curious monument of the battle between the Cornish and the Saxon languages on the banks of the Tamar. For this little collection, I am chiefly indebted to the MSS. of Dean Milles and Whitaker.

With respect to the Provincial Glossary, it consists of words, which are at this time current in Cornwall and Devon, and are almost confined to the vulgar; though often of no mean origin. The greater part of them, I have, from time to time, set down in writing almost immediately as I heard them uttered: for the rest I am obliged to the MSS. of Bishop Lyttelton and Dean Milles, to the late Mr. James, of St. Keverne, and to "A Dialogue in the Devonshire dialect between Robin and Betty, in three parts," by a niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds; a MS. in which rustic characters and manners are delineated with much simplicity and humour.

* For various words erased as superfluous in this second edition of the Vocabulary, see the first volume of the History at pp. 156,—173,—and 203.—Their alphabetical recurrence was unnecessary.

One word for the notes and illustrations. If, to throw an enlivening air over an alphabetical collection of words, I have now and then indulged in an epigram or ventured upon a pun, I was not disposed to imitate a famous lexicographer who fancied—*condog* for *concur*, might, in exciting a smile relieve the tediousness of definition. But in my playful familiarities, I would shelter myself under the authorities of Johnson and Horne Tooke and my late lamented friend Archdeacon Nares; who had no scruple in sprinkling over the Dictionary, or the Glossary, or the Diversions of Purley, a variety of witticisms and pleasant allusions; some of which (it must not be dissembled) have been censured as impertinent or irrelevant by the fastidiousness or severity of criticism. There is a note in particular, which I am induced to specify, as it refers to a publication entitled “*The Adventures of a Younger Brother*”---that “Younger Brother” a Cornish * Gentleman; whose family have for ages held a distinguished station among the gentry of Cornwall, and whose talents and genius we cannot but admire. If these adventures be not fictitious, but strictly true (as I am told they are) they are indeed the *romance* of real life. And we have here (what Gray said of Ossian) the very “Demon of Poetry.”

Polwhele-House, May 1836.

* With the accomplished mother of this heroic gentleman, I was in early life very intimately acquainted. On horseback, her fine figure had a peculiar gracefulness: and with the Pedal harp it was inimitably elegant.

A

CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

ABRANS, † *the brow or eye brow.*
 ACH, *offspring; the root of a tree.*
 ADA, *to seed.* Arm.
 ADEN, *a leaf of a book.*
 AEGE, *deaf.* Menêg, *the deaf stone.*
 AEL, *a brow.*
 AERAN, *plums, prunes.*
 AGAN, *the stomach of an animal:*
 [so the Cornish call the stomach
 of a pig.]
 AGAST, § *terrified, aghast.*
 AGES, agos, *a neighbour.* Aggos, Gr.
 AGOLAN, *a whetstone.*
 AGROASEN, † *a shrub.*
 AIDLEN, † *a fir tree.*
 AIL *an angel.* Aggelos, Gr.
 AILNE, *beauty.*
 AIROS, † *the poop or stern of a ship.*
 ALBALASTER, *a crossbow.*
 ALAU, *white-water lillies.*

ALL, *another.* Allos, Gr.
 ALLEC, *a herring, a pilchard.*
 ALRA, *a maid-servant.*
 ALS, *the sea shore.* Als, Gr.
 ALTOR, † *an altar.* Altare, L.
 ALT, *a grove.*
 ALTA, *wild.*
 ALTROU, *a step-father.*
 AM, *a kiss; amme, to kiss.* Amo, L.
 AM, *round about.* Amphi, Gr.
 AMAL, *plenty, or store.*
 AMANE, *a kiss.*
 AMBRETH, *shaking.*
 AMENEN, † *butter.*
 AMNUID, *a beck, or nod.* Lms.
 AMWYN, *to defend, assist.* Amuno.
 Gr.
 ANAF, † *an evet, or newt.* Anau, id.
 ANAUHEL, † *a tempest a storm.*
 ANBOS, *a promise.*

§ I meet with this word in Spenser, as the pret. of *to agaze*.

"That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
 Or other grisly thing that him *aghost*."

The Fairy Queen, l. ix. 21.

"Aghost"—(Tooke says) may "be the past participle *agazed*." But as he observes, that this word always denotes a considerable degree of terror, which is not denoted by the verb *to gaze*, (for we may gaze with delight, with wonder, with admiration,) may it not be more properly derived from a *ghast* (Saxon) a *ghost*—terrified as by a ghost?—See *Diversions of Purley*.

ANCLETHY, *dhe ancleythyas, to bury.*
ANCOU, *death.* §
ANCREDOUR, *a robber on the water.*
ANEVAL, *a beast, any quadruped,* Ar.
ANEVAN, *pl. Ena, souls.*
ANGOR, *an anchor.*
ANKAR, *a hermit.* Anachoreo, Gr.
ANKEN, *grief, pain, sorrow, trouble.*
ANNER, *honour.* Honor, L.
ANNETH, *a drinking cup.*
ANNEZ, *cold; anwos, the cold.*
ANTARLICK, *a play, an interlude.*
ANVABAT, † *barrenness.*
ANWYD, † *cold.*
ANZAOUÉ, *prosperity.*

AOR, *earth.*
APPARN, *an apron.*
APERTH, *a victim.*
AP-HAUL, *filius solis.* Apollo, L.
AR, * *slaughter.*
ARADERUUR, † *a ploughman.*
ARAT, §§ *a plough.* Aratrum, L.
ARD, *high.* Arduus, L.
ARDAK, *choaking, strangling.*
ARDAR, *a plough.*
ARFETH, *wages, hire.*
ARGHANS, † *silver.* Argentum, L.
ARHO, *a goad.*
ARLUIDES, † *a lady, a mistress.*
ARMOR, *a surge or wave of the sea.*

§ In the four parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, where at a point, the four Western Hundreds of Cornwall, meet or unite, is a barren heathy spot denominated *Kyvor an kou*; where all self-murderers belonging to those parishes are deposited by virtue of the Coroner's warrant—a custom immemorial, whence the spot takes its name.

§§ The present mode of farming in Cornwall is of high antiquity. In many respects it resembles the process of the Roman agriculturists as described in the *Georgics*. The peculiarities of a Cornish farm are particularly striking in the preparation for wheat tillage. The first process is "*turning to rot*," which is done early in the spring, by a sort of half ploughing, or throwing a narrow furrow over an unploughed piece of ground of about the same width. This is then left for a month or six weeks, when the harrow and the scuffler is put to work, and the whole surface of the ley broken down, and reduced fine enough to rake up and burn. By means of this all the roots of grass and *stool* are cleared off, and the ground admirably well prepared for a clean ploughing for seed. Turnips are prepared for in like manner; only that the "*turning to rot*" then takes place a few months earlier. In some places a skim plough is used, which skins the whole surface about two inches deep: This when harrowed down produces an abundance of ashes, which greatly fertilizes a poor soil—ensuring an excellent crop of turnips even without other manure. So far from its exhausting the soil, the beneficial effect of burning is visible in the succeeding crops for several years. If the farmers of some other counties—the Weald of Sussex for instance) would come into the West, and take a lesson for wheat tillage from the Cornish farmer, it would be "worth a King's ransom" to them.

AROAZ, *tansy*. Arm.
 ARREZ, *a way, path, course, pace*.
 ARTH, † *a bear*. Arctos, Gr.
 ARTHELATH, *dominion*.
 ARV, *a dart, pl.* Arrow.
 ARVEZ, *ripe, mellow*.
 ARVIS, *in the Morning*.
 ARVOR, *the sea shore*.
 ARWEDDIAD, *behaviour*. Lms.

ARWYD, *a brand, or mark*; ib.
 ARWYL, *a burial, or funeral*; ib.
 ASCAL, *the armpit*.
 ASCIENT, *one out of his senses*.
 ASCLE, *the bosom*; ascra, *id.* Lh.
 ASEN, † *a rib*; pl. Azou, *ribs*.
 ASEN, § *an ass*. Asinus, L.
 ASENZA, *an ass-colt*.
 ASGARN, (Asgorn), *id.* *a bone*.

‡ This is very problematical—for *Arth* also means *High*. I doubt much whether *Bears* (the *quadrupeds* I mean) were indigenous in Cornwall. If so, I am almost uncharitable enough to wish that their race had been propagated down to the present day—and that now and then a Bear might rush out of a wood, and silence those young savages who insulting old age with “Go up thou bald head!”—annoy us in “the streets and lanes and the high ways, and by the hedges.” Savages, indeed they are;—notwithstanding the Sunday-schools, and the Bell-schools, and the numerous other schools; in which I should suspect that they were taught to behave thus rudely, but for the recent castigation of a most ungovernable boy. That boy deserved the severest punishment. And I rejoice in the decision of the Bench at the late Quarter-sessions in favour of the Master. It did not, however, amount to his perfect acquittal. Had I been present, I should have applauded his conduct, and have wished to send the Jury back to reconsider their verdict.

§ The old proverb: “*Asinus in pelle leonis*” is now, I think, too palpably realized in the mock-municipal Justices of many of the regenerated Boroughs. To be sure, they are bluff as bulls of Basan: and thus may we pass with Plautus “*ab asinis ad boves*.”—In Cornwall, however, we should say with Athenæus: “*Quanto asinis præstantiores muli!*” To the vulgar and ignorant amongst us, we may well apply the Proverbs *ovoc εν μυρω* from Diogenes, and *ovoc αγων μυσθηρια* from Aristophanes. It is a pity that the Town-records—the *μυσθηρια* of the muniment rooms of numerous towns in the kingdom, should be laid open to asinine impertinence or mulish barbarity. But why, after all, should we speak of the ass thus disrespectfully? We have been labouring perhaps under a gross mistake: and it may appear hereafter, that we cannot pay a more handsome compliment to a corporator than in comparing him to an ass.

The ass, we are told, has more sobriety and more cunning than the horse. If imprisoned in a field from the surrounding hedges, the ass will deliberately contrive the means of escape: and the horse will follow him through the breach that he has made in the brambles and bushes.—May we thus submit to our Leaders, admire their gravity, and do homage to their sagacity!

ASKAL, † *a shell-fish, a naker.*

ASKELLEN, *a thistle.*

ASKENTELETH, *science, knowlege.*

ASTOR, *offspring.*

ASTYLLEN, *a board, a plank.* Lms.

ATAL, § *vulgo ATTLE.*

ATE, *malice.* Ate, Gr.

ATTOCK, *a shock of corn.* (Erse.)

AVAIN, † *an image,*

AVAL, || *an apple, pl.* Avalau.

AVALLEN, *an apple tree.*

AUEL TEAG, *fair weather.*

AVI, † *the liver of man or beast.*

AULES, *a cliff.*

AVON, *a river, any river—the Avon.*

AVOROU, *to-morrow.*

AUSILLEN, *an osier.*

AUSTEL, *a cell, a chapel.*

AUT, *the sea shore, bank of a river.*

AUTROU, *a master, or lord.* Arm.

AWAYL, *a tragedy.*

AYNOS, *dignity, mark, note.*

‡ Ask a newt or lizard, Sanscrit *ahi* a serpent, Greek *εχιδνα* a viper *εχινος* a hedgehog, Gaelic *asc* a serpent, Welsh *ball-asg* a porcupine, *ball-aug* a hedgehog.

§ By this name the tanners call castaways, raised out of the mines. Atal Sarazin, *the offcasts of the Saracens*, old works supposed to have been wrought by the Saracens.

|| “ And now, what time the groaning corn-mows ask
From the stout thresher his laborious task ;
What time the casked cyder's racy rows
In the long cellar, * three times rackt, repose ;
When now was safe deposited the hoard,
Of mild † *Treledras* that his orchard stor'd,
And many an apple crisp, of Cornish fame, ‡
But chief a pippin of the Knight's own name,
(And well, indeed, 'twas deem'd Sir Humphrey's own,
Since on *Andarton* grounds it grew, alone)
Sir Humphrey's faithful tenants, one and all,
Were summon'd to the festal-sounding hall.”

* But the farmers, in general, rack their cyder once only. Hence (as well as from crude fruit) the harshness and unwholesomeness of Cornish Cyder.

† The *Treledra*, or *Borlase's* pippin, so called from its having been first produced at *Treledra*, an estate (if I am not mistaken) of the late Dr. Borlase the historian.

‡ We have a great variety of apples in this county—a greater indeed (as a Herefordshire gentleman informed me) than in any other part of England. Of the quality of our apples, however, we cannot boast.

See *Old English Gentleman*, [first edition] p. 102.

B

BAAL, *a mattock, or shovel.*BADUS, *a lunatick.*BAGAT, ‡ *a council*BAGAZ, *a bush.*

‡ Bagat, a crew, a conspiracy. This is a crime with which the English have seldom been charged—the crime of combination, worthy only of an Hibernian clan. But when parishes rise (as in many parts of England) confederate against their spiritual minister; when they use menacing language to deter him from his own pulpit; when they insult with curses the gray hairs which they ought to venerate; and returning evil for good, repay the labour of love with the bitterest animosity;—then may we pronounce that the Throne itself is tottering to its fall, and that the whole fabric of the British Constitution will ere-long crumble into ruins.—It may be difficult to find out the connexion between these lines and those desponding anticipations truly worthy of Moore's *Almanack*.—But “these lines” are not bad poetry :—They were lately address —“ *To my friend unjustly censured.*”—

To day by torrents foul defiled
The river pours its tumid course ;
The verdant banks which gayly smiled,
With mud polluted own its force.

To-day black clouds obscure the sky
To blot the sun's benignant beams ;
No longer from his throne on high
To us his lucid glory streams.

To-morrow through the laughing mead
The silver brook shall glide along,
Each drooping plant shall lift its head,
And feather'd warblers trill their song.

To-morrow with redoubled might
Shall shine the balmy lord of day,
This nether world imbibe his light,
And hail with joy the fostering ray.

So ruthless o'er the mental frame
By every grace and virtue blest,
Scandal may cast invidious blame,
And falsehood wound the purest breast.

But soon recovered from its trance
*The soul its wonted calm regains ;
Its texture from the poison'd lance
Endures no deep or lasting stains.

Domestic peace resumes her power,
The mild affections as before
Sport in their consecrated bower ;
The unhallow'd fiends appear no more.

H.

- Is my friend a materialist?

BAHAU, *the hinge of a door or gate.*
 BAHET, † *a wild or tame boar.*
 BAIL, *a berry.*
 BAIÖE, *elecampane*; baiol, *id.*
 BAIÖU, *kisses.* basea, L.
 BAL, † An val, *the plague.*
 BAL, *a parcel of tin works together.*
 BALAVAVEN, *a butterfly.* Arm.
 BALI, *a high grown wood.*
 BAN, § VAN, *a hill or mountain.*

BANATHAL, † *broom.*
 BANEU, *a sow.*
 BANIEL, *a banner.*
 BANKAN, *a bank, dam, a dyke.*
 BANNETH, *a blessing.*
 BANNOLAN, *a broom.*
 BAR, *the top or summit of any thing.*
 BARA, || *bread.*
 BARDH, †† *a mimic.* Bardus, L.
 BARFUSY, *cod fish.*

§ It was on the tops of hills or mountains that federal assemblies were held. Egypt. *Ban* fœdus—Irish, *Bann*. See Vallancey on the Ancient languages of Egypt and Ireland.

|| With the * Danmonians the bread was *baked upon stones*, † which the Welsh denominate *Greidiols*, and we *Gredles*. In the same manner we find, in Scripture, mention of bread baked among the ashes. Sarah made cakes upon the hearth, when the three men came to see Abraham. ‡ This custom is retained by the Arabs. Dr. Leonart Ranwolff informs us, that “in the tent where he was entertained, the Arabs made a paste of flour and water, and wrought it into broad cakes, about the thickness of a finger, and put them in a hot place in the ground, heated on purpose by fire, and covered it with ashes and coals, and turned it several times until it was enough. Some of the Arabians have in their tents (says he) stones or copper-plates made on purpose to bake their bread.” See Historical Views p. 203.

Clarke's Life pp. 471, 472.—“I beheld with great satisfaction from our windows in Nazareth, “two women grinding at the mill.” The machine they used is the same as the *quern* of the Scottish Highlands.”

†† This character was once respected in the days of our fathers. When the innocent pastimes of Christmas and of other festivals were in high esteem, relaxation was not thought incompatible with religion. At the present hour all is affectation—all is hypocrisy. The district distributors of advice and consolation, in particular, may well be ranked under the head of “Destructives:” For they put to flight all the little home enjoyments. Even in the Lectures instituted of late in many of our towns, it would be unpleasant, I think, to attempt to balance the good against the evil. It is

* The Britons were well acquainted with the use of *hand-mills* before their submission to the Romans; and these mills were distinguished by the name of *querns*, *carnea*, or stones. Whitaker.

† Is the custom of *baking bread* upon the hearth, under a *kettle*, known any where but in Devon and Cornwall? Is not this a relic of the ancient mode of baking?

‡ Genesis, c. 18.

BARGEZ, *a kite*. Barges. Bargas, *id.*

BARVAS, *a cod fish*, q. d. *a bearded fish*.

BASDHOUR, *a ford*, q. d. *low water*.

BASKET, ‡ *Bascauda*, *a basket*.

BAT, *a dormouse*.

BEALTINE, § *fires lighted to Belus*.

Ir.

BEARN, *Bern*, *sadness*, *regret*.

BEARN, || *a child*.

(among other undomestications) wretchedly undomesticating. I say wretchedly ; because they who do not choose to attend to family regulations, have to plead religion, in excuse for their neglect. Not so with the play or the assembly. The Lecturing system is carried so far as to break in upon the domestic duties (for duties I may rightly call them) of the Christmas. On the Christmas-eve, for instance, when every family ought to be at home, enjoying their old hereditary amusements ; when the carols of their forefathers should be sung—in the common hall lighted up by the “ Christmas stock ”—when “ *God bless the Ruler of this house* ” used in joyful chorus to conclude the whole ; —the Lecture-bell tolls ; and all with one accord scamper away ; except the Ruler of the house himself, whose rule is a non-entity ! They all at length come back ; with no unsurmountable objection to the cakes and ale ; though but little disposed to join in the carols ; and some of them gloomy from the consciousness of not having done their duty.

‡ An ancient British word. See Martial: *Barbara de Pictis veni Bascauda Britannis*.

§ The Cornish for fire, is *tan* ; but to tine, or light a fire, is still used in Cornwall ; whence *bartine*, *the fiery top*, i. e. *the hill of fires*. For *Belus*, *Baal* and the Fire worship, &c.—see *Historical Views of Devonshire*, at pp. 30, 31, 32, 33.—“ *Balaam brought Balak to the top of Baalpeor* ”—Numbers xxiii.

In Vallancey's collection of Egyptian and Irish words, akin to each other, we have *Eanshom*, [Egyptian] *initium æstatis*—and *Ear an Samh* [Irish] *initium æstatis*.

“ Ours is no sapling, chance sown by the fountain,
Blooming at *Beltane*—in winter to fade.”

Lady of the Lake p. 70.

|| Still used in the Northern dialects. And thus Shakspeare “ *Mercy on's—a barne—a very pretty barne !* ”—*Winter's Tale*, III. 3. It is remarkable, that in the Cornish language, we have the same word for *children* and for *sadness*, or *regret*. Alas ! we less wonder at than lament it ! Few are the children, from whom parents derive comfort to counterbalance “ the sadness.” Such is the depravity of human nature ! In the olden time indeed, the instances of filial undutifulness are rare, in comparison with the impiety of these latter days. How affecting is this little sketch of love and duty : “ *Albert Lee hastened after the fashion of the time, to kneel down to his Father and to request his blessing.* ”—*Woodstock*, III, 192. So at 40 years of age Tremayne of Sydenham (the hunter of the wild cat on the borders of the Tamar) used to kneel down to his venerable Father and beg a parent's blessing before he went to bed, just as he had done in his

D

BEDEROW, *prayers*; Besadow, *id.* | BEDH, Beth, § *pl.* Bedhou, *a grove.*

childhood. I had communicated this circumstance to Sir Walter Scott, (in the course of our correspondence) long before the publication of his "Woodstock." And here I am reminded of some notes on Medley and Blunt which I had set down among my memoranda.

September, 1835. I am highly pleased with Mr. Medley's Sermon on the Duties of Parents and Children.—Of my Discourses on the Relative Duties (originally advertised as "*the Happy Family on Earth, and the Happy Family in Heaven,*") there are seven—"Abraham will command his children, &c. &c."—"The Parent a Priest in his own house"—[for an illustration of which see a sermon in the *Rural Rector*]"—"The character of Eli and his sons"—"Hannah the pious mother"—"The Family of the Rechabites"—"Jesus for thirty years subject to his Parents"—"Timothy and his mother Eunice"—to each of which subjects Mr. M. has adverted. Writing perspicuously, convincingly, and feelingly, he has reduced his stile and language to a level with the meanest capacities.—For a more exalted strain, see his *Essay on the Episcopal form of Church Government*; particularly the last eight or nine pages.

On this subject Blunt is more than usually eloquent: "Go into the cottage of the poor: There behold the self-willed children unrestrained even by the appearance of parental authority beyond the hasty blow or the harsh unholy word—See them looking and acting defiance, where there ought to be only obedience and submission. Go into the palace of the rich: You will find no change except in the tinselled gloss which courtesy can throw even over opposition the most determined—insubordination the most complete. It is a fact, that the habit of disobedience to all constituted authorities has been born, bred, and nurtured within our domestic walls, and at our own fire sides.

Think not then, that you are advancing in religious knowlege, if you are ungratefully, unholily throwing off your subjection to your Parents. As the ungrateful man has been said to possess but one crime (for all others are but as virtues in him)—so the undutiful child possesses but one sin. And that sin is like the one plague spot of antiquity; which widened and festered, 'till from the head to the sole of the foot, all was disease corruption and decay.

If the tide which is now set in against "the powers that be," can be stemmed—it must be stemmed in the nursery.

Ye parents teach your children to be subject to you, as God's representatives.—Our Lord's subjection to his Parents from the twelfth to the thirtieth year of his life—is the only circumstance which any of the Evangelists have recorded. But there is a tradition that during these eighteen years, the death of Joseph took place, and that Jesus himself maintained his mother during a portion of this time, by working at the trade of a carpenter."—See *Blunt's Lectures on the History of our Saviour*, III.—IV.

§ *Beth, a grove, Bethlehem*—The House of War. Beth is a house or grove, in Hebrew and in Cornish—The Oriental house in the grove—is in Cornwall, the house and trees; the town-place.

The Infant Schools of Bethlehem and Cornwall.—

When from an Infant School in Bedlam
Wanton, no doubt, as any fed lamb,

BEDIDIO, || *to baptise.*

BEGYL, *a shepherd or herdsman.*

BESIDAR, *a window.*

BELEE, § *a priest, pl. Beleien. Arm.*

BELENDER, *a miller.*

BELEB, † *water-cresses.*

BEN, ‡ *the head, a hill.*

Ber, † *a spit.* Veru, L.

The suckling-imps the peace were breaking ;
 Herod, disturb'd by such a riot,
 By hooting, squalling, screaming, squeaking,
 Found ready means to make them quiet ;
 And (though the pets of Bible-ladies)
 Soon sent them howling down to Hades :
 Where they were *fentes* long in *Amme* :
 'Till our new Baby-schools, O gemini !
 In kind compassion for the slain,
 Call'd up the brats to life again !
 And lo ! of little ghosts a troop,
 Conjured around, to wail and whoop,
 (The metamorphosis how odd is)
 Have entered into Cornish bodies ;
 And, wilder in their feats and flights,
 Than when they were sheer Bethlemites,
 Nor shrink from ferula nor fear rod !
 —Sure, thus do we out-herod Herod !

|| Hence bed-ale, *i. e.* that is christening-ale.

§ It was the ancient custom with the Priest (long kept up in Cornwall) to kiss the Bride immediately after the marriage. I had my doubts about the existence or rather prevalence of this custom. But in one of our Cornish churches, the parson used to kiss the bride not many years ago.

In Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the bridegroom's kiss to conclude the ceremony is recorded :—

“ He took his bride about the neck ;
 And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
 That at the parting all the church did echo.”

“ Surgat ambo, sponsus et sponsa, et accipiat sponsus pacem a sacerdote, et ferat sponse, “*oculans eam et neminem alium, nec ipse nec ipsa.*”—This is a curious extract from an old Rubric :—Paris—1533.

‡ High on the South huge *Bewonme*
 Down to the lake in masses threw
 Craggs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd,
 The fragments of an earlier world ;—

BERGES, Burges, *a citizen*.

BERN,† *a heap, a rick of corn, hay*.

BERNIGAN,† *a limpet* ; *pl.* Brennick

BERRI,† *fatness* ; berrick, *fat*.

BERTHUAN,† *a screech owl*.

BES,† *the thumb*.

BESAU, *a ring* ; from Bes.

BESL, *a sea muscle*.

BESTYL, § *the gall, bile*.

BEZULA, *the birch tree*.

BIDEVEN, *a hawk*.

BIDHYZI, *to dip or drown*.

BILIEN, *a pebble*.

BINDORN,† *a hall, a refectory*.

BIR, || *W. beer, ale, inde Beer*.

While on the north through middle air
Benan heaved high his forehead bare.

Lady of the Lake, pp. 18, 19.

Desperate he sought Benhanan's den
And hid him from the haunts of men.

Ib. p. 105.

§ The choleric Doctor ; “ *Dr. Bile Tumet Jecur.* ”

A choleric old physician Dr. Sneaker—

It seems was nicknamed “ *Bile Tumet Jecur.* ”

He smirk'd, but seldom was observ'd to smile :

His liver, I suppose, was swollen from bile.

This Doctor with a most portentous scowl,

Ask'd for the liver-pinion of a fowl.

A wing was sent him, but without the liver !

I saw his wan lips pale from passion, quiver !

Familiar was the Horatian verse, 'tis clear :

The ladies tittered, and the men look'd queer ;

When, as Miss Jerkairs whisper'd, (no bad hit)

Of liver he hath *quantum sufficit* !

The mistress of the house cried : “ Doctor Sneaker ! ”

But thinking this the nickname “ I'm in error ”—

“ Pardon ” (the company were dumb with terror)

“ Pardon me, Doctor *Bile Tumet Jecur* ! ”

|| Derived from high antiquity, the love of malt liquors is peculiarly prevalent in Cornwall. Our Beersshops, (or Kidliwinks) are very numerous : and our aversion to the Temperance Societies is here stronger, perhaps, than in most other counties.

The Lament of a Member of the Temperance Society is founded upon fact.

Alas ! (he cries) no more for me

Shall sparkle cut-throat cockagee !

(For such they well may term it !)

BIU,† *life*. Bios, Gr.

BIU AN LAGAT,† *the apple of the eye*.

BIUH, *a cow*.

BIX, *a box tree*. Buxus. L.

BLAGURO, *to branch out*.

BLANSY, *to plant*. Planto, L.

BLEDHAN, *the year*.

BLEIT § *a wolf*.

Mantling no more brown-stout solicit

To Kidliwinks the frequent visit—

I've made a promise, or—what is it?

A vow—to live a hermit.

For hermits are quite blest, I think,

If of the clear cool spring they drink

From which they gather cresses!

Yet must I shiver, like a fool

Chain'd to my fountain "clear and cool"?

Ah! what can sweeten Marah's pool?

How bitter my distress is!

Ere I was frolicksome and frisky

When I had quaff'd a cup of whiskey:

Now—now I catch the lymph

In palm of hand like any peasant;

Or court (the poet sings) so pleasant

The gurgling rill—a gracious present

From pretty green hair'd nymph.

The spirit-shop, they say, of Laurence

To be henceforward my abhorrence,

I'm doom'd to yonder nook;

Where briar in shade, and bright in sun

Old Adam's wine still dances on,

Or runs, and may for ever run *

"The crystal of the brook."

"Thy vow (they cry) no longer mock it—

Without a penny in thy pocket

Thou may'st possess that crystal"—!

No—no—my vow do I abjure—

Such trammels rather than endure,

I'll hail, if there's no better cure,—

A halter or a pistol!

§ Trembleath in St. Ervan, the Wolf's Town.

"Like diamonds set in gold, on high *Trembleath*,

The dew is sparkling mid the furzy bloom,

And fitfully the gales of morning breathe

As almost fainting with the rich perfume.

Tolcarne's rough slopes a moment lost in gloom,

Now one bright blaze of green and gold appears;

* Labitur et labetur, &c. &c.

BLEK, *pleasant.*BLEÛENLAGAT, *the eye-lid.*BLOESY, *a stammerer.* Blaisos, Gr.BOAS, *custom, fashion.* Arm.BOBYL, || *the people, Poble and Bobl,*
id. populus, L.

Now lowers again, as if it mourn'd the doom
That levels all that human grandeur rears,
While o'er its crumbled towers the whistling plough boy steers."

Stokes's Lanherne, p. 7.

|| "When the higher and more qualified classes are broken down and mingled indistinguishably with the lower orders, they are apt to lose the most valuable marks of their quality in the general confusion of morals and manners—just as a handful of silver medals will become defaced and discoloured if jumbled about among the vulgar copper coin."—*Woodstock*, II. 262, 263.

The common people were not so ill-mannered, but they were as freakish—in good humour freakish, and much more frolicksome in former times. To tie up the knocker, to draw lines across the street, to steal the keys of foredoors, &c. &c., was a current fashion in my school-boy days'—But no harm was done: It was bold;—without the malevolence or mischief which characterises the "mobility" now round about us—of whom it may well be said—*mobilitate viget virusque acquirit eundo*. "The schemes on which they are rushing are too mighty for their management." They have set the stone a rolling which will crush them in its terrible descent—*κυλινδετο λαας αναιδης*—bearing down with impudent effrontery all before it: metaphorically applied to a stone,—but now (according to its literal meaning) to a shameless mob. From the blacksmith to the very lowest of the people including the chimney sweep, they have "all an over-fed, a mutinous, an insubordinate appearance," to use the expressive words of the *Quarterly Review*.—We have "roaring boys and roaring girls"—trained up to rival *Ben Jonson's*.—

"And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the roaring boys.—"

"A few days ago a poor little chimney sweep begrimed with soot, went into a gunsmith's shop in the New Road, and asked the price of a dozen bullets for duelling-pistols. "Eightpence," said the shopkeeper.—But what do you want with duelling-pistols? Oh replied the little grining black imp,—just to practise with!—handing as he spoke a shilling to the shopkeeper, who gave him the bullets and was about to give him fourpence in change, when blackey cried: I dont like to be burdened with pence in my pocket—so give me the other half dozen bullets!"—This (says the *Brighton Gazette*) is positively a fact. *January, 1828.*

I now state a fact from my own experience.

I heard the other day, as I walked up through Lemon-street, [Truro] some cobblers discussing in pompous language the merits of "*the voluntary system*."—I had been told, not long before, that two or three children of the Sunday-school, on being taken to task for irregularity of attendance, took themselves off very coolly.—"A fine illustration this (thought I) of the voluntary system."—We—(the Conservatives) have seldom, of late, passed through the streets, without being insulted

BOD, § a house.

| BOGL, an ox. Bos, Boves, L.

by a sneer or a horselaugh.—There are a few who bow or move their hats—the sons or grandsons of deceased tradesmen and others, who had been indebted to our families for what were then accounted favours, and whose gratitude has descended, (though in a shallow and still shallower current) to their posterity.—“Down with the Church.—down with the State—“down with them all!”—was vociferated by a crowd of levellers who opened (it is true) to let me pass, and from whom I was glad to escape in whole skin.

Thus safe from the madness of the *People*, I on the same day addressed these sonnets to a Lady who had presented me with the first primroses and violets of the spring :

Oh ! from the rumbling of a thousand wheels,
The Rounder's rush, the roaring of the rabble,
The strut of apes, the corporation-squabble—
From all the radical astounding din,
From asthma wheezing these sick walls within,
Dimm'd as they are with duskiness fuliginous ;
The Muse's Votary (e'en as now he reels,
Rack'd by fell gout, and with a brain vertiginous)
How oft, one little moment, hath escaped
In fond idea to his rural bowers,
Invoking vainly the light footed hours,
And down the sylvan bank his pathway shaped
To gather (not exotic but indigenous)
With ineffectual aim his favourite flowers !

I I.

But what a sudden pause ? The thundering streets
And all the dire distracting dissonance,
Are in an instant hush'd in still repose !
Is it the witchery of thy floral sweets
Absorbs my spirit in poetic trance ?
Thy gentle violets, thy meek primrose
Revealing in their delicate address
The traits of unaffected tenderness—
Are they the fairy Flowers to fancy dear,
“Stealing and giving odour ?”—Yes ! the tear
Of gratitude that trembles on the cheek
Of pale old age, shall eloquently speak !
Yes ! genuine as their own simplicity,
They breathe the incense of the heart from thee !

§ *Bochim*. “An angel of the Lord came from Gilgal to *Bochim*.”—Judges 11. 1.

Our Cornish *Bochim* was an asylum of several French emigrants in the days of the Revolution

BOLLA, *an entrenchment.*

BOMYFF, *a block, a stem of a tree.*

BOOS, *food.*

BORELES, *the herb cumfry.*

BOREQUETH, *on the morning.*

BOSCA, *a hut, a cottage.*

BOSCUNDLE, *a bundle of rushes. H.*

BOTHEL, || *a blister.*

BOUCH, *a he goat.*

BOUNAZ, *life.*

BOUPÊRIE, § *the hoop, or bulfinch.*

BRÂN-VRAOZ, *a raven.*

In that venerable mansion I was introduced to a Priest, who was not aware that he had left a *Bockim* in his own country. As I described his own *Bockim*, he shrugged up his shoulders, delighted with his place of refuge.

Baku urbe—[Egyptian]—*Bocan* domus—[Irish]—Sometimes *d* is turned into an *s*, as in *Boscattle*, or into a *t*, as in *Botsakva*.

“ Who flagged upon *Bockattle's* heath.”

The Lady, &c. p. 9.

|| So “ an old aunt ” used to call her “ *Blister*.” *The Harvest Blister.*—

In harvest time, old *Avis Court* *
Would at fourscore put on a *Blister* :
And though it set her on the alert,
I think, I hardly could have kiss'd her.

Yet she was blithesome as a bird ;
And, I'm a witness this *Court*-plaister
So quickening was—upon my word—
That the old girl could reap the faster.

No matter—to what decent part,
Applied—the stimulus avail'd.—
Brisk, often frisky from the smart,
The ass, we know, is ginger-tail'd.†

§ “ The sympathetic spirit hath averr'd,
That human kindness draws the beast, the bird :
And, goodness on his countenance portray'd,
Each creature seem'd to court Sir HUMPHREY's shade.*
Scatter'd along the lawn, his fearless sheep
Form'd, at his mild approach, no phalanx deep :
The heifer with familiar welcome low'd ;
The dewlap'd bull a frank obeisance shew'd.
E'en the wild hare, half-pleas'd and half-afraid,
At little distance crop'd the springing blade :
Yet, where the sportsman came, prick'd up her ears,
And sought her seat, obedient to her fears :

* This was her name. The story is literally true.

† The *Mevagissy* ass, with fish.

BRATH KYE, *a badger.*| BRAY, Brê, Brea, § *a mountain.*

And, tho' the HOOP,* too conscious of her crime,
 Where bursting buds announc'd the joyous prime,
 To other orchards from his presence fled,
 Ere long to forfeit her felonious head;
 Yet would the finch, with gold-streakt pinions gay,
 With short shrill jerks salute him on his way,
 Plunge in the thistle her white bill, and shed
 Its glistening down, and rear her scarlet head,
 Sleek, on the spray above, her brightening plume,
 And with arch eye that confidence resume
 Which erst, amid the laurel glossy-leav'd,
 Her beauteous nest beneath his window weav'd.

Old English Gentleman, pp. 49, 50.

§ Mr. Gillet the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, had for some time permitted a correspondent to amuse the public with a series of pretty letters about Carnbrea; whereon Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Cornish-boys, and Englishmen, are supposed to have fought all the great battles that have been fought in this country from remote antiquity to well-nigh the last generation. In ridicule of this rhodomontade, I communicated to the said Editor the Stanzas here subjoined. But much attached to his dreaming correspondent, Mr. G. thought proper to reject them, with expressions worthy of a cross old driveller; whose testiness can only be equalled by his stupidity. I had then recourse to the far more intelligent Editor of the West Briton,—who had no objection to my sportive muse.

MR. EDITOR,—In this wonderful age of inventions and discoveries, I likewise, you must know have cried out in rapture *εὐρηκα*!! “and can produce *fragmenta antiquitatis*,”—to “astonish and delight!”—I think, indeed I may anticipate your pleasure in emblazoning in the splendour of your pages the following *stanzas* and *annotations*; inasmuch as you will perceive in what a marvellous manner they corroborate, and illustrate that learned and ingenious history of CARNBRAY, by which week after week, we have one and all, been entertained and edified in Mr. Gillet's unrivalled repository of literature and science. My egregious discoveries may startle or stagger you.—But the facts, I dare asseverate, are equally true, and the documents equally authentic, with those of your friend Gillet's admirable and admired Historiographer.

* That the brute creation, are, in a certain degree, attracted or repelled by the benevolence or churlishness of man, is a fact to which naturalists have not sufficiently adverted. Mr. Rolle, of Bickton, in Devonshire, (father to Lord Rolle) used to converse with several animals, on the most familiar terms, during his residence in East Florida.—I once heard him instance deer in particular, that, during his walks through the woods, would never discover the slightest symptoms of fear, but often approach him with a generous confidence.

F

BREF, *a serpent.*BREGAUD, † *sweet drink, metheglin.*BREIN, Brenn, ‡ *supreme.*BREILU, *a rose.*

To him, therefore, (historiographer or *Conjurer*, "as you like it,")—reverentially making my obeisance, I without further prelude sing or say :—

You and I both agree, between Romans and Druids,
 Full many a terrible fray,
 To give a free vent, I presume to the fluids,
 Hath reddened the rock of Carnbray.
 There is not a doubt, Corinæus with Cæsar,
 Did his prowess in wrestling display ;
 When Julius, not by a * skin-kicker but squeezer,
 Was thrown on his back at Carnbray.
 Here, next, Thor and Woden, the gods of the Saxon,
 The Cornish boys struck with dismay ;
 Nor did the dark mountain his thunders relax on,
 Till were split all the oaks of Carnbray.
 Here ambush'd the Danes (it is not a humbug),
 Round the Cromlech so cleverly lay !—
 But themselves were surprised by a close Cornish hug—
 And they never more thought of Carnbray
 And what to the men of the Red and White Rose
 Shall the genius of History say ?
 'Tis reported they met, (but how nobody knows),
 And shook hands on the heights of Carnbray.
 But, to come † nearer home, we have records to prove,
 That old Noll here kept Cornwall at bay :
 And that with the Lord of the Hill, hand and glove,
 He danced a hornpipe at Carnbray.
 And last, tho' not least, (I suspect 'tis no joke),
 The Tories in battle array,
 Shall fight, as the Whigs they to vengeance provoke,
 A desperate fight on Carnbray.

‡ Their adherence to their Kings, Dukes and Chieftains, was an oriental trait in the character of the ancient Cornish. In recurring to their sense of subordination, in "hall and bower," I

* I possess an invaluable treasure, no less than a MS. in the hand writing of Julius Cæsar ; wherein he describes the conflict between himself and Corinæus,—speaks of his own adroitness in skin-kicking ; and allows great credit to his adversary for that tremendous Hug and Squeeze on the summit of Carnbray ;—from which, (far from escaping in whole skin)—he very narrowly escaped with his life —This MS. was discovered in an iron box, which was lately dug up at a little distance (eastward) from the Castle. It seems to have been written at Tehidy, where he had thought himself safe, but was mistaken,—and there left in the precipitation of his flight ;—surprised by the enemy, as I, conjecture he was, and possibly disarmed and stript naked. The expedient of the Nile, that of carrying off his commentaries in his mouth did not, I suppose, occur to him.

Immediately as I have decyphered the whole MS. (for Cæsar's hurried autograph is not the most legible), I will communicate to you its contents. And you will admire the illustrious Invader's insight into the Genius

BREN, *a tree.*| BRESEN, *a prison.*

would not intimate a partiality for the feudal times ; but I wish I could see once more, in "faithful Cornwall," some symptoms of her hereditary attachment to the Nobles and Princes of the land.

The main object of Conservative Associations, should be the support of the aristocracy. Against levellers therefore (more especially appalling as they are in our municipal constitutions) we cannot be too much on our guard ; marking every democratic movement with vigilant circumspection. The well-being of the aristocracy should therefore be the polestar by which to direct our political operations : and, keeping it steadily in view in the formation of a Conservative Society, there is no danger that at the election of Presidents Vice-Presidents and officers of other denominations, we shall admit a single person of low degree to a seat among Lords and Baronets, and County Magistrates, and other constituted authorities. The constable is not to deliberate and act with the Justice—or the parish clerk with his Rector.

Rank and station, in short should, independant of subsidiary matters, take the lead : and sufficient employment will be found for inferior persons ; who may be enrolled in the books of the Society, as auxiliaries of various description, and whom we may welcome as exemplifying in their own conduct the importance of due subordination, without which no community can be secured in safety for an hour ! Among a thousand other points to come under consideration, it seems to me that the first should be CAUTION in the choice of officers ; whose responsibility will be awful indeed, and the efficiency of whose energies must in a great measure depend on that vigorous and cordial co-operation which results from the alliances of rank and the confidence of congenial minds.

I more particularly insist on the support of the aristocracy because the disunion of the Lords and Commons is the main object of the "*Destructives* ;" who, in truth, would annihilate the House of Lords ; as was once done ; in those disastrous times which we shudder in recollecting. It was in this strain that a friend was speaking, at a motley meeting of persons self-called Conservatives ; when suddenly upstarted a *cobbler* (who had reclined with his both elbows on the table by the side of a venerable County Magistrate) and thus with a hideous twang, made nasal music :—

"Who is the right Conservative ?

He, I assert it,—as I live,

Who greets the cobbler, if he be

A person talented like me.

of the Cornish, and that prophetic spirit which tells of loyalty and fidelity, to shine out through future ages—of submission to authorities without cringing—of subordination without servility.

† This is indeed to some nearer home, and it admits not of a doubt, that Cromwell himself, after declaiming to his soldiers from the castle of Carnbray, repaired to Tehidy, and there knocked down all the crenellations. Basset was kept for a while a close prisoner. But after the work of destruction was over, old Noll introduced the Lord of Tehidy to his own dining-room, where they had many a "*merry bout*," together—till Basset's cellars were drunk dry. I will favour you hereafter with some curious particulars from papers that have come to hand in a manner not less extraordinary than those precious documents for which with the liveliest gratitude we thank the Carnbray-Conjurer.

Yours, most devotedly,

ANTIQUARIOLUS.

BRETHIL, *a mackerel.*| BRIANSEN, *the throat.*

The Lordling at my sentence starts:
 I ask, is he a man of parts?
 Whether I crazy am, or crank,
 D——me! I do abhor all rank!
 What nonsense this about high station,
 Submission and subordination?
 Full many a Squire, upon my word,
 I hold superior to a Lord;
 And (silly folk may not endure it)
 Bishops should bow to many a Curate:
 A parish-clerk may seem to hector
 In speaking if he beat his Rector!
 But to my text I'll stick for ever—
 Is he my Brethren! Is he clever?
 The Attorney's hack, if he talk faster,
 Should take the right hand of his master:
 The spruce Apothecary's prentice
 To please the people if his bent is,
 Should have a finger in the pie:
 So said the French; and so says I.
 But for the Constable's stout staff,
 Who would not at a Justice laugh?
 And (I'm not one to mince the matter)
 I would exalt the polisht hatter
 Or Shoemaker of erudition—
 The first in our Conserve-commission.
 In fine my "Betters" to my level
 I'd bring, or send them—to the devil!

The cloven-foot of our mock-conservative is here visible enough.

To the Conservatives saith Fraser: "Teach the labouring classes to fear God and honour the King—to meddle not with them that are given to change.—Teach the poor man to regard those above him with respect—to be subject to the higher powers—to reverence dignities—to feel the value of domestic happiness.—Above all things beware of secret assemblages. Let each Association be individual—not RAMIFIED, as parts of one great whole. Avoid any thing by which the laws yet in force against "Corresponding Societies" might be made to bear upon you.—*Fraser*, March, 1836.

"Educate, Educate, Educate!—Away with all creeds—get rid of Priests!—Bring all down to one level of equality"—cry the diffusive-knowledge-men—the revolutionists—the destructives.—*Fraser*, March, 1836. To put to shame such levellers is the main duty of a Conservative.

BROCHI, more cruel. Bruko, G.

BRON, a breast.

BROSTER, majesty.

BROUSTA, to bud.

BUCHA, § a meteor, a ghost.

BUCHAR, buck'd milk, sour milk.

§ In the existence of the *lubber-fiend*, the old Cornish stedfastly believed—and their superstition has descended to their posterity—for an illustration of which see in the “Life of Samuel Drew” a very curious narrative at pp. 36, 37, 38, 39.

In “*the Literary Remains*” (a subsequent volume just published) Drew professes his belief in the re-appearance of departed Spirits. See p. 485.—This is a doctrine which I ventured to maintain many years ago; in an Essay, where I remonstrated against the too prevailing fashion to ridicule as prejudices a variety of opinions which have been received in all ages, and which even the Scriptures themselves confirm. Among these, is the popular belief in Apparitions. Referring my readers to the Essay itself—[at the end of “Sketches in Verse,” pp. 97....108.] I shall relate a story much I conceive to the purpose, and I am sure well authenticated.

When Admiral Coates was commanding a squadron in the East Indies, he met with this extraordinary incident. Retiring one night to his lodging-room, he saw the form of his wife standing at his bed-side, as plainly (he used to say) as he had ever seen her in England. Greatly agitated, he hurried from the room, and joined his brother-officers, who were not yet retired to rest. But willing to persuade himself that this appearance was a mere illusion, he went again into his bedroom, where he again saw his wife in the same attitude as before. She did not attempt to speak to him; but then slowly waved her hand and disappeared. In the last letters he had received from England he was informed that his wife was perfectly well: his mind, in short, had been quite composed. Of this very singular occurrence, however, he immediately set down the particulars in his memorandum-book, noticing the exact time in which it happened. He saw also a minute made to the same purpose, by several of his friends on board. The ship had begun her voyage homeward; so that before he could receive any intelligence from England, he arrived there: and on enquiry for his wife, he not only found that she was dead, but that she died at the very same hour of the night, when her Spirit appeared to him in the East Indies. This account the Admiral himself has often given to the Rev. James Walker, of Lanlivery; who had seen indeed the memorandum in the Admiral's pocket-book, and who more than once related to me the above particulars.

I would only remark in conclusion, that we should check every propensity to dismiss as untrue what we cannot account for by the rules of short sighted reason. Such a disposition, which is founded in vanity and presumption, may materially affect our happiness; since it generally terminates in pyrrhonism—often in infidelity. The belief in Spirits, which I have here professed, hath, doubtless, a religious tendency. There are some, it is true, who would not believe, though one rose from the dead: yet on most minds, the ideas I have suggested concerning Spirits might have a beneficial influence. The circumstance of Apparitions includes the existence of the Soul: it implies a future state: it intimates our connexion with the world of Spirits: it brings departed friends around us: it even secures to us the endearing satisfaction of a parent's care: it bids us “rejoice with trembling;” and it inspires us with livelier ideas of the omnipresence of God!

G

BULHORN, *a shell snail.*
BURN, || *W. barn, yeast.*
CADAR, *Gadar, a chair.*
CADR, *strong.* Karteros, G
CAER, *a town, a castle.*
CAFOR, † *a locust, a caterpillar.*
CAHIR, Ir. *Caer, Ar. fair.*
CAIN, *limpid.* Ken, *id.*
CAINES, *a nun.*
CAM, *crooked, pl. Camou, a rainbow.*
CAN, *sing.* Cano, L.
CANCHER, † *a crab fish.* Cancer, L.

CANIAN, *a ballad.* Cantus, L.
CANN, *a full moon.*
CANORES, § *a singing woman.*
CANSUR, *a wife,* Conjux, L.
CANTUIL, † *a candle.* Candela, L.
CANTALABREN, *a candlestick.* Candelabrum, L.
CANZ, *an hundred.* Centum, L.
CAR, † *a friend.* Carus, L.
CAR, *a chariot;* inde Caradoc.
CARAU, Hod. Caro. *pl Pencarrow,*
the stag's head. Caro, L.

|| “ Rachel, in truth, a notable old dame,
 To thriftiness preferr'd the proudest claim;
 Whether she lin'd her pasties, to assuage
 Of all her farming-folks their hungry rage,
 With not an ounce of bacon, some aver,
 But never spar'd, it seems, the *pomme de terre*;
 Or whether once, with skill unknown before,
 She rais'd of yeast so plentiful a store,
 As paid for all her ale and table beer,
 The costs of brewing, and a shilling clear,
 So that her fame around the county flew,
 And every Cornish but began to brew.”

Old English Gentleman pp. 25, 26.

§ Hence *Canorums*—the Cornish Methodists—famous for hymns and songs of ludicrous notoriety. There is one (I have heard them pipe away)—“many pieces put together,” &c. &c. which reminds me of a friend's *patch-work sermon*: It consists of numerous scraps sewn together by his wife.—

Your prudent helpmate to prevent mishaps,
 Hath stitch'd so well together, your odd scraps,
 That, whether they consist of prose or verse,
 We thank her for the *thread* of the discourse;
 And though all patchwork, with no sentence fluent,
 Thus sewn, the Sermon must of course, be *suant*!

Suant is a Cornish word, signifying sewn together equably—or with regular stitches.

CARAK, § Carrik, *a rock*.
 CARCHUR, *a prison*. Carcer, L.
 CARIAD, *benevolence*. Charis, G.
 CARROG, *a brook*.
 CARTHU, *to purify*. Katharein, G.
 CASMAI, *an ornament*. Kosmos, G.
 CAUL GUANUN, *a bee hive*.
 CAUL, *cole wort*. Kaulos, G.

CAUS, *cheese*. Caseus, L.
 CEAN,* *supper*. Cœna, L.
 CHOARION, *sports*.
 CHUILIOGES, *a witch*.
 CHUYVYAN, || *to escape, to fly*.
 CHY, *an house*.
 CHYFFAR, † *a bargain*.
 CIK, *a swan*. Ar. Cygnus, L.

§ Carclew *a black rock*. *Cara-crok* the *Wrasse-rock* in the middle of the mouth of Gillan harbour; where they used to fish for wrasse.

|| Hence *Vyvyan* flying on a white horse from Lyonesse, when it was inundated, is said to have derived his name. He was then Governor of Lyonesse. The family of Vyvyan gives a lion for its arms, and a white horse, ready caparisoned, for its crest, in memory of that incident.

† The traffic of the *Chafferer* or *Chapman*.

Impromptu by a friend, on my expressing my apprehension that *Chapman's* might supersede my *Theocritus*:

“ Despair not—you are safe and sound :
 Your version stands the first, my friend ;
 With Buyers sure to keep its ground,
 Whatever *Chapmen* may pretend.”

I am much indebted to a most elegant classic writer for his notices of my *Translations of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus*, in a magazine, the unparalleled popularity of which I hail as a sure criterion of a revulsion in the minds of the revolutionists. Fawkes (says this admirable poet and critic) in his version of *Theocritus*, was assisted by some of his most eminent contemporaries; among others by Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester; Johnson, who revised several passages; and Dr. Watson, who contributed some botanical information. Jortin, the learned biographer of Erasmus, furnished him with several notes; and from the conversation of Joseph Warton, the accomplished friend of the poet Young, he gathered many interesting ideas upon the beauties of pastorals. As might be expected, therefore, the most agreeable portion of the work is comprised in the notes, which the kindness of so many friends contributed to enrich.* The translation itself is often inelegant, and though not destitute of successful passages, can rarely boast of any higher honour than that of vanquishing his predecessor.

In the fine taste and learning of Mr. Polwhele, the pastoral poets found a more appropriate

* My translation was finished in six months. I should never have undertaken it, had I been acquainted with Fawkes, whose version the late Dr. Wynne, of All Souls, put into my hands. I then revised my M.S. and for notes and illustrations, seized on the rich treasury of Warton's *Theocritus*, which was opened to me by the Bishop of Exeter. To Bishop Ross I was indebted for the loan of many other books, particularly *Longus*—since finely translated by my friend Le Grice.

CIST, *a chest.* Cista, L.
CLAF-HORECH,† *a leper.*
CLATHNA, Clethy, *to bury.*
CLAUST, *a bar.* Claustum, L.
CLAWD, *a dyke.*
CLEDHA, *a sword.*
CLEDR, *a rafter.* Kleithron, Gr.
CLEGHAR, Cleggo, *a rock, cliff.*
CLO, *a sort of hard stone.*
CLOCPREDNIER, *a prison.*
CLODE, *praise, fame.* Kleadone, Gr.
CLOR, *glory.* Gloria, L.
CLOS, *a circle, a ring to play in.*
CLUID DUYVRON, *the breast.*
CNITHIO, *to strike.* Kneetho, Gr.

CNOI, *to bite or gnaw.* Knao, Gr.
COAR, *wax.* Ir. Ceir, Cera, L.
COCH, *purple.* Coccus, L.
CODNA, *the neck.*
CODNA-HUN, *a lapwing.*
COICLINAT, *the herb archangel.*
COIFINEL, *wild thyme.*
COK, *a boat.* Cochlea, L.
COLHEN, *a hazel.*
COLOM,§ *a dove.* Columba, L.
COLTEL, *a penknife.* Cultellus, L.
COLY, *to worship.* Colo, L.
COMISKA, *a stirring.*
CON, *Coon, a supper.* Coena, L.
CONCYANS, *conscience.* Conscientia, L.

home. His translation of Theocritus abounds in elegant and harmonious lines; and it ought to be added in his praise, that the poet Mason commended it in very warm terms, expressing his belief that in melody and smoothness of versification it excelled the original. Such commendation from the bosom friend of Gray, could not be bestowed on an unworthy object. The harp, indeed, is now silent in the sequestered vicarage of Newlyn; but that song cannot have been sung in vain which obtained the living applause of Cowper and of Walter Scott.—See *Fraser's Magazine*, XII, 394.

This is kind. It cheers the heart of “a veteran in literature”—of an “octogenary bard,”—for thus I am designated by the first of booksellers and the first of poets. It is sometimes permitted to old age to steal quietly from life—the world forgetting—by the world forgotten. The bookseller and the poet, I believe, imagine, that such is the oblivion I enjoy. But they share with my ‘kind critic’ in the ignorance of my scene of action, and the energies which even now are praised by unhesitating Friendship; though censured, I fear, by scrupulous impartiality. To repose in “the sequestered vicarage of Newlyn” has not been my destiny. There to attune my “harp”, or to suspend it in silence, were the same to heartless indifference. The harp to its melody would allure no audience: Hung on the willow, would attract no eye. Alas! the pastoral hills and vales of Newlyn have no echoes to respond to the “sweet Muse” of Sicily!

§ St. Columb.

CONNER, *rage, madness.*
CONJOR, *to adjure.* Conjuro, L.
CONYS, *to work.* CONOR, L.
COREF, *a body.* Corpus, L.
CORLHAN, *a sheepfold, or cot.*
COROLLI, *to dance.* Chorellus, L.
CORN, *a horn.* Cornu, L.
CORUN, *a crown.* Corono, L.
COTELE, § *a wood.*
COUL, *broth.* Caulis, L.
CAVIO, *to remember.* Caveo, L.
COUNIEL, *a rabbit.* Cuniculus,
 L.
CRAMPESAN, *a pancake.*
CRANA, *a crane.*
CREDZHA, *to believe.* Credo, L.
CRENE, *trembling.*
CROINOC, † *a lizard.*
CROIS, † *a cross.* Crux, L.
CROU, *a sty ; crou moh, a hog's*
sty. ||
CROU, *gore.* Kray. W. Cruor, L.
CROUST, *an afternoon's nuncheon.*
 Crusta, L.
CROWD, *a fiddle.* Crwth, W.
CRUSSU, *to broil.*
CUR, *a court.* Curia, L.
DAGROU, *tears.* Dakrou, Gr.
DALADUR, *a plane.* Ar.
DAMPNY, *to condemn.* Damno, L.
DAN, *below.* Unde Danmonii.

DANS, *a tooth.* Dens, L.
DATHISKY, *to teach.* Didaskein, Gr.
DEAU, *Thew, two.* Duo, L.
DÈG, *Dèk, ten.* Dekà, Gr.
DEHOU, *the south.*
DELEN, *a leaf of a tree.*
DEMYTHO, *to marry.*
DEORIAD, *a brood of chicken.*
DERMYN, *a term.* Terminus, L.
DERRICK, *a grave-digger.*
DESGIBL, *a scholar.* Discipulus, L.
DESMOS, *a right, usage.* Desmos,
 Gr.
DEU, *God.* Deus, L. Theos, Gr.
DEÛERGY, *an otter.*
DEYSIF, *a petition.* Deesis, Gr.
DIACON, *a deacon.* Diakonos, Gr.
DIANAFF, *spotless.* Diana, L.
DIAUL, *a hag, a fiend.* Diabolus,
 Gr.
DIEL, *a deluge.* Diluvium, L.
DILUS, *manifest.* Deelos, Gr.
DIN, *worthy.* Ar. Dignus, L.
DINAIR, † *any coin.* Denarium, L.
DINAS BELI, *Belinus's palace.*
DINSUL, *a hill, a declivity.*
DIPOG, † *a great grandfather.*
DIR, *steel.* Ar. Ferrum, L.
DISLONKA, *to swallow ; to chunk.*
DISSEMBLA, *to dissemble.* Dissim-
 ulo, L.

§ See "The Fair Isabel" of Cotehele, a Cornish Romance.

|| In Devon, the word is common in this sense: in Cornwall, it is almost lost.

DODLOS, *service*. Doulos, Gr.
 DORGIS, Dorgris, *an earthquake*.
 DOROSSEN, *a mole-hill*. Ar.
 DOUR,† *water*. Udore, Gr.
 DOUR-GHI,† *an otter*.
 DOWTHACK; *twelve*. Dodeka, Gr.
 DRAEN, *a thorn*.
 DREATH, *gravel, sand*.
 DREIZEN, *a raspberry tree*.
 DREVAS, *tillage, cultivated land*.
 DRUESX, *mournful*.
 DRUIC, *a dragon*. Draco, L.
 DRUW, *a Druid*.
 DRYST, *an oak*. Drus, Gr.
 DUG, *a general*. Dux, L.

DUN,§ *a hill*.
 DUR, *hard*. Durus, L.
 DYNs, *teeth*. Dens, L.
 DYRUSKYS, *barked, unrinded*.
 DYSKY, *to learn*. Disco, L.
 DZHOULES, *a fiend*. Doulos, Gr.
 EARE, *an hour*. Hora, L.
 EBOL,† *a colt*; *pl.* Ebili.
 EBRAL, *April*. Aprilis, L.
 EBRON, Ybron, *the sky*. Bronte,
 Gr.
 EBSCOB, *bishop*. Episcopos, Gr.
 ECHRYS, *a blasting*. Krizo, Gr.
 EDRIS, *learned*.
 EFEARNE, *infernal*. Infernus, L.

§ *Dunheved*: an Ode; written on a tour through Cornwall, in 1794; the French threatening an invasion.—

The beamless sun went down the sky,
 And, sinking as a ball of blood,
 Ting'd with a funereal dye,
 Thro' sullen mists the murky wood.
 Across Dunheved's frowning steep,
 By fits the pale moon flings a ray;
 And o'er its ruins seems to sweep
 The cloud that veil'd the dying day.
 Where the castle-windows roar
 To the whirling of the blast;
 Lightening their ivy-curtains hoar,
 'Mid the dim air a spectre past—
 Dunheved's Genius!—He appears
 Featur'd with woe. "Here, here" he cries,
 As his gigantic form he rears,
 "My adamantine helmet lies!
 "Here buried round the charmed casque,
 "Behold my mailed warriors sleep!
 "'Twas theirs, where toil and valour ask
 "The martial arm, renown to reap.
 "Where hosts assailing aim'd the blow,
 "Their swords they hasten'd to embrace—
 "Alas! while scowls the insulting foe,
 "Why lingers now the Cornish race?"

EFFY, *to escape*. Effugio, L.
EGLOS, *a church*. Ekklesia, Gr.
EIDDO, *proper, one's own*. Idios, Gr.
EIRIASDAN, *a bonfire*.
EIRIN, *a plum*. Ar. *a sloe*.
EITHIN, *furze*.
EL, *an angel*. Angleos, Gr.
ELAN, *an elm*. Ulmus, L.
ELERCH, *a swan*.
ELESTREN, *sedge, carpeting*. §
ELIN, *an angle*. Olene, Gr.
ELow, *to cry out*. Ululo, L.
ENEVAL, *a beast*.
ENNIS, *an island*.
ENOGoz, *near*. Engus, Gr.
ENOR, *honour, worship*. Honor, L.
ENTRE, *between*. Inter, L.
ENTREDES, † *a disease in the head*.
ENUEDH, *an ash tree*.
EPHAN, *summer*.
EPPILLIO, *to be with young*.
ER, *an Eagle* ; pl. Erieu.
ERBEROU, *gardens*. Herbarium, L.
ERAL, *another*. Alter, L.
ERGYD, *a thunderbolt*.

ERI, *an acre*.
ERIGEA, *to arise*. Erigo, L.
ERRYA, || *strife*. Eris, Gr.
ERW, *a field*. Arvum, L.
ESKIEDIEU, *shoes open above*.
ESKYNNA, *to ascend*.
ESTREN, *an oyster*. Ostreon, Gr.
ETTO, *yet*. Eti, Gr.
EU, *to go*. Eo, L.
EUIG, *a hind, a fattened deer*.
EURE, *a goldsmith*. Aurum, L.
EXILYUS, *banished*. Exilium, L.
EYNog, *garlic*.
EYRYS DER, *happiness*.
EYTHINNEN, *furze*.
FAELLU, *to err*. Phallo, Gr.
FAIDUS, † *beautiful*.
FAS, *the face*. Facies, L.
FAVAN, *a bean*. Faba, L.
FAUCUN, *a hawk*. Falco, L.
FELEN, *wormwood*. Fel, L.
FELLORES, *a player on a pipe*.
FEN, *an end*. Finis, L.
FENESTER, † *a window*. Fenestra, L.
FENTON, ‡ *a fountain*.

§ Sedge or rushes were the carpet of our forefathers. At Leskeard it is still the custom to strew the town-hall with rushes, on public occasions.

|| Subitam civilis Erynnis
 Tarpeio de monte facem,
 Phlegraeque movit Prælia, &c.

Statius Sylv. lib. 5. Carm. 5.

‡ Fentergen the fountain of the singers. That at this day the inhabitants of India deify their principal rivers, is a well known fact: the waters of the Ganges possess an uncommon sanctity. And the modern Arabians (like the Ishmaelites of old) concur with the Danmonii, in their reverence of springs and fountains. Even the names of the Arabian and Danmonian wells have a striking cor-

FERHIAT, *a thief*. Fur, L.
FERROR, *a blacksmith*. Ferrum, L.
FESTYNNA, *to hasten*. Festino, L.
FEUR, † *a fair, a jubilee*. Feriæ, L.
FFAU, *a den*. Fovea, L.
FFLUR, *brightness*. Phlego, Gr.
FIGEZ, *figs*. Ficus, L.
FIRMAMENT, § *the firmament*. Firmamentum, L.

FISLAK, *a knave*.
FLAM, † *a flame*. Flamma, L.
FLAW, *a cut*. Flao, Gr.
FLOGH, † *a child*. Phlazo, Gr.
FLOS, *a flower*. Flos, L.
FLURRAG, † *the prow of a ship*.
FOEN, *hay*. Foenum, L.
FOK, *a furnace*. Focus, L.
FOR, *anger*. Furiæ, L.

respondence. We have the *singing well*, or the *white fountain*: and there are springs with similar names in the deserts of Arabia. Perhaps, the veneration of the Danmonii for fountains and rivers, may be accepted as no trivial proof to be thrown into the mass of circumstantial evidence, in favour of their eastern original. That the Arabs, in their thirsty deserts, should even adore their "wells of springing water," need not excite our surprize. But we may justly wonder at the inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall thus worshipping the gods of numerous rivers, and never-failing brooks, familiar to every part of Danmonium.—For similar superstitions in Mull, &c. &c.—see Life of Clarke, pp. 225—229.

‡ Feur, a jubilee. Hence the Furry of Hellas [or Helston]; for a full description of which, see this History, Vol. I. pp. 41—46. It is a silly fashion to substitute Flora for Furry.—Whitaker decidedly concurs with me in the derivation of the word. See Traditions, pp. 416, 417, 418. Davies Gilbert's authority is likewise worthy of attention. But Truth and Reason, in this capricious age bow down to female Fancy.

§ In a late Sermon where I had spoken of the Philosophy of the Bible [and of Genesis in particular] as consonant with our modern discoveries, it was asked: "who of old time ever considered water and air as convertible into each other—supposed as they were to be unchangeable elements? Yet acquainted as we now are with their constituent principles, we find it to be philosophically correct, that when God made the Firmament of Heaven, the waters which were above the Firmament were, on chemical principles, divided from the waters which were under the Firmament, to produce rain, dew, and other phenomena of the atmosphere necessary to the existence of man."

Our Philosophers and Moses, in truth, go hand in hand. "Light is the soul of universal nature. We can shew the absorption and deposition of oxygen by means of light. Motion is generated by the affinity of substances. And as all substances have their greatest affinity from light, without light there could be no motion. At the moment of Creation, ere motion was communicated to matter, 'darkness was upon the face of the deep.' 'Let there be light!' said the Deity: And motion was instantly communicated."—Clarke's Life p. 385. See Townsend's Character of Moses—[Two vols. quarto.]

FORD, <i>a way.</i>	GEST, <i>a bitch.</i> Gasteer, Gr.
FORH, <i>a pitchfork.</i> Furca, L.	GEW, <i>support.</i>
FORMY, <i>to form.</i> Formo, L.	GEYLEISIO, <i>to tickle.</i> Giggilizein,
FORN,† <i>an oven.</i> Fornix, L.	Gr.
FORS, <i>help.</i> Fors, L.	GIÂR, <i>a hen.</i>
FOU, (vou, <i>id.</i>) <i>a den, a cave.</i>	GIGAL, <i>a distaff.</i>
FRAO, <i>the little horned owl.</i>	GIGLOT, <i>foolish laughter.</i>
FRAUS, <i>fraud.</i> Fraus, L.	GIRGIRIK, <i>a partridge.</i>
FRECH, <i>fruit.</i> Frutex, L.	GLAIN, § <i>glass.</i>
FRIGAU, <i>the nose.</i>	GLAN, <i>a bank of a river.</i>
FRITH, <i>a hawthorn.</i>	GLASE, <i>green, also grey.</i>
FROT, <i>an arm of the sea.</i> Fretum, L.	GLATANEN,† <i>the oak, the scarlet</i>
FRUYN, <i>a bridle.</i> Froenum, L,	<i>oak.</i>
FUE, <i>to fly.</i> Fugio, L.	GLASSYGYON, <i>a green plot.</i>
FUNIL, <i>fennel.</i> Fœniculum, L.	GLAWN, <i>wool.</i> Treglawn. N. F.
FUST, <i>a club.</i> Fustis, L.	GLEDH, <i>a sword.</i>
FYN, <i>a boundary.</i> Finis, L.	GLESYN, <i>the herb woad.</i>
GAHEN, <i>henbane.</i>	GLEWSYNY, <i>to smell.</i>
GALAR, <i>grief.</i> Dolor, L.	GLEZ, <i>a swarm of bees.</i>
GALLIARD, <i>a jig, a dance.</i>	GLIN, <i>a knee.</i> Genu, L.
GANOU, <i>a mouth.</i>	GLIT, <i>a hoar frost.</i>
GARAN,† <i>a crane.</i> Geranos, Gr.	GLOS, <i>a slumber.</i>
GAVAR, <i>a goat.</i>	GLOSE, <i>Gloas, dried cow-dung.</i>
GELLI, <i>hazels.</i>	GLUTH, <i>dew.</i>
GESO, <i>to plant.</i>	GLYN, <i>a woody valley.</i>

§ Welsh, Gleini nedroeth, *the glass adders*; viz. the Anguinum of the Druids; in Scotland called *adder stones*.

|| The stag at eve had drunk his fill
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,
And deep his midnight lair had made
In lone GLENARTNEY's hazel shade!
Lady of the Lake, p. 5.

GO-DOL-PHIN, § *a little valley of springs.*

GOGKORION, *foolish people.*

GODHALEK, *Irish.*

GODHIHUAR, *the evening.*

GOF, *a smith.*

GOGLETH, *the north.*

GOL, *holy.*

GOLOM, *a pigeon.* Columba, L.

GOLOU, † *light.*

GOLUAN, *midsummer.*

GOLVAN, *a sparrow.*

§ Go, little. *Godolphin*, a little valley of springs. Here might have been seen, not long ago, Pictures of Judge Glanville and his Lady: they were removed to some seat of the Duke of Leeds, the present possessor of Godolphin. I was surprised at Mrs. Bray's description of similar Pictures—[See her "Borders," &c.] Many years since, my portraits of the Judge and his Lady were described in the *History of Devon*, in the *Cornwall and the Devon Poems*, and in "the Old English Gentleman." The gold chain has disappeared. But I still possess many of the identical gold buttons which adorned most gorgeously the venerable lady.

———" In his house grown old,
 Their's was the faithful heart unbrib'd by gold !]
 The merry butler was alert to tell
 (A parish-prentice, he remember'd well)
 " How for young master Humphry, who was born,
 " Beneath some lucky star, on Twelfth-day morn,
 " While round the roast they all were drencht with sack,
 " The great gold chain * hung glittering to the jack !
 " And 'twas the self-same chain (he stoutly swore)
 " The Judge's lady in the gallery wore.
 " And who (he thought) on such a day would grudge
 " The finest chain transmitted from a Judge ?
 " O could he live to see that golden chain
 " Hang glittering from the jack, yet once again !"
 The groom, his head besprent with silver gray,
 Wish'd with arch looks for such another day."

See *Old English Gentleman*, pp. 33, 34.

- In the "Ode written in a Picture-Gallery," occurs the following :

" Pale his consort's gorgeous train :
 " Scarce glimmer the faint honors of her chain,
 " Tho' but erst the ponderous gold
 " Flung its resplendent light across each fluid fold."

See "Devon and Cornish Poets," Vol. II. p. 17.

The gold chain (represented in the picture) was formerly used in the Polwhale-family, in the manner above-mentioned, at the christening of every son and heir.

GOREPHAN, <i>July.</i>	GUENOÛRCIAT, <i>a witch.</i> Cott.
GORLAN, <i>a church-yard, a sheep-cote.</i>	GUENUYN, <i>poison, witchcraft.</i>
GORSEDD, <i>a seat of judgment.</i>	GUËR <i>green, flourishing.</i>
GORTHFELL, <i>a snake.</i>	GUHIEN, <i>a wasp.</i>
GREGEAR, <i>Gregor, a partridge.</i>	GUIK, <i>a village.</i>
N. F.	GUILAN, <i>a king's fisher.</i>
GRELIN,† <i>a lake.</i>	GUILKIN, <i>a frog.</i>
GREW, <i>a crane.</i>	GUIN,† <i>wine.</i> Oinos, Gr.
GROU, <i>sand.</i>	GUIN BREN,† <i>a wine tree.</i>
GRYGLANS, <i>sticky heath.</i>	GUIS, <i>an old sow that hath many pigs.</i>
GUADNGYRTI, <i>to strangle.</i>	GULASCOR, <i>a kingdom.</i>
GUANATH, <i>wheat.</i>	GULEDH, <i>a feast.</i> Gula, L.
GUANAN, <i>a bee.</i>	GUNBRÈ, <i>a hill on a down.</i>
GUARE, <i>a play.</i>	GUR GANS GREG,† <i>a husband.</i>
GUASKETTEK, <i>shady.</i>	GUR HOG, <i>the great grandfather's father ; q. d. a man of age.</i> §
GUËV, <i>winter.</i>	GURADNAN, <i>a wren.</i>
GUDHUR, <i>a mole.</i>	GURBULLOC, <i>mad.</i>
GUDRA, <i>to milk.</i>	GURCHWER, <i>the evening.</i>
GUDRAK, <i>the first milk before the cow has calf.</i>	GURYGTION, <i>dazzling.</i>
GUEDHAN, <i>a tree.</i>	GUSGY, <i>to sleep.</i>
GUENNOL,† <i>a swallow.</i>	GUTHYL, <i>all-heal.</i>

§ This word and *Hengog*, untranslateable but by a periphrasis, seems to mark the longevity of our forefathers, and in Cornwall the man of age, had, (like the Patriarchs of the Bible) what our old poets call "the lightening before death." On his dying pillow, he foretold the fates of his posterity. Thus with the Arabs of the present day, to the Soul fluttering between life and death are miraculously unfolded the secrets of the invisible world. [Younger Brother, p. 190.] I have noticed, in my Essay on the Soul, this preternatural intelligence of the Dying paterfamilias. —In Mr. Drew's recent publication of his father's "Literary Remains," I am glad to find my opinions relative to the state of the Soul, &c. &c. the recognizance of friends in the next world, and the appearance of Spirits (of which I have just now spoken) confirmed by the most convincing arguments. My opinions on this subject have been, many years, before the public. To Archdeacon Paley and Bishop Mant, we are indebted for similar observations and conclusions. And now Drew comes forth a more philosophic reasoner than all.

GWENEZ, *stung*.
 GYDHIHUAR, *the evening star*.
 GWYYN, *a crown*. Corona, L.
 HABLYTH, *pliant*.
 HÁL, † Hal, (*pl.* Hallow) *a moor*.
 HALAN, *salt*. Als. Gr.
 HAMBROKKYA, *to wash*.
 HANAF, *a drinking cup*.
 HANADZHAN, *a sigh*.
 HÂN, *summer*.
 HARLÛTRY, *rottenness*.

HAÛNSEL, *a breakfast*.
 HEDRA, *October*.
 HEIR, *a battle*.
 HEIRNIOR, † *a workman in iron*.
 HEL, § *an hall*.
 HELLIGEN, *a willow*.
 HENDASOÛ, *ancestors*.
 HENGOG, || *a great grandfather's,
 or great grandmother's father*.
 HENROSA, *to dream*.
 HERNAN, *a pilchard*.

† Haldon, *the moor*; Penhallow in Philleigh, *the head of the moors*.

§ *Hellas—Hellaston*. The gossiping of the Cornish may be traced back to times long past. Our ancient language teems with appellations for revelries and junketings of all descriptions. The Furry is still celebrated at Helston: and in the gaiety of its people, every day almost is a day of festivity. A prim but very sensible Quakeress (about thirty years ago) told me "that to breathe the air of Helston, were to inhale voluptuous poison: few could linger there and leave it untainted." Such was said of Corinth—of which my shrewd Friend was not aware.

There is another town, that in gossiping may vie with Helston. And the interruptions of the idle from noon till night, have often tempted me to exclaim:

"Tie up the knocker! say I'm sick, I'm dead!"—
 Heaven help me! midst the maddening dissipation
 That in this town o'erwhelms my hurried head,
 How oft recurs the Poet's exclamation!
 To knock quick after knock my nerves all shiver!—
 Now from one vagrant gossip—now a troop!
 My Soul from such a "tempest" "Lord deliver!"
 In anguish I cry out,—knock'd down,—knock'd up!

|| Here, pedigrees were once in high esteem. The Irish and the Cornish unite in their notion of the *novi homines*.

"Da mbied Eolais, radhure is foghtaim
 "Do gleibheann an coback, mac an Daoi
 "Briseann an duthchas tres an m'bruid
 "Tar eis gach cursa do chur a g-crich.

"Whatever knowledge, education, or learning, the clown, son of the low-bred man, acquires, "his own congenial nature still appears, after passing through every course." Such is the Irish proverb.

That great deference hath been paid to Family in all ages of the world, is an indisputable fact.

HESKYZ, *dry*.HEZÛZ, *ease*. Esukia, Gr.HISHOMET, *a bat*.HOARN, *iron*.HOCH, *an hog*.HOGAN, § *a pork pasty*.

Granting however that it originates in prejudice, I question whether it may not, and hath not ever been attended with the most salutary consequences. It is a high and animating idea, that though our identical persons be no more seen, we may yet live in our progeny, by transmitting to them the features and form both of our body and our mind—that we may immortalize ourselves in our race—that our very disposition and talents and virtues, may shine forth, amidst a revolution of ages, in those who sprung from our loins, and are to inherit our possessions. It is a thought which seems to confer immortality on human beings, even on this side of the grave. And, while there is precariousness enough in all sublunary enjoyments, to humble pride, and to damp the triumphs of vanity; it is a thought which may be usefully indulged, if it guard the man of family against every sordid connexion or pursuit; if it urge him to respect the constitution both of his body and his mind; if it stimulate him to deeds of exemplary worth; if it fix his attention to the education of his offspring; if it add a new motive to parental anxiety. And surely our partialities to men of family are sufficiently defensible; if it only be considered, that we may more reasonably confide in the honour and integrity of those who conscious of their blood stand forth as the representatives of a virtuous ancestry, than in the good qualities of persons, who have no illustrious progenitors to represent, whose vices argue not degeneracy, whose virtues are without emulation; since they have no escutcheon which either by vices or by virtues, they can tarnish or adorn.

§ As it presents us with several Cornish words that occur in the Vocabulary (ancient as well as modern) I here subjoin a copy of a letter which is said to have been dropped from the pocket of a newly elected *common councillor* of one of the Western Boroughs.

“Deer frind, yew hav without no dout haired of my apintment in the knew toun kounsil in this Burrer. But for fare you shood not, eye think it but wright to rite to yew. This is a nonner which eye never expectted sum ears agon, when things wasnt so well wi me as many peeple whishd. But that was because the Monysiple Bill wasent paid to the peeple as it shood have bin. Eye wishes yew had bin hair, to see the state of my Poll on the day of my elexyone, and the day as wee wase cheerd round the toun. Not one of the ould Coppereaters cumd in again. I have not yit haired wither the knew kownsil is to ware Black gouns. We all hopes we may. I has longd for a gown many ears. Wee ar now bizzy appinting Haldermen—and eye Wudnt mind giving another Haf a croun to bee one myself. But, as things is, wee must wait a bit. We has disided upon our knew mare—and a more excellenter mare our Barges neever had to drag em in and out of differcultys.

Yew knows, my frind, how my mistess ould Dolly once lived in a hut no better than a pig’s crou, and how for want of fuil we oft and oft war as could as guilkins. In winter wee war begrimed wa mux; in summer chuckt with piln.

Now, thanks be, we shel get tommals of good things. My Dolly so palcht will soon be vat

K.

HOMBRONKYES, *to wash*.
 HOTH, *a ram*. Hircus. L.
 HOSTLERI, *an inn*.
 HOUL, *the sun*. Elios, Gr.
 HUEG, *sweet*.

HUERO, *Wherow, bitter*.
 HUERTHIN, *laughter*.
 HUIDO WENYŪ, *a swarm of bees*.
 HYRCH, *to command*. Arkee, Gr.
 HYNSE, *sex*. §

and well liking. My eyes! on the mare's day, shee, my Lady-mareress, shall trait the ladeas wa magaroons—and all shall sing and deance to the truk of Muzic.

But to my dafter, that younge giglot Gracey, who is reddy to lepe out of her skyn, eye caant help saying—illiveted as wee now ar—we sould minde, as the Passon tould us on Sundeay laste—that pride may hav a fal. The time may cum, when Dolly and Gracey two, may be forced to pick gloas again, and on a Sunday we may put up with a *Hogan*, and on wick-days with a pilcher. Howsundever, I dant think that will be. And theres one thing I'm perticularly glad of—Moll and I and Gracey shall no more be brok in upon or morlested by thuse concetted leddies who per-tend to teach us all about the negers and about propigation—in foren partes. We are in a spere abov that. Our hous is our castle. We shall set our feaces against all these dammestillery erup-shons. I must now conclud my breef apistol by saying sence you and I furst gnawed one another what a change in min and manors, or as my sun wud say, who larns Lattin. O Tempory O Morris!

Yours unhalterd, S. T.

P. S. I must tell you that at a kidlewine laste knight, I wass assaulted by a vellow wi “Snip and Cabbage” and “*nine teilers makes a man*,” and other lik wurdess. To proove that I wass a man; I nocked the vellen down. So the punne dog was velled to the ground by the ninth parte of a mau I thinks I may nowe hold up my hed !! They may scout Snip, but will reverence the kounsiller.

§ Deu ruth ros flour hy hynse—God made a *rose-flower* of thy sex.

The poets of Arabia compared females to the morning. Their cheeks to roses—their hair to the hyacinth.—“Zela looked like a solitary star unveiled in the night. The transparent clearness of her complexion—her eyes, full even for an orientalist—the distinct ebon lashes which curtained them, long and beautiful—her face small and oval, her smooth neck, high bosom—her motion light as the zephyr—as she stood canopied beneath the shade of that sacred Hindoo tree, in every *sensitive leaf* of which a faery is said to dwell,—I fancied she was their queen and *must have dropped from one of the leaves to wanton among the flowers below*.”—Adventures of a younger Brother, p. 223.

“She must have dropped from the leaves to wanton among the flowers below”—reminds me of Lines on a young Lady starting in scarlet attire from a bed of pink coloured lilies.

I saw, amidst your Lilies trembling
 To the rude gales—all fiery-red,
 A loftier form the flowers resembling,
 That danc'd from out their glowing bed.

JANNUES, *doors*. Janua, L.
 ICK, *a creek or brook*.
 IDHIO, *the ivy tree*.
 IDZHEK, *hooting*.
 JEVAN, *the devil*.
 ILIN, *the elbow*. Olenee, Gr.
 IMPOC, *a kiss*.
 IRA, *to anoint*.
 IS, IZ, Yd, *corn, wheat*.
 ISION, *chaff, corn-straw*.

ITHEN, *furze*.
 JURNA, *a day*. Hodiernus, L.
 KALLAMINGI, *quietness*.
 KASAK, *a mare*.
 KAZER, *a sieve*.
 KE, *a hedge*.
 KEI, *a dog*. Kuon, Gr.
 KEFFYL, *an horse*.
 KELLI§ *a grove*.
 KEMISKY, || *to mix together*.

In robe so like, of scarlet stain,
 (Whence?—From the dyer's or the draper's?)
 Was it the girl *turn'd back again*
 Or else a Lily cutting capers?
 "Turn'd back?" Why, yes. Thus stands the matter:
 Whilst bathing in the crystal lymph,
 The god, to save her from a satyr,
 To a *white* lily chang'd the nymph.
 Her sister, who (reputed chaste
 As any snow-white lily was,)
 Betray'd, it seems, in too much waist,
 Certes, a most *unkily* lass.
 When (saith the fable) willy-nilly
 She too, transmuted, rose in blushes,
 But (girl again, no more a Lily,)
 Is destined to eternal flushes.
 Hence—from that hour (a poet's gibe—
 The Botanist, perhaps, may think)
 To mark the Sex, the lily-tribe
 Some are pure white—how many—pink !!
 Say then (but don't mistake my hint
 As of the Babylonish harlot)
 In vest, neck, cheek, one vivid tint—
 How, like your lilies, are you Scarlet?

§ *Killigorgan* the hollow cave of Ogres in the wood. "Put this" [a branch from the mimosa] in your turban. It will preserve you from the malice of the Ogres who live in these hollow caves and dreary chasms."—Adventures of a Younger Brother, p. 212.

|| Pliny mentions the *Acor jucundus* of the Danmonians: and Herodotus had noticed the same among the Scythians. It is remarkable, that this *Acor jucundus* is, at the present day, familiar only to the Tartars and the Cornish. See "Historical Views," p. 203, for the authorities. The *Acor* of the Tartars, is called *Koumiss*, or the *Mixture*. It is a weak spirituous liquor,

KENTAR, *a nail*. Kentron,
Gr.
KERDEN, *the care tree*.
KERH, *oats*.

KERNOW, *Cornwall*.
KESER, † *hail*.
KEVEREL, *a kid*.
KEZ, *cheese*. § Caseus, L.

produced from mare's milk, by the simple process of combining again the oily parts which were first separated by churning. The continuance of the operation is sufficient for the reunion. See the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," 1788.

§ Cornish Proverb.—Ez kez ? ez, po neg ez ; ina sez kez Dro kez.

The ancient Cornish were fond of playing upon words. And, I think, the modern Cornish have the same propensity. In Cornwall puns are more frequent, I believe, than elsewhere. They are here circulated with impunity. The *Punica* fides and the *Pænuhus* send us to Ireland, and thence to the Pœni:—and the Pœni and the Danmonii may be said to have been Cornish cousins. In our own days the punsters of Exeter College in Oxford, and of St. John's in Cambridge, were Cornish men. Such were Dean Pearce and Dr. Bray.

To a Cambridge Professor, much given to punning:

Hail high Professor ! to whom gracious heaven
An envied empire over puns hath given !
Tho' oft divine astronomy may call
Thy glasses to descry the radiant ball,
Thy active genius by no rules confin'd
Still leaves the planets to the plodding mind ;
Eager alone the race of Wit to run,
And panting for the glorious goal—a Pun.

Let souls mechanic wind thro' study's maze,
And for dark science barter dearer ease : ,
A brighter course thy fervent spirit runs—
Sense, wisdom, learning, what are ye—to Puns ?

What tho' the little wits, to fame unknown,
Raise the loud laugh, or pour the deepening groan ;
What tho' around the sapient sneer be spread,
And critic darts assail thy reverend head ;
Yet have I seen thee taste the thrilling bliss
Of self-applause, amid the general hiss,
And each mean wretch with scornful eye regard,
Assur'd, that merit is its own reward !

So, when appears the solemn bird of night,
At noontide labouring thro' a blaze of light ;
How oft around the warblers of the day,
Insulting, on their airy pinions play ;

KI, *a dog: pl. ken.* §
 KIDIORCH, *a roe buck.*
 KIDNIAZ, *harvest.*

KIG, *flesh; kiglin, carnation.*
 KININ, *a leek, chive; challot.* ||
 KIO, *a snipe.*

Now here, now there, in wanton circles fly :
 And a shrill clamour echoes thro' the sky.

But he, unruffled, plies his wings along,
 Nor heeds the malice of the chattering throng ;
 O'erlooks, or eyes askance each giddy fowl,
 Plumed in the conscious merit of an owl ! *

§ Kinance Cove, situated about two miles N. W. of the Lizard-point, is one of the curiosities of Cornwall. The descent to the cove is steep, and overhung by large craggs. The cove itself is formed by rocks of an immense height, partly projecting into the sea, and in one place so singularly disposed as to open a fine natural arch into a sort of grotto. The rocks are composed of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but on the outside of a dark green, having veins of lighter green, white, and scarlet. There is a greasiness in the touch of the surface. The scales are rather flexible, and somewhat transparent. Here asbestos appears in small portions, and veins of steatite may be traced in numerous directions. Native copper, in a thread-like form, may be found also, in the fissures of serpentine.

|| “ Dear to Cornish palates one and all,
 Appear'd in crusted pomp, to grace the hall,
 The pie where herbs with veal in union meet,
 The tasteful parsley, the nutritious beet,
 The bitter mercury wild, nor valued less
 The watery lettuce and the pungent cress ;
 When, ravishing with odors every nose,
The leek o'er layers of the pilchard rose,
 Or, in a gentler harmony with pork,
 Ere yet of mouths it claim'd the playful work,

* These lines were afterwards transferred to a Country Mercer, equally as fond of a Pun as our Cambridge-Professor.

Hail happy Jack ! to whom indulgent Heaven
 To rule o'er Puns and Tape, alike hath given !
 What tho' condemn'd to guide the flippant yard,
 Thy Brussels lace unwinding from its card,
 Thy genius sports, by measure unconfin'd,
 And greatly scorns the poor mechanic mind ;
 Still as thy yard proceeds, I see thee spurn
 The dust beneath, on tiptoe at each turn ;
 While girls confess in many a laughing fit,
 What's lack'd in measure, is made up—in wit !

L.

KLUZ, grey.
KNYFAN, a hazle.
KOMOLEK, dark.
KRANAG, a frog.
KREN, a spring.
KRIO, to weep. Krio, Gr.
KRYHIAZ, to neigh like a horse.
KRYSSAT, a crest hawk.
KUILKIORES, a wasp.
KUNYS, wood, fuel.
KYNIN, a rabbit. Cuniculus, L.

KYVELAK, a wood-cock.
LADER, a robber.
LAGEN, a lake. Lacus, L.
LAIT,† milk. Lac, L.
LAN, § a church.
LAPPOR, a dancer.
LEYS, green.
LEAU EUIG, a fawn.
LEDANLES, plantain.
LEGAST, a lobster. Locusta, L.
LANERCH, a forest.

Attack'd the nostril with a tempting stream,
 As opening, it ingulph'd the golden cream.

Old English Gentleman, pp. 75, 76.

Whether Mason the Poet on his visit at Boconnock was regaled with Leek and Pilchard pie or any other of our Cornish pies, I know not. But he was highly pleased with our cream and junkets.

“ We are celebrated for the excellence of that luxury—our scalded or clouted cream.

“ She would call him often home,
 And give him curds and clouted cream.”

See Spencer's Shepperd's Calendar.

For our junkets see Milton's Allegro :

“ And fairy Mab the junkets ate.”

I doubt not that of our cream was made the very sort of butter so much esteemed by the Romans. “ Of what an *ancient* date your scalded cream is, you little think,” said I to a good old dairy-woman. “ Auntient ”—she exclaimed—“ I'se warrant he's as old as Adam ; for all the best things in the world were to be had in Paradise.” [Mrs. Bray's Borders, II. pp. 3, 4.]

§ Lan, *Lanherne*.—Mr. Stokes's “ Vale of Lanherne ” is thus noticed in the Devonport Independent March 5, 1836. “ Crowe's Lewesden-Hill ” is in the memory of every poet. Wolcot wrote an ode on Carnbre. Milton in his Lycidas, alludes to the Vision of the Guarded Mount. Sir H. Davy paid a poetic tribute to the dark Bolerium. And doubtless some familiar spot in Cornwall gave rise to the venerable Polwhele's Local Attachment. On the same shelf with such Poetry, we venture to place “ the Vale of Lanherne.”—I should say that “ Lanherne ” reflects, as from a mirror, an elegant mind, and a benevolent heart. We have heard that in his political strictures, Mr. S. is a most formidable censor—*κρίτων δεινотарος* ! If so, his muse of satire would bring to our recollection, a line more frequently repeated than justly applied—

“ The best good man with the worst natured muse ! ”

Lan, *Lander*.—See Reminiscences, Vol. II. The column [May 10th, 1836] going ! [May

LES, Lis, *a court, hall.*
 LES-EN-GOC,† *a marygold.*
 LESKY, *to burn.* §
 LES-LUIT,† *mug wort.*
 LESTER, *a ship.*
 LEŪ, *a lion.* Leo, L.
 LEVERID, *sweet milk.*
 LEZOW, *Bretagne.*

LHEAN, *a pilchard.*
 LIDZHIU, *ashes.*
 LILIE, *a lily.* Lilium, L.
 LIN, *flax.* Linum, L.
 LITUEN, *a pipe.* Cott. Lituus, L.
 LIVER, *a book.* Liber, L.
 Lo, Loe, *a standing water.*
 LODOSA, *meadow saffron.* ||

21st ———] gone !!!

Ibi omnis

Effusus labor, et *whiggorum* rupta *rubentum

Fœdera, terque fragor *Blackrocki* auditus ab antris !

It is rather a curious circumstance that a caravan of wild beasts on the road through Truro to Helston halted behind Lander's monument on the very night before the baseless fabric disappeared. I heard it fall to the ground with a portentous crash, that shook all Lemon-street.

Hark—hark ! from yon' column it came ! 'Tis the roar

That is heard on the *Niger*—the Lander's own shore—

And the growl, and the blood-thrilling yell !

Yon' column with ominous bodings terrific,

Re-echoes the sound from the desarts of Afric !

Lo—it totters !——That moment it fell !

May 31st, ten o'clock at night.—From Baynard's yard what a blaze !—no less than Lander in a Pillar of Fire ! as announced by *Gyngell of pyrotechnic fame.*

Poor Lander ! alas for the fate of thy Column !

Fallen, fallen ! yet to rise again doom'd in a volume

(The work of a wizzard)—a volume of fire !

This moment to dazzle, the next to expire !

§ The Greek LESKE here occurs to memory—which originally meant “a place exposed to the sun ;” where philosophers met for the sake of conversation—a custom borrowed, according to Arrian, from the Sophists of India. It afterwards denoted any public place, the resort of the common people ; such as the shops of smiths in Greece, and of barbers in Rome. These Lesches were consecrated to Apollo. For a further illustration of the word, see Epigrams of Callimachus. The SCAVEL ANGOW, *or the bench of lies*, was the LESKE of the Cornish. I have seen many benches of this description in the villages of Cornwall ; where the young as well as the old, love to *bask in the sun* and “cuff the tale” of the day.

|| “A favorite in France—in this country a very uncertain remedy :”—So saith Hooper.—It has been tried here, and exploded. It is again become fashionable : but it soon puts an end to

* *Rubentum*, qu. reddening—blushing from shame, or red as (not true blue) enlisted under a red banner.

LOGAN,* f. <i>shaking</i> .	MANS,† <i>maimed</i> . Mancus, L.
LOGGAS, <i>mice</i> .	MARBURAN,† <i>a raven</i> .
LOOSE, <i>grey, hoary</i> .	MARCH,† <i>an horse</i> .
LOSTEK, <i>a fox</i> .	MARHAS, ‡ <i>a market</i> .
LOUENNAN, <i>a weasel</i> .	MARO, <i>to die, dead</i> .
LOUSAOUEN, <i>grass</i> .	MEAN, Mén, <i>a stone</i> . §
LUIR, <i>the moon</i> . Luna, L.	MEANÁCLES, <i>the Manacles</i> .
LUWORCHGUIT, <i>a clump of sprigs</i> .	MEDD, <i>metheglin</i> . Medu, Gr.
LYV, <i>a deluge</i> . Diluvium, L.	MEDI, <i>to mow</i> . Meto, L.
MALAN, <i>the devil</i> . Malus, L.	MEDHDAS <i>drunkenness</i> .
MAMEN, <i>a spring</i> .	MEHIL, <i>a mullet</i> . Mullus, L.
MANACH, <i>a monk</i> . Monachus, L.	MEL,† <i>honey</i> . Mel, L.
MANAK, <i>a glove</i> . Manus, L.	MELHUEZ, <i>a lark</i> .
MANAL, <i>a handful</i> . Manipulus, L.	MELHYONEN,† <i>a violet</i> .

the gout by putting an end to the patient. I am here reminded of the *Saffron Cakes* of Theocritus, on which I observed that such cakes were peculiar to Cornwall. But I have just discovered that the *Irish* have also their *Saffron Cakes*. That the Devonshire *crook* is known only there, and in the Highlands of Scotland, is likewise worth notice.

* The most remarkable of the Logan-stones in Cornwall, is that at Treryn Castle, in the parish of St. Levan. It is poised on the top of a vast pile of rocks, which project into the sea. This immense block of granite is supposed to weigh nearly ninety tons, yet this enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily *logged* to and fro.

‡ Marazion, (Market jew) *the sea coast market*.

§ *Manaccan*, may signify "*the place of the white stone*." But *Manaccan* is more to be noticed for a black substance, discovered a few years ago by the Rev. William Gregor.—For which see Kirwan, II. 326

|| Probably a corruption of *Men-egles* or the church-stones; as they are in view of *St. Keverne Church-tower*, which is a mark for sailors. This conjecture seems confirmed by *Mentrenoweth*, the northern part of the same range of rocks, and in view of *Trenoweth*, which lies about half a mile from *St. Keverne Church*.

"Dim in the West the Alzephron-heights extend,
While *Menadarva's* lofty headlands blend
With twilight blue."——

Stokes's *Lanherne*, p. 83.

MELLYN,† <i>a bright yellow.</i>	NEAGE, <i>moss.</i>
MENESTROUTHY, <i>musicians.</i>	NEDHA, <i>to spin.</i> Netho, Gr.
MENIT, <i>a mountain.</i> Mons, L.	NEI, <i>night.</i> Nox, L.
MENTE,† <i>mint.</i> Mentha, L.	NEID, <i>a nest.</i> Nidus, L.
METOL, <i>steel.</i> Metallum, L.	NEONIA, <i>a daisy.</i> Neos, Gr.
MIL, <i>a thousand.</i> Mille, L.	NIUL, <i>a little cloud.</i> Nebula, L.
MILPREV, <i>the druid's egg.</i>	NOYDH, <i>naked.</i> Nudus, L.
MINFEL, <i>the herb millefolium.</i>	NUIBREN, <i>a cloud.</i> Nubes, L.
MINOW, <i>little.</i>	NYETHY, <i>nuts.</i> Nux, L.
MIS,† <i>a month.</i> Meis, Gr.	NYIDZHA, <i>to swim, to fly.</i>
MOCCIO, <i>to mock,</i> Mokizo, Gr.	OAN, <i>a lamb.</i> Ovis, L.
MOELTH, <i>a blackbird.</i>	OBBER, <i>a work.</i> Opus, L.
MOGAN, <i>great.</i> Magnus, L.	OER, <i>an hour.</i> Hora, L.
MOH, <i>a hog.</i>	OI, Oye, <i>an egg.</i> Ovum, L.
MOINA, <i>mines.</i>	OLEU, <i>oil, an olive.</i> Oleum, L.
MOLHUIDZHAN, <i>a dew-snail.</i>	OLUA, <i>to howl,</i> Ululo, L.
MOR, <i>the sea.</i> Mare, L.	ONEST, <i>honest.</i> Honestus, L.
MORAN, <i>a berry.</i> Morus, L.	ONOUR, <i>honour.</i> Honor, L.
MORESK, <i>near the sea.</i> §	OR, <i>a bound.</i> Ora, L.
MORVORON, <i>a mermaid.</i>	OUR, <i>gold.</i> Aurum, L.
MUSAC, <i>stinking.</i> Muio, Gr.	PADN, <i>linen.</i> Pannum, L.
MURRIAN, <i>an ant.</i> Murio, Gr.	PALMES, <i>branches.</i> Palmus, L.
MYDZHOVAN, <i>the ridge of a hill.</i>	PAPAR, <i>paper.</i> Papyrus, L.
NADER, <i>a viper.</i>	PARC, <i>a field.</i>
NANCE, <i>a valley.</i>	PAW, <i>a foot.</i> Pous, Gr.
NANT, <i>a fountain.</i>	PAZ, <i>a cough.</i>
NASTR, <i>the womb,</i> Gastrum, L.	PECHADYR, <i>a sinner.</i> Peccator, L.
NATYR, <i>nature.</i> Natura, L.	PEDRERIFF,† <i>a lizard.</i>

§ This marks the maritime scite of the mansion-house of the manor of Moresk. The house was situated near the sea ; it is said on the Dinas, a height at a short distance from the church of St. Clement. From the ruins of the Castle, as we are told, the church was erected. In Truro, one house, and one only, belongs to this manor. It lies in *Good wives*, or *Goody-Lane*, once called *Trezouian-street*. *Trezouian*, (as I have seen it written) is pronounced by the old inhabitants, *Trezobian*. Running down from Pydar-street to the river, Trezouian is evidently a part of the old town, in the immediate vicinity of the Castle.

M.

PELE, * *a spire, a steeple.*

PEMP, *five.* Pente, L.

PENHALURIK, *head of the rich moors.*

PENWITH, † *the left hand promontory.*

PER, *a pear.* Pyrus, L.

PEYNY, *to punish.* Punio, L.

PIL, § *a hillock, a sea ditch.*

PILEZ, *bald, bare.*

PILM, *flying dust.*

PIRGRIN, † *a stranger.* Peregrinus, L.

PISK, † *a fish.* Piscis, L.

PISCADUR, || *a fisherman,* Piscator, L.

* ————Ubi *Pelion*? Omnia versa

Aut ignota videt, dubitatque agnoscere *Matrem*!

"Where are our spires—our steeples?" "Destined to be laid low"—cries the Radical—"Alma mater to be recognized no more!" Not so, I trust. There was no blunder in their erection,—no RADICAL error, as in Lander's Tower, for instance.

‡ The *Landsend* was called by Ptolemy *Bolerium*; by the British bards *Penringuadzh*, and by the historians, PENWITH.

§ *Pil, Pel, Pellew, Pelusium.*—

It seems to be intimated in the life of Lord Exmouth, that *Pellew's* was Norman blood. But *Pellew* was aboriginal Cornish. It may be *Pele-eu*, the *blackstone steeple*; or possibly *Peel-eu*, the *black sea ditch*, or muddy trench: or we may go to the Bible, and in Numbers [xxvi. 8.] hail our hero as of the lineage of *Pahu*. But, if we have recourse to antiquity, the most plausible conjecture is, that our *Pellew* may be traced back to Greece or Egypt. What would Whitaker have thought of *Pelusium*? *Pelusium* was a town in Egypt situated at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile—exactly like our Cornish *Pil* or *Pel* on the river Fal; so called from *πηλος* mud. In Egypt the sea ditches (that were filled at high water) were muddy on the banks of the Nile: Just so are they now on the banks of the Fal.—We may indeed derive the *Pellews* from *Peleus*.—But a truce to trifling! To *Pellew's* nobility, future ages will look with veneration. To have descended from *Pellew*, will be the proudest boast of an emulous posterity.

|| The *Pilchard-seine*, a fragment, 1794.

Lo! to the surface of the sea they rise,
 Colouring the tremulous wave with ruddy beams.
 Now from the boats deep-laden, at the beach,
 Are pour'd forth myriads of the glittering race
 In many a mountain heap!—What numerous lives
 Struggle and faint, then melt into thin air!
 Pure spirits, I trow, that mingling with the skies,
 No mortal sense assail. Alas! not so
 Their grosser bodies; that, ere long, attack
 The nerve olfactory with noisome stench,

PISKY, *a fairy.*| PYSTYL, *a spout, a fall of water.*

Such as the cunning Reynard ne'er effus'd
 The bloody pack to annoy. Anon, a crowd
 Of boisterous females, ruder far than those
 Yclept of Billingsgate, snuff up with glee
 The savoury blessing. See, the cellar-gates
 Flung open to receive the prize, they part
 From the fat-bellied the more puny fry:
 Kindly manure to enrich the slaty land.
 Others, mean time, in carious order, place
 The silver rows; scattering with hands profuse
 Those nitrous particles by which the world
 Exists, unputrified. Rank above rank,
 The scales arise, in regular array;
 'Till the pile, deep and well compacted, mount
 E'en to the cellar-roofs, a mighty bulk.
 There for a while it rests. But say, O Muse
 Who lov'st to lead thy votary o'er the hills
 Of Manathon, whence many a winding creek
 Fring'd with luxuriant coppice, whence the sea's
 Green bosom he surveys—or bid'st, perchance,
 The nearer landscape his fond eye attract
 To the soft verdure of its elmy dales,
 To its neat hamlets percht on crags aloft,
 To its trim orchards, to its clustering hops,
 Or to its ragged oaks, whose pale crests moan
 The western gale—say, Muse! who court'st the airs
 Breath'd from the tender myrtle bower, that marks
 Each little garden fast by tinkling rill;
 Say, how canst thou depict, on palet meet,
 The pilchard process, from which Hottentots
 Might shrink disdainful?—To pull down the pile
 That erst so regular arose, to wash
 The scaled salt from every tasteful fish,
 To fill the unheaded barrels with the fry,
 To range the saturated casks, to set
 On each its weight enormous, and to urge
 The groaning press 'till floods of oil descend,
 And copious, down the pebbled channel roll;

PLANANTH, *a planet*. Plane, Gr.
 PLANS, *sole of the foot*. Planta, L.
 PLAYNE, *full*. Plenus, L.
 PLEAG, *pleasing*. Placidus, L.
 PLEG, *a plait*. Plica, L.
 PLENKOS, *boards*. Pleko, Gr.
 PLISKIN, *an egg shell*.
 PLOBM, *lead*. Plumbum, L.
 PLUMAN, *a plum*.
 POAN, *pain*. Poine, Gr.
 PODRAC, *a witch*.
 POL, *a pool*.
 PONS, § *a bridge*. Pons, L.
 PORCHEL, *a little pig*. Porcellus,
 L.
 PORRAN, *a leek*. Porro, L.
 PORTAL, *the threshold*. Porta, L.
 PORTH, † *a sea port*. Porthmeus,
 Gr.

POU, † *a country*, Powderham.
 PRÂS, *a meadow*. Pratum, L.
 PRENEST, *a window*. Fenestra, L.
 PRÎ, *clay*; pul prî, *a clay pit*.
 PUNT, *weight*, Pondus, L.
 PUR, *pure*. Purus, L. Pur, Gr.
 PURCHENIAT, *an enchanter*.
 REAÛ, *frost*.
 REDEGVA, *the course of the sun and
 moon*.
 REDIC, † *a radish*. Radix, L.
 REESE, *to fleet away*.
 REN, *the mane of a horse*.
 RENKIA, *to snore*. Renkein, Gr.
 REAS, *gushed, flowed*. Reo, Gr.
 REV, *an oar*; revader, *a rower*.
 RHÔD, *a fighting chariot*.
 RHYN, *a hill*. Rin, Gr.
 ROSE, *a valley*.

Such is the task of beings that scarce claim
 The name of human, toiling amidst filth
 Pestiferous, and by ardent draughts sustain'd.

Sicken'd by these effluvia, I return
 To where Condurra shall with other steams
 Ere long salute my nostrils—steams, exhal'd
 From fruits ambrosial—racy apples crisp,
 Such as exhilarate my frame and give
 My glowing Muse to aim at loftier themes.

§ *Pons-nooth*, the new bridge. And so (it is said) *Gran-pont*, *Grampound*, the great bridge.
 But this I doubt.—The *Grampound*-hill (one of the steepest in Cornwall) and the "*Grampian* hills"
 have probably the same derivation.

My name is Norval. On the *Grampound*-hills,—
 My father feeds his flocks,—a frugal swain"—

cried a Cornish boy, reciting in Truro-school, a speech from Douglas. He was, I think of that
 neighbourhood, and his father a farmer, "a frugal swain." The boy was not a humourist: his
Grampound for *Grampian* was purely a mistake: And as all laughed, he stared in his simplicity.

ROUAN, *Roman.*

ROUNSAN, *an ass.*

ROZ, *a wheel.* Rota, L.

RU, *a street* ; § Truro, *three streets.*

RUDDOCK, *a red-breast.*

RUID,† *a net.* Rete, L.

RUIF, *an oar.* Remis, L.

RUTE,† *rue.* Rutum, L.

SABULO, || *Piran-Sabulo.*

SAESNAK, *Saxon.*

§ Vidi ego lætantes, *popularia nomina*, Drusos

———— *camposque Piorum*—Pocit *turba nocens.*

The Pharsalia, VI. 784.

The Plebeian family of the Drusi produced eight consuls and several others, who held the reins of government, (like our Plebeians of the present day) to the exclusion of the old legitimate authorities.

In many of our Municipalities, the *turba nocens* are now in power. May they so use it, “as not abusing it!”—It is, I believe, an historical fact, that a detachment of the Western forces, under Fairfax, pitched their tents in the fields just above Truro—hence called the CAMP-fields—the CAMPOS PIORUM—the *Camp of the Saints*. Yet, though we have here the *Campos Piorum*, we yield not to the *turba nocens*. The new rulers of the Borough, “good men and true,” will doubtless keep the roundheads at due distance. The *turba nocens* look up with vain clamours to the *Campos Piorum*—*pious* people! forsan *piehouse*—of puff-paste—crusty of course! In the “*Cæna Civica*,” (a poem that appeared in the A. Jacobin Review, *thirty six* ago,) [Vol. VII. 232] are these remarkable lines:—

———— “promissus sedes

Patriciasque domos, totaque ex gente rapinam”——

“ * * * * *

Tum stetit ante cibos —————

RUSSELLÆ flos iste domus: Subit ebria turba——

Conspiceres fractos calices, patinasque volantes.”

* * * * *

“ At cyathos, nemo REGI libare benigno

Ausus erit? Quando hic sitiant tot guttura, quando

Ut laute coenent hodie, conducere vestem

“ Non rubeant!” * * * * *

———— tota tibi voce propino Majestas populi!”——

“ Sternere jum Regis solium, Patriæque triumphum

Erigere in mediis, vis te, Catilina!—ruinis!

|| Camden notices: “In Sabulo positum S. Pirano *sacellum*; qui sanctus etiam Hibernicus hic requiescit.

For an account of St. Piran see this Hist. of Cornwall Vol I. ”

A chapel or *sacellum* lately laid open in Piran, wants nothing to render it as complete as when

N.

SANZ, *a saint*. Sanctus, L.

SARF, *a serpent*. Serpens, L.

SART,† *a hedge-hog*.

SARTHOR,† *a cormorant*.

SCABERIAS, *a barn*.

SCAUAN, *an elder tree*.

SCAVEL,† *a bench*.

SCHARRON, *a ship*.

SCLOQUA, *to chirp like a young bird*.

SCOD,† *a shadow*. Scia, Gr.

SCOVARNOEG, *a hare*.

SCREPHA, *to write*. Scribo, L.

SEBAN, *soap*. Seepone, Gr.

SEVI, *a strawberry*.

SEW, *the black rock*.

SICERT† *cider*. Sicera, L.

SICK,† *dry*. Siccus, L.

SIM,† *an ape*. Simius, L.

SERIG, *silk*. Serikon, Gr.

SKATH, *a boat*. Scaphe, Gr.

SKELLI, *wings*.

SKEZ, *a shadow*.

SONE, *speech, sound*. Sonus, L.

SOWMENS, *salmons*. Salmo, L.

SPENS,§ *a buttery*.

SPERN, *thorns ; pl.* Spina, L.

SPLANDOR, *brighness*. Splendor, L.

SPONG, *a sponge*. Spongia, L.

SPOUM, *scum*. Spuma, L.

SPRYES, *the breath*. Spiritus, L.

STEAN, *tin*. Stannum, L.

STENOR, *a wag tail*.

STEREN,† *a star*. Asteer, Gr.

STIFFAK, *the cuttle fish*.

STIX,† *a screech owl*. Strix, L.

STRAIL-ELESTER,† *a mat of rushes*.

STRET, *a fresh spring*.

SUDRONEN,† *a drone*.

first erected, except its roof and doors. The length of the church within the walls is 25 feet ; without, 30 ; the breadth within 12½ feet ; and the height of the walls the same. At the eastern end is a neat altar of stone, covered with lime, 4 feet long, by 2½ wide, and 3 feet high. Eight inches above the centre of the altar is a recess in the wall : and on the north side of the altar is a small door way, through which the priest must have entered. The chancel is exactly six feet, leaving 19 feet for the congregation, who were accommodated with stone seats, 12 inches wide and 14 inches high, attached to the west, north, and south walls of the nave. In the centre of the nave in the south wall, is a neat Saxon arched doorway, highly ornamented, 7ft. 4in. high, by 2ft. 4in. wide. The key-stone of the arch projects 8 inches, on which is rudely sculptured a tiger's head. The floor is composed of sand and lime, under which bodies were unquestionably buried ; the skeletons of two having been discovered. It is remarkable, that no vestige of the window can be found, unless a small aperture of inconsiderable dimensions, (in the south wall of the chancel,) 10 feet above the surface of the floor, should be considered one. The services, therefore, must have been performed by the light of tapers. Around this interesting building, lie thousands of human bones exposed to desecration.

§ This is, at present, a Devonian word, in the above sense ; but in Cornwall, I believe, unknown.

SYL, * *the sun*. Sol. L.
 SYLLEH, *rocks sacred to the sun*.
 TALLACK, † *a garret*.
 TAM-MAUR, *the great river*.
 TARAN, *thunder*. Tarasso, Gr.
 TARNUTUAN, † *a phantom*.
 TARO, *a bull*.
 TAVARGN, *a tavern*. Taberna, L.
 TAVAZ, *a tongue*.
 TAVAZ-NADAR, § *adder's tongue*.
 TEDNA, *to draw*. Teino, Gr.
 TELEIN, † *an harp*. Chelone, Gr.
 TEMPEL, *a temple*. Templum, L.

TERMEN, *a term*. Terminus, L.
 THU, *God*. Theos, Gr.
 THYU, *hair*.
 TIM, *thyme*. Thyma, L.
 TIN, *terrible*. Deinos, Gr.
 TIR, *the earth*. Terra, L.
 TISTUM, *a testimony*. Testis, L.
 TOLLER, || *a toller, a man that superintends tin bounds*.
 TOR, §§ *a hill, a rock*.
 TOWAN, *a heap of sand*.
 TRAIT, *sand, the sea shore*.
 TREGE, ||| *the muscle fish*.

* Syl, Sul, *the sun*—the Sylleh-isles, rocks consecrated to the sun. See Dinsul—a hill dedicated to the sun ; as were many places in the East, particularly in Persia, where the worship of the sun was the national religion.—See Historical Views, &c. pp. 165, 166.

† Tallet is, in the vulgar dialect of Devon, *a hayloft* : In Cornwall, the word is unknown.

§ “*Tan Tavas* : Be silent, tongue !” To the same purpose $\lambda\alpha\lambda\omega\gamma\ \epsilon\iota\omega\pi\eta$ —Anacreon Ode 16 : and “Silence is the ornament of woman.” In 1457, was issued by Henry VIII. a Proclamation, that “women should not meet together to babble and talk ; and that men should keep their wives at home.”

|| So called because bounds are terminated by *holes* cut in the earth, which must be renewed once in a year, or because he receives the tolls ; or dues of the lord of the soil.—The *Tolmen* in Constantine, (so called from *tol*, a hole, and *maen*, a stone) is the most remarkable of the rocks of this description. Not that I think with Borlase, that it was shaped by art. The Tolmen, or Maen-rock, consists of several very large masses of granite ; the uppermost of which rests on two others, leaving an aperture between them and the top-stone. The top-stone is of an oval figure ; measuring about 33 feet long, $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Its weight is supposed to be 750 tons. On the top of the stone, are some rock basons. From this rock, I once saw, at sunset, the Edystone-lighthouse. It appeared like a ship on fire.

§§ In Devon and the east part of Cornwall, *Tors* often occur—*Carnes* as often in the west.

||| See Tregury in St. Wenn. Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, died in 1471.

The Registry of the Dominican Abbey in Dublin tells us, that above fifty persons went out of the Diocese of Dublin to Rome in 1451, to celebrate the jubilee then held under Pope Nicholas the Fifth ; that this prelate gave them recommendatory certificates to the Pope ; and that seven of the number were pressed to death in the crowd.

TRE, *a town, a gentleman's seat.*
 TREV, ‡ *a house.*
 TRIBEDH, *a brandiron.* Tripous,
 Gr.
 TRIST, *sad.* Tristis, L.
 TRON, *a nose.*
 TSHAPÔN, *a capon.* Capo, L.
 TSHAUHA, *a chough.*
 TSHIMBLA, *a chimney.* Caminus, L.
 TULGU, *darkness.*
 TUR, † *a tower.* Turris, L.
 TYMARRHURIAN, *sweethearts.*
 TYNER, *tender.* Tener, L.

VAEZ, *a boar pig.* Verres, L.
 hence Veers.
 UAG, § *hollow.*
 WALZ, *a reaping hook.* Falx, L.
 VEDHU, *a widow.* Vidua, L.
 VEOR, *great.*
 VERTH, *green.*
 VETHAN, || *meadows.*
 VEU, *life.* Vita, L.
 UI, *an egg.* Ovum, L.
 VISNANS, *lances, small long fishes*
taken out of the sands.
 ULA, *an elm.* Ulmus, L.

According to Mathias Palmerius, (in his additions to the Chronicle of Eusebius,) there was so great a concourse of people from all parts of the Christian world at this jubilee, that at Hadrian's Mole almost two hundred perished in the press, besides many who were drowned in the Tiber. They who returned safe in 1453, brought the melancholy news, that Constantinople was taken by the Turks; and the Emperor Constantine Palæologus slain. Our Archbishop was so afflicted at the account, that he ordered a fast to be kept strictly throughout his Diocese for three days together, and granted indulgences of an hundred years to the observers of it: and he himself went before the clergy in procession to Christ-church, cloathed in sackcloth and ashes.

All sorts of shell fish, are at Helford and several other places in Cornwall, vulgarly called *Trig*.

‡ See Treviso in St. Enodor.—We have *Treviso* and other names (as I have elsewhere remarked) in Normandy and Britany, corresponding with the Cornish.—In the late conspiracy at Paris, the Duke of *Treviso* fell by the side of the French King.

§ Some travellers have observed our deep *hollow* ways, as one of the characteristic features of Cornwall and Devon.

|| Trigavethan, *the inhabitants of the meadows.* The manor of Trigavethan is situated at the northern extremity of the parish of Kenwyn; by which it is surrounded, except a very small part towards the north, where it joins with Piran-Sabulo. It holds its own vestries, and annually appoints its own officers. It supports its own poor, and repairs its own roads. It pays, however, its assessed taxes to the assessors of Kea, and is drawn for the militia with the inhabitants of that parish. It formerly had a chapel; of which the memorials remain in two small enclosures, one called Chapel-Garden; the other, the Old Burying Ground. It has now a recess (at the north side of Kenwyn church,) which was built by the lord of the manor, and when kept in repair, was so kept under the direction of the manor-churchwardens, at his expence.

UN, onn, one. En, Gr. ‡

‡ The Sun, the ONE great light of the world, is so denominated. Thus SOL, *Solus*, the *sole* great luminary. The "Priest of ON" was the Priest of the Sun, Genesis xli. 45. *Oon* was the principal title of the Sun in Egypt. It is remarkable that the Coptic translator who seems to have generally followed the Septuagint, (and who probably translated from the Septuagint and not from the Hebrew original) instead of writing the Priest of Heliopolis, as we might have expected, renders the words "ιερεως Ηλιουπελειως the Priest of *Oon*. Governor Pownal, whom I had the pleasure of meeting several times at my friend Dr. Downman's in Exeter, suggested to us some singular observations on the affinity between the Oriental and Scandinavian languages with the Erse, the Welsh, and the Cornish. According to this learned and ingenious gentleman, *Troia* (for instance) is in its Gothic appellation *Tre-oim*, the settlements of the Oim. *Aia* or *Ey* means country, and is the root of *gaia* and many other appellatives: *Troja* therefore is *Tre-oi-a*. *Ilium* is the *Hy-oon*, the temple of *Oon*, or of the *Sun*.—The oracle of *Dodona* was established by the inhabitants of Epirus: and *Duowdewin* is, in the Welsh, *God's Oracle*. Its priests were *Selloi*: In Welsh *Sellucr** is one that sees things at a distance—the origin of *Seer*. The Chaldeans seem to have been worshippers of 'the Sun and Serpent' from the time of *Nim-rod* [*Neb-rod—Oon-ab rod*, Sol Pater Serpens] down to the time of Daniel when Cyrus destroyed *Bel*, and slew the Dragon.

—"Time was, when all the pomp of woods
 Curtain'd the sacred Carnes and swept the floods;
 When far within the Forest, white cascades
 In flashings seem'd to kindle up the glades.
 There bold ambition bade her minions rear
 To dastard guilt or superstitious fear
 The amazing monument and tower sublime
 To send its glories down to future time;
 And where the tyrant over millions trod
 Nail'd to a narrow nich the future god.
 There, as caprice chas'd Echo from her dells,
 Domes sprang from bowers, and Pyramids from cells;
 And idly wrapt in one stupendous gloom,
 A province frown'd—a temple or a tomb!
 Hence dire Anubis scared the Egyptian crowd;
 And swart Assyria to her *Belus* bow'd.
 Snatch'd from the cedar'd altars of the East,
 Her Baal-fires blazing to the new-moon feast
Danmon flung round, and fumed in every dell,
 From every Cromlech, to the Assyrian *Bell*;
 Oft from her Carnes, terrific sorceress! lanc'd
 The fierce blue flame, whilst all her demons danc'd;

* See Homer, II. XVI. v. 234.—αμφι δε σελλοι &c. &c. See likewise Sopho. Trachin. v. 1175.

UNCENT, *ointment*. Ungentum L. ‡

Hiss'd from her viperous broods ; or heav'd a groan
 Prophetic from her storm-beat Logan-stone ;
 Neigh'd, the pale presage to barbaric deeds,
 Proud in the prancings of her snow-white steeds ;
 And whirling Destiny across the plain,
 Snuff'd the wild winds, and toss'd the streaming mane ;
 Blew from her shrilling trumps the blasts of war,
 And mow'd down cantreds from her scythed car ;
 And, her fell rites bade horror's self exhaust,
 Triumphant in the unearthly holocaust ! *

See Reminiscences, Vol. III. p.p. 70, 71. *

‡ That the ancient Cornish were well acquainted with their indigenous plants, may be apparent in this Vocabulary. The medicinal virtues of numerous herbs were familiar to our forefathers. And we have still in our villages, many old (though few young) women, whose traditional knowledge of herbs as useful in the cure of diseases, and whose skill in compounding *unguents*, &c. &c. from the exprest juices of vegetables, we should by no means regard with contempt or indifference. These observations, smacking of the pharmacoplist or the chirurgion, may go down (*currente calamo*)—smooth perhaps as the *oil* whence they flow. But whether I may speculate with impunity or not (though with the good natured intention of amusing my readers) on either *oils* or *unguents*, is somewhat problematical. In these pages which will drip (like Aaron's beard) with the oils of *sacred writ*, of *Theocritus*, and of *Shakspeare*, who will say there is an inimitable *unction* ? In speaking of *sacred writ*, I thought not only of Aaron's beard, of "the oil of gladness above thy fellows,"

* I have brought a great number of Asiatic or Gothic and Greek or Latin words in juxta-position. But though disposed (as I have always been) to derive the Latin and the Greek from our Asiatic tongues, I will not venture (with Horne Tooke) upon any positive conclusion.

On the comparison of the Gothic languages with the Greek and Latin, it must be inferred, that the nations which spoke those tongues were once in contact, and linked in close intercourse. In most cases, it appears hazardous to affirm, that of two contemporaneously spoken languages, the one is derived from the other. Languages, *volitantes per ora virum*, peculiarly unwritten languages, are in a perpetual state of flux and variation : some words dropped, others adopted, new modes of compounding and inflecting their ancient words, with new idioms introduced by each sister dialect, must occasion their swerving daily, not only from each other, but from the mother tongue as it stood at the moment of their divarication. We may pronounce that one of these dialects has deflected more from the original, or supposed original, than the other ; though even this is mere speculation in many instances, for want of an adequate knowledge of the pristine tongue from which each sprang ; but in no case, I apprehend, can we correctly assert, that the one dialect is derived from the other. As to Greek and Latin, for example, allied as they are, and throwing light on each other, we know not the state of the mother tongue when the nations became separate, nor even the place of residence of those who spoke it. Many thousand Thracian slaves, male and female, must have been annually introduced into Greece and Italy. The influence on their masters' language must have been gradual, constant, and considerable ; more important, possibly, than that arising from such ephemeral and transitory occurrences as the burning of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, or the sacking of Rome.—See Classical Journal Vol. III. p.p. 119—125.

UOLE, to howl. Ululo, L. †

—of “the holy oil”—but of “Jacob’s Pillar,” and (like the epigram’s jelly bag * “pointed at the end) shall slide from Jacob’s very glibly to the Pillars of Cornwall.

That in the consecration of their stones, the Cornish poured oil upon them, I will not presume to assert. In the mean time, I must not forget my reference to *Theocritus*: It was with a view to the Cornish Wrestling as derived from the Grecian. “The Greek Wrestlers never encountered (saith Potter) ’till all their joynts and members had been soundly rubb’d fomented and suppled with oyl; whereby all streins were prevented.” See Potter Vol. I. p. 411, Edit. 1697.

How far the Cornish resembled the Greeks in their mode of wrestling, would be a curious enquiry. We find in *Theocritus*, the Spartan women *anointed* for the revels of the Green. [See *Theocritus* Idyll 18.] And Plato recommended wrestling to young women—and approved of their wrestling with men !!!

The *Wrestler* will re-appear in WRATH. In my allusion to *Shakspeare*, I had an eye to two or three playful passages—one in “Antony and Cleopatra,” where Charmian says: “If an *oily* palm be not a fruitful prognosticator, ‘I cannot scratch mine ear’—and another in the Twelfth Night: *Mary* says: “I pray you bring your hand to the buttery-bar, and let it drink.”—*Sir Andrew* asks, “wherefore sweetheart?” *Mary*. “Its *dry* Sir.”—According to Dr. Johnson, she here intends to insinuate that it is not a Lovers hand—“a *moist* hand being vulgarly accounted a sign of an amorous constitution.” It is so accounted at this day by the Cornish carles and crones; an hereditary persuasion.

‡ We may here wander through the *howling* wilderness; and hail its savage inhabitants—I have exprest a doubt whether Bears were indigenous in Cornwall: But in very early times they are said to have existed in the forests of Cornwall and Devon. And our woods were sufficiently stocked with bears and wolves for the chace. The wild bull was also roaming at large.† Nor was the red deer less frequent; whilst the segh, now lost in Britain and in Europe, but subsisting in the moose of America, was often hunted in our forests.‡ The dogs which the Britons employed in the chace, are well

* An expression applied to certain sermons—“Compositions of great elegance”—said one—“Oh more” cried another, “they have an *unction* inimitable!”

† Our woods bred a number of wild bulls. The wild bulls and cows were all milk white; all furnished with thick hanging manes like lions, and almost as savage as they. Boetii Scot. Reg. Desc. fel. 6. and Leslæe Hist. p. 18.—The bulls of Augias, in the 25th Idyllium of *Theocritus*, answer well to this description:

— three hundred white-leggd bulls were fed
(Cur’d their smooth horns) two hundred glossy-red;
While, silver as the swan, in gambols run
Twelve, chief of all, and sacred to the sun!
These, in the flowery pastures kept apart,
Rush bellowing on the mountain beasts that dart
From their deep thickets on the herd below;
And (with death-glances) gore the shaggy foe!

‡ Branching horns of a most enormous size, have been found in Devonshire (and other parts of England, and in Ireland also) the relics of this enormous race of deer. See Nat. Hist. of Devonshire.

Of the disjecta membra of such wild animals in Banwell Cave, Mr. Warner has given a very interesting account. See Bowles’s Banwell Hill, pp. xxix—xxxiv.

VAN, *foremost*. ‡
VOOGA, *smoke*. §

VORA, *a fork*. || Furca, L.
VOSTERGNY, *a boaster*.

described by Whitaker; according to whom there were five original British dogs; the great household dog, the grey hound, the bull dog, the terrier, and the large slow hound. The last mentioned breed is, at present, almost peculiar to Manchester. But near the close of the last century it was frequent in the south-west. It is called at Manchester the southern hound. This hound, large and slow as it is, was once considerably larger and slower. The boar, the wolf, and the stag, were all too fleet for its motions. Its genuine object, therefore, must have been some animal as heavy and slow as itself. And that could have been only the British segh or moose. When therefore the segh inhabited our forests, the segh-dog employed in the pursuit of this enormous animal, was the favourite companion of the Danmonian hunter. §

Of the birds that furnished amusement to the Danmonian sportsman, perhaps the eagle was not unfrequently pursued from height to height. Whilst our woods were deep and extensive enough to afford covert to the eagle, this bird was undoubtedly, an inhabitant of Devonshire and Cornwall. But the Danmonians were principally fond of hawking or falconry. Every British chieftain maintained a number of birds for the sport. Ossian mentions "a hundred hawks with fluttering wing, that fly across the sky."

‡ French, Avant. To make a Van, is to take a handful of the ore or tin-stuff, and bruise, wash, and cleanse it on a shovel; then by a peculiar motion of the shovel, to shake and throw forth upon the point of it almost all the ore that is freed from waste. This operation being repeated, the ore is collected and reserved; and thence they form an estimate how many tons of copper ore, or how many hundred weight of block tin, may be produced out of one hundred sacks of that work or stuff of which the Van is made.

§ We also call a hollow cavern, either in the earth, or in the mines, or by the fretting of the sea, a Vooga; in the mines a Vooga-hole.

|| Forcque, Fork; the bottom of the Sump. Forking the water, is drawing it all out; and when it is done, they say, "the mine or the water is forked;" and "the engine is in fork." The Forcque or bottom of the sump in the North of England, is called the lodge; Forking the water, "rolling the water;" the engine in forcque, "the engine in rowl."

The Sump is a pit sunk down in the very bottom of the mine, to cut or prove the lode still deeper than before.—In the Anglo-Saxon, *Lode* is *Lead*:—So *Load-stone*, quasi *Leadstone*. See Lye's Junius. It means any regular vein or course, metallic or not; but more commonly a metallic vein.

To return to the *vorh* and *fork*—and its more obvious meaning,—I have to remark, that the old Cornish used neither knives nor *forks*, at their meals. In this respect also, they resembled their *oriental* progenitors.—Voltaire says "forks were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth

§ See Hist of Manchester, vol. 2. p. 72. Shakspeare's description of the southern hound, must readily occur to my readers.

VRAN, *a crow.*VRINK, *french*| VRYONGEN, *a circle.* ‡| UTETHA, *to sow.* §

centuries (*Hist. Générale*, vol. ii. edit. 1757, p. 169). Speaking of the manners and customs of those ages, he says "Mussus, ecivain Lombard du quatorzieme siecle, regarde comme un grand luxe les fourchettes, les cuilleres, & les tasses d'argent."

That the use of them was a novelty in Queen Elizabeth's reign, is evident from this passage in the first part of Fynes Morison's Itinerary, p. 208, who, speaking of his bargain with the patron of the vessel which conveyed him from Venice toward Constantinople, says, "we agreed with the master himself, who for seven gold crowns by the month, paid by each of us, did courteously admit us to his table, and gave us good diet, serving each man with his knife, and spoone, and his forke (to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for they hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand), and with a glass or cup to drink in peculiar to himself."

‡ For elaborate descriptions of the Druidical Circle in all its varieties, see the Histories of Devon and Cornwall.—A little fairy circle not quite coeval with the Druidical, just recurs to memory—

O Circle ! whether erst the lightning's lance
With its keen azure shot thy wavy way ;
Or—such the tales of village virgins say—
The merry fayes (what time their troops advance
To thread the fleeting mazes of the dance,
While bends dim Iris in the lunar ray)
Form'd, as they tripp'd with many a twinkling glance,
Thy ring, to speak their revels to the day ;
Still fancying, lovely Circle ! that I trace
Amid the features of thy fading dyes,
The little footsteps of the fairy race—
Still, 'round the springing verdure shall arise
In soft relief, thy gently curving grace
Too trivial but for fond poetic eyes !

The Cornish attribute the circle or ring here described to the *Piskies* or Fairies.—The one that occasioned this sonnet (many years ago) was traced on the smooth green sod of the *Edles*—close at Polwhele. [*Edles* i. e. *Ethel-les*, or *Ethelred-les* :—the court of the Saxon, *Ethelred*].

§ The present mode of preparing for the wheaten tillage is very ancient : But the aboriginal Cornish had little wheat in proportion to their oats and barley. Like the Irish they sowed their grounds with oats : and like the Irish they planted potatoes : And at this day they are more attached to potatoes and pilchards, than to any other food. Barley, indeed, has superseded for several generations their oaten cakes : and barley bread only is to be met with in the cottages of the west of Cornwall. Gamble has entertained us with a sketch of the Irish Peasant. "I walked this morning (said he) to Minecherin. It is situated in the very heart of the mountain, and, at a little distance

P.

VYLGY, the sea. ‡

might be taken for a part of it. It consists of twenty or thirty little cabins. To each of these are attached a few acres of land—a portion is a potatoe garden, and the rest gives grass for a cow, and produces a little oats. To an Englishman nothing would seem more wretched than the situation of these cabins. The ground on which they stand is half-reclaimed bog, and heaps of manure are piled and scattered round them, which render entrance a matter of considerable difficulty. Nor does the state of the interior appear to make amends for the exterior. In mid-day the darkness of midnight rests upon it. The chimney is seldom so well constructed as to carry away the smoke. A cow, a calf, and a pig, generally fill up the back ground. The appearance of the furniture corresponds with that of the inhabitants—a few earthen vessels, tin porringers, and wooden noggins on the dresser, two or three stools around the fire, and a bed or beds, covered by a coarse and black rug, make up the whole of it.

Neither they nor their immediate fathers, ever knew a better way of living.

The bogs on which (in which I should rather say) they live, give them plenty of turf. The poorest man has (if it is not his own fault) an inexhaustible abundance of firing. Chilled, and as it were impregnated with the damp and moisture of his mountains, even the smoke of his cabin gives him pleasure. He is not a creature who lives in the medium way, nor is he, perhaps, the more to be pitied on that account. He has the rapid alternation of heat and cold, of drought and moisture, and if he is often chilled and drenched during the day, has a more exquisite relish for the fire during the night, and when he is dried and baked, as it were in an oven, he returns again with cheerfulness to the open air.

His food is simple, but he has it in abundance; it is wholesome food likewise. Vegetables and milk, potatoes, onions, and oaten bread. Onions and garlic are of a most cordial nature. These vegetables composed part of the diet which enabled the Israelites to endure, in a warm climate the heavy tasks imposed upon them by their Egyptian masters. They were likewise eaten by the Roman farmers to repair the waste of their strength, by the toils of harvest." See Gamble's View of Irish Society and manners.

‡ Here we have ample scope for expatiating. And whilst "we go down to the sea in ships and occupy our business in great waters" we may revise our memorials of *Tarshish* with the ANTIQUARY, recollect our prophetic lore with the DIVINE, and traverse the ocean with the POET.

And first we look back to *Tarshish*. "*Tarshish* was thy merchant (exclaims the prophet Ezekiel) by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches; with silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy fairs," the fairs of Tyre. This *Tarshish* was the city of *Tartessus*, situated near the pillars of Hercules, and possessed by the Carthaginians; who found it a very convenient situation for maintaining a commercial intercourse with their original countrymen of Tyre, on the one hand, and with the *British Isles*, on the other. Hence they were enabled to supply the markets of Tyre, with iron, and tin; and the west of Britain, with the Tyrian purple; and both Tyre and Britain, with the commodities of Spain. Vessels, we find, built for longer voyages, and greater burthens, were named the *Ships of Tarshish*, because they were built like the ships of *Tarshish* properly so called. Thus

Solomon's navy (which traded to Ophir, or the East Indies, for, ivory, apes, and peacocks, more than one thousand years before Christ) was called a *navy of Tarshish*. And thus Jehosaphat's navy designed for a voyage to Ophir, but unfortunately broken at Eziongeber, were called *ships of Tarshish*. This City of Tarshish, so convenient for the British trade with its Tyrian Colony, is mentioned by Polybius under the name of *Tarscium*; where the historian is reciting the words of a league between the Romans and the Carthaginians.

To return to our *British* commerce—I think we may plainly infer, that if the trading vessels from Tarshish were so famous in the time of Solomon, as to impart their name by way of distinction to the commercial navies of those days, the Tyrians or Carthaginians must have been long before exercised in the arts of navigation and commerce. Jesus the son of Sirach, speaking of Solomon's glory, says: "By the name of the Lord God, which is called the Lord God of Israel, thou didst gather gold as tin, and didst multiply silver as lead"—which shews, that tin in those days was brought in great quantities to the holy land. And it is remarkable, that tin and lead, in this place, are *both* mentioned, and distinguished: Yet, characteristically different as they are, the ancients often mistook the one metal for the other. By the ships Solomon sent out, he had a return, in one voyage, of no less than four hundred and twenty talents of gold. It is said in Kings: "money was in Jerusalem as *stones* for plenty." Tin, therefore, must have almost covered the streets of Jerusalem, to be spoken of in the same figurative way. From these passages, we see that commercial voyages were of high antiquity; that the chief articles of commerce were silver, iron, tin, and lead; and that those articles were in great abundance in Judea, even in the reign of Solomon. The question is, whence those articles were imported: If tin, in its mineral state, were, at this time, unknown to all other countries but our own; there is ample reason to assert, that we supplied all the markets of Europe and Asia with this commodity, in the earliest ages.

Secondly, I shall produce an extract from a MS. Fast Sermon—its text—"How! ye ships of Tarshish!"—Isaiah xxiii. 1.

"From the first revolution in France, to that daring usurpation which so much astonished the world, the work of war has been pursued with an unrelenting ferocity beyond all former example. But I have little doubt, that those sanguinary tyrants, whose arms have struck terror to so great an extent, were raised up by the Almighty, as the scourge of the nations, for their manifold sins and iniquities. Yet the same all powerful Being doubtless interposed, to enfeeble the grasp of avarice, and to check the strides of ambition. And this little island has been made the happy instrument of both; where the decrees of heaven have said—"This far shalt thou go and no further: Here shall thy proud course be stayed!" Threatened with invasion by numerous armies, still have we been able to avert the blow; to repel the insolence of the enemy in every part of the globe; and to awaken in the great powers on the Continent that spirit of resistance, which but for our influence had lain dormant, though essentially necessary to their preservation. From this island have we sent out naval commanders, to eclipse the reputation of all former admirals—though our forefathers for many generations, had rejoiced in the fame of Britain, as mistress of the sea. And even envy will confess that he, who was emphatically stiled 'the hero of the Nile,' outshone them all, with more almost than human splendor. It was reserved for him to fill the shores of Egypt with consternation, and after the total discomfiture of the common enemy, to receive homage from the throne of Mahomet!—For

him, it was reserved to break the Northern Confederacy, by a skill and intrepidity unparalled in history ! And last it was reserved for him, though meeting the combined fleets with a far inferior force, though opposed to the vain menaces of the French, and the haughty magnificence of the Spaniard, to defeat them all by an overthrow, which will, long, long secure the naval superiority of his country, —though not so long as his memory shall live, in the grateful bosoms of his countrymen.

Lest, however, from such signal instances of success, we should vaunt ourselves on our own strength and assume a high tone of independence, to the dishonour of the great Governor of the Universe ; it pleased Him, in his wisdom, to mingle with our prosperity, a very considerable degree of alloy—to alarm us repeatedly with treachery and sedition, and even the disaffection and rebellion of a sister-isle ; to afflict our colonies and strong fortresses with contagion and death ; and to vex us with storm and tempest. From this last circumstance, indeed, how awfully glorious was rendered that magnificent sea-victory ! That the loftiness of man should, on that day, be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men should be made low ; it was the day of the Lord of Hosts, not only on the ships of Tarshish, but upon every one that was lifted up. Not to mention the common fate of every general and decisive battle, where numbers of deserving men are slain ; where sisters have to weep for their brothers, and wives for their fallen husbands ; and parents, to lament their children—not to insist on the ordinary calamities of war,—we were then severely warned of the vanity of all earthly distinctions, by the death of the revered leader himself—blazing as he was from his ducal ensigns, in all the brilliance with which valour was ever adorned from the hands of kings and of emperors ! Thus, in respect to ourselves, we perceive that “the high and lofty are brought low.”—But, for those in arms against us, how much more striking, is this depression of the pride of man !—Many were the thousands that perished : and the Lord arose in his might, to finish the work of destruction. He, whose voice the winds and the waves obey, appeared in the whirlwind, to execute his wrath, upon every one that was lifted up ; and upon all the ships of Tarshish.”

Thirdly, for the Poet.—Extract from the “Cave of Lemorna.” A legendary tale :—

Amid Lemorna's sullen cave
 The druid harp shall sound no more,
 To join the murmurs of the wave
 That restless beats the shelving shore.
 Yet crimsoning slow its cloud of gold,
 Here, whilst the tints of evening spread,
 I love to hail the bards of old,
 Dim visions of the silent dead.
 Yet here, I listen to the strain
 That echoes from some airy spell,
 And scarce believe the phantom vain
 Where white robes float in yonder cell.” *

* I was willing to make this extract from the Cave of Lamorna—to draw the attention of my readers to the whole poem, which may be found in the “Forget-me-not” for 1831—pp. 50—60. Tom Warton was highly pleased with the poem, and Wolcot thought it equal to Langhorne's “Owen of Carron.”

UISK, a flail. ‡
WECOR, courage.

WHELE, a work.
WHELA, to work. §

‡ The late episcopal arrangements put me in mind of a little volume which I have long possessed—entitled “the History of Ripon.” Under my *Uisk* or my *Flail*, I shall take the liberty of introducing a very odd anecdote; in despite of the cynics who may long to *thresh* me for lugging it in, head and shoulders. But I cannot think it “has no business here.” For whilst the Bishopric of Ripon is at the point of renovation, the *corn-laws* are threatened with extinction. In that renovation, the spiritual welfare of many may be concerned: In this extinction, multitudes will feel temporal privations; lamenting the paralyzed *thresher* and the enfeebled *flail*.—Why the resuscitated See of Ripon and the menaced *corn-laws* should thus be linked together, my extract will shew. To be sure, their homogeneity is not at a glance discoverable.—Now for the anecdote. “In the year 1234, says Paris, was a great dearth and scarcity of corn throughout the kingdom, but more especially in the Northern parts of it. For three years after, a dreadful mortality raged; multitudes died as well of pestilence as famine, the great men at that time taking no care to relieve them. Archbishop Walter Grey had then, in granaries and elsewhere, a stock of corn which if delivered out would have supplied the whole country for five years. But whether they did not offer him price enough, or for some other reasons, he would not part with a grain of it. At length being told that the corn stacks and ricks would suffer for want of threshing, being apt to be consumed by mice, and other vermine, he ordered it should be delivered to the husbandmen, who dwelt on his manors, upon condition that they should pay as much new corn for it after harvest. Accordingly some of his officers went to RIPON, where his largest stores were repositied, and coming to a great stack to take it down, they saw the heads of many snakes, adders, toads, and other venomous creatures peeping out at the end of the sheaves. This being told to the Archbishop, he sent his steward and others of good credit, to enquire into the truth of it; who finding it true, would nevertheless force some of the countrymen to mount to the top with ladders and throw down some of the sheaves. They had no sooner ascended but a thick black smoke seemed to arise from the midst of the corn, which made such an intolerable stench, that it obliged the husbandmen to come down again; declaring they never smelt any thing like it before.

As they descended, they heard a voice say, *let the corn alone; for the archbishop and all that belong to him are the devil's due.**

In fine they were obliged to build a wall about the stack, and set it on fire, lest such a number of venomous creatures should get out and infest the whole country.” This is the honest monk of St. Albans' story.

The palace has been long since destroyed, and its site with the park and demesne lands parcelled out, and demised to divers tenants.

§ Charenza wheelas charenza. Love worketh Love. The motto to the Polwhele coat-armour Polwhele intermarried with Killigrew, Lukie, Tresawell, and Trencreek. The POLWHELE arms

* “Vocem autem audierunt sibi dicentem, ne ad bladum manus apponerent, quia archiepiscopus et omnia quæ habebat diaboli potestas erat. Matt. Paris. See “the Hist. of Ripon,” pp. 148, 149, 150. [1801].

Q

WHURTS, *hurtle-berries*.
WIDNAC, *whitish*

WIN, *wine*. Oinos, Gr.
WRATH, *a giant*. ‡

are Sable, a Saltier engrailed ermine.—Crests a bull *gules*, with horns *or*—and a Blackmoor's head with an olive-branch in its mouth. The KILLIGREW arms are argent—an eagle displayed with two heads *Sable*—a bordure of the second bezanty. The LUKIE arms, *azure* 3 goats heads erased, argent attired, *or*. The TRESAWELL arms argent, three mullets, *gules*, between two bendlets *sable*. The TRENCREEK arms, Argent a chevron with a cross patee issuing from its point *sable*.

‡ In the first ages, the *giant* and the wrestler were almost synonymous. Our poet HAVILLAN has in his Architrenium, thus described the Cornish giants—

“*Sed paucis famulosa domus, quibus uda ferarum
Terga dabant vestes, cruor, haustus, pocula, trunci,
Antra Lares, dumeta thoros, cœnacula rupes,
Præda cibos, raptus Venerem, spectacula cædes,
Imperium vires, animos furor, impetus arma,
Mortem pugna, sepulchra rubus: monstrosq; gemebat
Monticulis tellus: sed eorum plurima tractus
Pars erat occidui, terror majorque premebat *
Te furor, extremum Zephyri, Cornubia, limen.*”

* Plutarch asserts that the Thebans were indebted to their superior skill and practice in the ancient art of wrestling, for their famous victory over the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra.—The most distinguished Athlete in this exercise, was MILO of Crotona, who gained six Olympic and six Pythian crowns, besides two other crowns that he won, when a boy. There are so many instances recorded of the prodigious strength of this gigantic wrestler, as to become proverbial. The following anecdotes recently extracted from Pausanias, may exhibit something of novelty to the English reader.

Milo had a statue erected to his memory in his lifetime, and most probably from its great weight, there appeared some difficulty how to carry it to the Altis, or sacred grove; but the strong man of Crotona soon obviated this difficulty, by mounting it on his own shoulders, and carrying it thither, himself: he likewise used, as a boastful exertion of his corporeal powers, to tie a bow-string tight round his head, and to burst it by the swell of his veins. But if we may judge from the mode of his coming to his end, he possessed more brawn than brains and seems to have had the outside of his head more strongly furnished than the inside. The instance of foolhardiness occasioning his death, was the subject of a painting in one of the Royal Exhibitions, by C. Taconel.—The Roman Satirist, Juvenal, sums up the character of Milo strongly in the following words:—

——— viribus ille
Confusus periit, admirandisque lacertis.
10th Sat.—

In Devon and Cornwall, almost every ring at a parish-feast or revel, (for a prize of a gold laced hat, or purse of guineas) exhibits athletes, that might vie with any on the Olympic stadium. We had not long since two instances of extraordinary champions, first in J. Coppe, who lived in the neighbourhood of Great Torrington. This man was not a giant. He was about five feet five inches in stature. In his youth he reigned master of the ring, at all the wrestling matches in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, for twenty years. This Milo in miniature, was bow-legged.—The second instance is that of W. Wreyford—stone blind ever since

‡ The imperishable nature of the soul was a doctrine of the Druids, which in its genuine purity, perhaps, was incommunicable to the vulgar. But the soul's immortality connected with many sensitive ideas, was generally preached to the people. It was with unvarying firmness that the Druids asserted the immortality of the soul. And the universal influence of this doctrine on the conduct, excited the surprize of the Greeks and Romans. It was this, which inspired the soldier with courage in the day of battle; which animated the slave to die with his master, and the wife to share the fate of her husband; which urged the old and the feeble to precipitate themselves from rocks, and the victim to become a willing sacrifice. And hence the creditor postponed his debts till the next life; and the merchant threw letters for his correspondents into the funeral fires, to be thence remitted into the world of spirits! The Druids believed also, that the soul, having left one earthly habitation, entered into another—that from one body decayed and turned to clay, it passed into another fresh and lively, and fit to perform all the functions of animal life. This was the doctrine of transmigration, maintained in common by the Druids and the Brachmans. In the mean time the vulgar deified every object around them. They worshipped the spirits of the mountains, the the vallies, and the rivers. Every rock and every spring were either the instruments or the objects of adoration. The moon-light vallies of Danmonium were filled with the faery people; and its numerous rivers were the resort of Genii. That Faeries, in particular, came from the East, we are assured by M. Herbelot, who tells us, that the Persians called the Faeries *Peri*, and the Arabs, *Genies*; that, according to the eastern fiction, there is a certain country inhabited by faeries called *Ginistian*, which answers to our *Fuery-land*; and that the ancient romances of Persia are full of *Peri* or Faeries. The belief of such invisible agents assigned to different parts of nature, prevails at this very day, in Scotland and in Devonshire and Cornwall—regularly transmitted from the remotest antiquity to the present time.

he was eight years old, about five feet ten inches in stature, and of a robust make. He was one of the first wrestlers in Devonshire. He was usually led into the ring by a boy as a guide, and was always indulged with the privilege of taking hold of his antagonist by the collar; and when he had once gotten a firm hold, he would kick, trip, and go through every manœuvre of the wrestling art; seldom or ever failing to throw his antagonist on his back, though frequently a man of more strength and power than himself. This most singular athlete lived at Cheriton Cross, on the turnpike-road between Exeter and Okehamton.

Our Cornish wrestlers would have disdained kicking, their's is all "fair play." I have many stout fellows in my recollection; particularly an old hind of my father,—who used to entertain me when a boy with stories of his feats at the parish-feast of Probus and Grace. This man, for a succession of years carried off the prizes. And he would exhibit to us in proof of his achievements a store of gold-laced hats and silver cups to dazzle and delight us.—I should add that our old hind had great muscular powers, and broad shoulders; and was so commanding in stature, that we children used to look up to him with reverence. I believe he fancied himself a second Milo; as I have often seen him pleased with the contemplation of our Milo-Crotoniates; a very fine print which in this room is preserved as fresh as in my father's life-time.—I have just seen by meer accident "—At Riom-les-montagnes, there is a man aged 29, of almost Herculean strength. He can raise a burden weighing 2,000lbs. and lift up with the third finger of the right hand 200lb. He has a brother aged 23, and a sister 25, of nearly equal strength."—*French Paper.*

YOLACIT, a bird.

The spirit of Loda was a more terrific phantom. *The spirit of Loda—*

“Thou O Fingal, who dauntless in the fight
Didst whirl thy falchion, like the lightning’s sheet,
And, as the tempest, raging in thy might,
Bid the rocks burst in fragments at thy feet ;
Thou who, at Loda, couldst proclaim aloud
(Eager the dismal spirit to withstand)
His sword a meteor, and his shield a cloud,
Tho’ blasts were in the hollow of his hand ;
Tho’ thunder was his voice, and flame his breath,
His dreadful form bent forward from on high,
His nostrils pouring pestilential death,
As the pale nations vanish’d from his eye—
Thou, who couldst bid thy Luno’s massy blade
Thro’ the dark ghost its gleaming path disclose,
While as he shriek’d, the deep’s still’d wave was stay’d,
And, roll’d into himself, upon the winds he rose ;—
Hear, glorious Chief ! and ope thy vaulted hall !
I come—yet harping shall I mix with air :
Bear, O ye winds, my accents to Fingal—
The voice of him who prais’d the mighty, bear.”

Cornwall Poems, vol I. p. 152, 153.

Wonderful indeed, is the power of imagination on minds that are occupied by one predominating idea :—where credulity is strengthened by sympathy, it can convert visions into palpable realities. For an indistinct murmur or a whisper, we are startled by the tramp of the war-horse, or the blast of the trumpet ; and sounds are heard where all is silent as the grave.—I shall subjoin an anecdote relative to SCOTT’S *Marmion* as communicated by a friend.

In a voyage, with adverse winds, from Leith to London, my friend was detained two days at Holy Island, the scene of the trial and of the fate of Constance in *Marmion*. He went ashore with an officer, and examined the ruins of the abbey, and found, on what seemed the site of the cavern in which Constance Beverly was tried and immured, a small fortress, with a few invalids, under a barrack serjeant, and one company of a regiment of militia. The officer instantly recognized the old serjeant as a soldier who had served under his father, who had also been in the army ; and their early acquaintance was easily renewed. The serjeant then guided the voyagers through the fortress, which is built on a high and steep rock ; and when they were on the highest part of the rock, he very gravely said, there must be some profound cavern in it, to which, after a long search, he had been unable to find the entrance. Our friend asked why he thought so ? Because, said he, a bell is distinctly heard to ring every night at twelve o’clock, in the centre of the rock, and apparently at a great depth ; probably as deep as the level of the sea. He observed our friend to smile at such a fancy, and then swore that he had repeatedly heard it. As the officer had mentioned that his old acquaintance had received some education, our friend immediately asked him whether he had ever read *Marmion*. On his saying that he had read it with great pleasure, he was asked if the midnight bell had ever been heard by him before that period. ‘No,’ (said he) “we never till then thought of listening for it.” The whole body of the invalids agree in the same tale. They had all heard him read *Marmion* ; and all had ever since heard the midnight bell !!

ZEA

YORKEH, *a roe.***YOVENE**, † *a young man.* Hod.**YOWINK**. *Juvenis*, Lat.**YSCOD**, *a shade.***YSTLYAN**, *a bat.*

ZOU

YSTIFERION, *an eve-dropper; a tale-bearer.***YSWILLIO**, *to blush.***YUNNYG**, *to unite.*

Z

ZABAN, *a pipe.***ZADARN**, *saturn.* Trezadarn, *the town of Saturn.***ZAL**, *salt.* Peskzal, *salt fish.* Sal. Lat.**ZANZ**, *a bay.* Penzanz.**ZAR**, *a turkey.***ZEAGE**, *grains after brewing.***ZETH**, *an arrow.***ZETHAR**, *an archer; a seaman.***ZILLEN**, *the Sylleh Isles.***ZILLI**, *an eel, a conger.***ZIU**, *a large kind of bream; pl.*
Zivion.**ZOHA**, *a ploughshare.***ZOUL**, *stubble, reed.*

A Saxon Vocabulary.

ADRINGTON, *the town on the meadows abounding with birds.* [*Adur-ing-ton.*]

AILSBEAR, *the farm on the brow of the hill*
[from *Aël the eyebrow.*]

ALVERDISCOT, *Alured's Cot.*

ASHCOMB, *the valley of ash.*

BARNSTAPLE, from *Aber-staple.* [*Aber-naxis*, the Roman name.]

BEERALSTON, *the farm of Alston.*

BEWORTHY, *the farm of bees.* [Sax. *beo*]

Of great value, as producing the only sweets. Thus honey was settled by a *modus* at Ottery for 12*d.* a gallon, when cyder was only 2*d.* a hog'shead.

BICKINGTON, [*Buch*] *the town on the meadow for cows.*

BRADNINCH, anciently *Brains*, [*Bre-ings*] *the meadows among the hills.*

The Dukes of Cornwall were stiled Barons of *Braings*—part of that dukedom.

BRIGHTLEY, [*Brith*] *the place of divers colours*

BRUSHFORD, *the ford at the coppice.*

BUCKLAND, from *buck*, [*deer*] or from the tenure of *Bocklund.*

BUDLEIGH, *a place on the stream.*

***** *Gorlan-a-bower*, is a place in Bere Ferris, about half a mile from the Tamar. In Werington, is *Elfrida's Bower*. George Mason, in his "Essay on Design in Gardening" (8vo. 1795) has illustrated this with great ingenuity.

BURRINGTON, *Bur*, bower. *****

BUTTERLEIGH, *Butere*, butter.

CADBURY, *Cud* and *Cuth* (says Leland) signify *bellum.*

CHARLES, *ceorles*, farmers.

CHIVERTON, implies some *atchievement* or *exploit* in chivalry.

CLAYHANGER *the hanging, sloping hill.*

CLIST, *lista*, slow.

CLOVELLY from *clo*, a stone, and *voel* a cliff.

COUNTISBURY, *the castle of the Comes littoris.*

DARTINGTON, *the town near the meadows on the Dart.*

DODSCOMBLEIGH, *the place of Dodo in the valley.*

DREWSTEIGNTON, *the Druid's town on the Teign.*

DUNKESWELL, *the hill with the clear well.*

EDELES, (in old writings *Eth dles*) *the court of Ethelred.*

FARABURY, *the castle on the road.*

GERMANSWEEK, *the village of St. Germans.*

GITTESHAM, *the village of Githa.*

HOLBERTON, *the hollow barton.*

HOLNE, *the town of hollies.*

HONITON, *the town of assen-trees.*

KELLEY, *Kelli, (Brit) a grove, ; (in Sax.) cold pasture.*

KERSWELL, *clear well.*

KILKHAMTON, *the church-dwelling-town.*

KILMINGTON, *(Kil-maen-town) the town at the stony burial-place.*

LANCRAS, *the church dedicated to the holy cross*

LITTLEBRACKENFORD. *Bracken is the fern with the smooth stem.*

LUPPIT, *the pit of Lofa.*

MAMHEAD, *the headland.*

MESHAU, *the wood of acorns.*

MEVY, perhaps from *Mevis*, (Brit) *a strawberry.*

OKEHAMTON, *the town on the Ockment.*

OTTERHAM, *the village of otters.*

PADSTOW, *St. Patrick's place.*

PAIGNTON, *(Penton) the town at the promontory.*

POUGHILL, *Pok (I.) and hel (C) goat's moor.*

REVELSTONE, *the village of the revels.*

ROCKBEAR, *the rock-farm.*

SHEAGH, *the wood.*

SHEPSTOW, *the sheep-rock.*

SHEPWASH, *the sheep-washing-place.*

SHERWELL, *the clear well.*

SLAPTON, *the smooth place.*

SPREYTON, *(spreytan Sax. to grow fast) the sprouting-farm.*

STOKECLIMSLAND, *the village on Clema's land*

STRATTON, *street-town.*

STUDLEY, *the horse-pasture.*

TEDBOURN, *the ford of the people.*

TETCOTE, *the well-inhabited house.*

TIVERTON, *two-ford-town.*

TOTNES, *the town of foxes.*

TRENTSHAM, *the winding-wood.*

WALKHAMTON, *the town on the rivulet Walkham.*

WERINGTON, *Wering (Sax.) a fence against water.*

ZEAL, *dry.—Seal, a willow or willow.*

A Provincial Glossary.

AEROAD, (aa) *in pieces, asunder*. "Scat all abroad." Cornish.

AGLET, the fruit of the hawthorn, *the haw*; perhaps *eglet*, from *eglauntine* the fruit of the briar. C.

AIKER, "in his aiker" *in his glory*. C.

ALLERBURY, a *plantation of alders*. Devon.

ANGLETITCH, the *earth-worm*. C.

APPLE-BEE, a *wasp*. C.

APPLE-BIRD, the *chaffinch*. C.

APRILLD, *sourd*, as applied to milk or beer. D.

ARM-WRIST, the *wrist*. C.

ARRERE, *strange, wonderful*. C.

ARRISH, *wheat-stubble*. C. (Edish, *stubble*, Sax)

ASSNEGER, an *ass*. D. C. (*ὄναγρος*, Greek.)

AUNT, *aunt and uncle* are prefixed to the names of *elderly persons*. C.

BACKSIDE, the *back yard of a house*. C. D.

BALLIRAG, 'TO, to *abuse a person with vulgar language*. C. D.

BANK UP, TO, to *heap up*. "It is banking up."

Spoken of a cloud gathering before a shower. C

BARE-RIDGED, (bbb)

BARN, *yeast*, C. D. **BURN**, id.

BATS, "To play at bats;" to *play at cricket*. C.

BED-ALE, *groaning ale, brewed for a christening*. C.

BEDOLED, *stupified with pain*. C.

BEE-BUT, a *beehive*. C.

BEET, TO, to *make or feed a fire*. C. To *beat ground*; to *pare off the turf in order to burn it*. C. D.

BEET, *turf pared off ready for burning*. C. D.

BEET-AXE, the *instrument used in beeting ground, in burn-beating, in Denshireing*. DC

BELLYHARM, *colic*. D.

BELLY-HOLDING, a *crying out in labour*. D.

BISCAN, a *finger-glove of leather, used by the harvest-women, particularly in support of a wounded finger*. C. Meneg.

BLACKHEAD, a *kind of botch, or boil*. C.

(aa) This letter is seldom pronounced open, but close, as in Pallas. Thus it is Saltar, not Sautler, Halter, not Haulter. A is sometimes used for O; as tap for top. It is often prefixed to a word; as "the beef is a-boiling."

(bbb) Zenobia Stephens. of Skilly-waddon, in Towednac (who was buried at Zennor in 1763 at the age of 102, and whose daughter Zenobia Baragwanath died at the age of 99)—was 99 years tenant of the tenement of Trewidgia-warra held under the Duke of Bolton's manor of Ludgvan-Lees. At the expiration of the term, she in her 100th year, rode to the Duke's court, "bareridged on a young beast."!!!

BLAKEAWAY, to be out of breath, to sink away.

"I was ready to *blake away* wi' laughing." N D

BLANK, BLENK, BLONK, BLUNK, a spark of fire. D.

BLAST, TO, to miss fire of a gun. D.

BLAST UP ONE'S EYES, to turn up one's eyes in a praying posture. D.

BLAST, a sudden inflammation. "I have caught a *blast* in my eye." C. D.

BLAZING, spreading abroad news; blazoning the faults of others. C. D.

BLENKY, or **blenk**, to, to snow but sparingly, like the *blenks* or ashes that sometimes fly out of a chimney. D.

BLINDWORM, the slow-worm. C.

BLISSUM. Used particularly for ewes—"The ewe is *blissum*;" perhaps *blithesome*. D

BLOOMINGS, those flushings of the face which accompany fever. D.

BLOOTH, D. **BLOWTH**, C. "Her looked so cherry as a *crup* of fresh apple-*blooth*; but now 'tis like a *davered* rose, sweet in th' midst o't." N. D.

BOBBIN, a string made of cotton, like a round *luce*. C. D.

BOCK, fear, (from *bauk*.) "He *bocked* at it." he was afraid of it. C.

BOLDERING, *louring*, inclinable to thunder. " 'Tis *boldering* weather." C.

BOOSTERING, labouring, so as to sweat. C. D.

BORRID. A sow is said to be *borrid* when she wants the male. C.

BOSKY, full fed; stupid from repletion or intoxication. (Gr. *Boσκω*.)

BOTHAN, a tumour, as arising from the blow of a stick on any part of the body. C.

BRANDIS, a trivet. C.

BRAND-NEW, quite new. C.

BREACH. A horse is said to be *breach* when it breaks through or over fences. C.

BREACHY. The water of a spring is said to be *breachy* when it has a slight taste of salt, or is brackish. C.

BREAK, TO, to tear, D. Break deal, to, to lose the deal at cards. D.

BRICK, a small rent in a garment. "There is a brick in your apron." C.

BRISS, *dust*—not in the Devonian sense of *pilm*, but dust mixed with small portions of furze, frith, faggot-wood. Hence, "I've got some *briss* in my eye," means not a particle of dust but a small bit of furze, a light and minute fragment of *frith*. D. **Briss** and buttons, *dust* and sheep's dung. D. See **BRUSS**.

BROACH, a sharply-pointed stick, to thrust into mows of corn, &c. &c. Whence to *broach* a cask. C.

BROADFIG, the fig; the dry fig. C. D.

BROWNY, a British household god, not yet forgotten in Cornwall. *Bran* or *bron* is, in the British, a king or high person. The Cornish subjoin the *y* final to many of their words.

BRUDLE, TO, to suffer a child to lie till he's full awake. (Lyttelton's MSS.) D.

BRUSH, a nosegay. C.

BRUSS, the dry spine of furze broken off. C.

BUCHA-BOO, a ghost or bugbear; said of milk, when it froths in the milk-pan, and turns sour. (From *bucha*, Cornish, a meteor.)

BUCKED, having a rankish taste or smell, as applied to milk. "The *buck* is in the milk," qu. from a foul bucket, or from *bucha*, or from the (animal) *buck*, as milk is seldom *bucked* but in the rutting season. C. D.

BUD-PICKER, the bullfinch. C.

BULCHT, attacked by a bullock's horns. C.

BULLIED. A cow is said to be *bullied* when she wants the male. C.

BULLIES, round pebbles on the sea-shore. C.

BULLOCK, either ox or cow. C.

BULLUM, the wild plum, the bullace. C. D.

BURN, TO, to scald (with water.) C. D.

BUSS, a steer. D. **Bussa-calf**, a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself. C.

BUSSA, a large jar. C.

BUSTIOUS, burdensome to herself. "How *bustious* she's walking!"—said of a woman with child. C.

BUSY, requires, "It is *busy* three men to heave it."—"It requires three men to lift it." C.

BUT-GAP, a hedge of pitched turf. E. C.

BUTT, a bee-hive. D. C. **Butt**, a cart. D. C.

"*Butt-end*, from *Buðec*, Gr. the bottom; the bottom of a thing being the end of it"—says Nugent. See Primitives, p. 324.

BUTTONS, sheep-dung. C.

BZZOM-CHUCK'D, having a deep-dark redness in the cheeks. N. D.

CAAL, call. **Caaling**, giving public notice by the cryer. "I hadet *caal'd*—I had it cried." C

CABS and CAUCHES, nastiness. C. D.

CADER, a small frame of wood, on which the fisherman keeps his line. C.

CAAL-VES, in two syllables for *calves*. N. D. E. C.*

CAMMEL, chamomile. C.

CANDLE-TEENING, candle-lighting. C.

CANKER, the dog-rose, the canker-rose. D.

CANT, a fall. D. C.

CARAVAN, a stage-waggon. C.

CARE, the mountain-ash, very plentiful about Leskeard, and in all our extensive woods. E. C.(ccc)

CARNE, an assemblage of rocks. C.

CASAR, a sieve. C. D. To *casar*, to sift. D.

CASSABULLY, the winter cress. C.

CAST, TO, to vomit. C.

CAT-HAM'D, fumbling, awkward. Cat-handed id. "How *unvittly* and *cut-handed* you go about it. Go thy ways thou foolish traunt." ND

CAUDLE, a slop. **Caudling**, making a slop. "Caudling weather," wet, dirty weather. C.

CAWBABY, an awkward, timid boy. D.

CAWNSE, a pavement. C.

CENSURE, judgment, opinion.†

* The cows and calves of a farm were supposed to be bewitched. I saw a great bonfire. "They are burning the witch (said the farmer) *because* my *caal-res* be all dead, or dying."—to dissolve the spell. In Probus, there is a *white witch* (and at a farm near Exeter,) who pretends to exhibit in a mirror the person of the black witch, or sorceress, complained of.

(ccc) A Mr. Martyn, who on leaving his home (near Leskeard) had ordered his people to plant a piece of ground "with CARE," on his return found it all planted with the *mountain-ash*.

† "The King is old enough to give his *censure*"—Shakspeare's Henry VI. "On the arrivall of Don Antonie, the supposed King of Portugall, in the weste partes of this realme for refuge, it so fell, that I *traveyled* *oertayne* *dais* journeys on London waye in companie of him and his followers; who seemed desirous to learne the significations of the names of towns, rivers, *howses*, bridges."—"Theis authorities I produce, not as *nedeful* to move your *princelie* affection to favour *theis* my poore *endeavors*—but to your royall CENSURE I most *humblic* subjecte them."—Norden's Dedication of his "Description of Cornwall" to "Prince Jeames." The words in Italics are so spelt at this day, on the peninsula of Meneg—from Manaccan to the Lizard; and it is a curious circumstance, that CENSURE is used

CENSURE, *to think, to estimate.* Meneg (or the Lizard.)

—"Where is my judgment fled,
That censures falsely?"

Shakspeare's Sonnets, X. 313.

CHAD, *a young sea-bream.* C.

CHEELD, *a child.* Cheeldvean, (a colloquial term) literally, "*a little child.*" C.

CHEEN, *sprouted, begun to vegetate as seed in the ground.* C.

CHEENS, *the small part of the back.* C.

CHETS, *kittens.* C. CHATS, *kittens.* D.

CHEWRE, TO, *to choury, to assist the servants, and supply their places occasionally.* Hence chour, *a job of work*; chewrer, *chouring-woman.* C. D.

CHEWE, TO, *to chide, to scold.* D. (Lyttelton's MSS.)

CHICKELL, *the wheatear.* C. In Sylleb, *the hedge-chicker*—"a small bird scarce so big as a lark, of a cinereous and white colour; thought by many equal food to an ortolan."—Borlase's Scilly-Isles, p. 80.

CHILBLADDER, *chilblain.* D.

CHILD, *a girl.* "Is it a child or a boy?" D.

(Milles' MSS.)

CHOUGH, *the Cornish chough.* "Κεφος, avis marina et larosimilis." Vid. Nicand. Alex. 166, et ibid. Schol. (Gall. Chouette.) "Peace, chewet, peace!"—Prince Henry to Falstaff, First Part of Henry IV.

CHOWTER, *a fish-chowter, a female vender of fish.**

CHRISMER, *a child unchristened.* D. (Dean Milles.)

CHURCHTOWN, *the village near a church.* C.

CLADGY, *Clatchy, clammy, glacy.* D.

CLAM, *a stick laid across a brook to clamber over, supplying the place of a bridge.* D. E.C.

CLAMMED, *Clamoured, often ill.* C.

CLARENT, *smooth, as applied to timber, without knots or interruptions.* Southams.

CLATHS, *cloths.* (Sax.) D.†

CLATHERS, *clothes.* Clathing, *cloathing.* D.

CLIBBY, *clammy, like birdlime.* C.

CLICKHAND.

CLITTY, *close*; unequal in its composition; *with clots.* Clitty bread, that is, *close bread.* "The gruel is clitty," that is, *with clots in it.* D.

CLOME, *earthen-ware, that is, kiln-lean.* D. C.

as synonyms with *opinion*, throughout the same district, though no where else, to my knowledge, either in Cornwall or Devon. In Truro, and its neighbourhood, it never occurs in the above sense: nor is it current in the mining parts of Cornwall.

* The word *chowter* should seem to imply a voluble and clamorous disputant. As a check upon the vociferous eloquence of those fish-ladies, it was not unusual to station a pair of stocks and a peace-officer in the market-place. In some towns (as at Truro,) there was a large cage, for the confinement of such women. Hence the street at the west-end of the old market-house, in Truro, derived its name. D. C. Jowster, id. c.

† *Claths pro. cloths* Damnonii. majorum rita dicunt. Sic. Gen. xxxvii. 29. "Tha tær he his clathas"—i. e. "Then tore he his clothes." Lye's Jun. Etymolog. fol. 1743.

CLOPPING, *lame, limping*. c.

CLOUT, *a box on the ear*. c. d.

CLOUTED CREAM, *the cream which rises on milk put over a slow fire; not (as is often understood) clotted or coagulated, but spread over the milk like a clout or piece over the sole of a shoe; whence clouted shoon*. c. d.

CLUM, TO, *to handle; to pull about awkwardly*. "Don't clum 'en zo." d.

CLUME BUZZA, *an earthen pan*. d.

CLUNK, *to swallow*. It is remarkable that the Welsh have the word in the same sense. c.

CLUT, *glutted*. c.

COAD, CAUD, *unhealthy, consumptive, cored like a rotten sheep*. d.

COAJERSEEND, *a cordwainer's end*. d. c.

COAJERSWAX, *cordwainer's pitch*. c. d.

COB, CLOB, *mud, loam and straw*. d. c.

COBBLE-DICK-LONGER-SKIN. It is customary to call apples by the names of those who have produced a new variety, by seedlings or otherwise. At Stratton, and in the neighbouring parts of Devon, an apple was some time since distinguished by the name of a *cobble-dick-longer-skin*. The man's name, I suppose was *Dick Longerskin*; and probably he was a *cobler*.

COBNUT, *a game which consists in pitching at nuts, &c.* The nut used in pitching is called *the cob*. c. d.

CONKABELL, id. d. "I zeed 'en one day th' innocent face o'en like *bassum*, an *hes* poor hands plim'd up like *pumples way chillbladders*,

hes hair *stivering* an end way th' wind, an a drap hanging to *hes* nose like a CONKABELL." N. D.

COCKHEDGE, *a quickset-hedge, on which clothes are usually dried*. c.

COCKLEERT, *the cocklight, the dawn when the cock crows*. N. D.

COLBRAND, COLIBRAND, *coalbrand, smut in wheat*. c.

COLE, *any kind of cabbage*. c.

COLT, *indiscriminately for either sex*. d. c.

COMBE, *a hollow between two hills, open at one end only*. d. c.

COMMERCEING, *conversing*. "She never *commerce*d with him;" that is "she never *conversed* with him," used in Meneg: I never heard it elsewhere. In the same sense, Milton "looks *commerce*ing with the skies."

CONDUDLE, *conceit*. Corn. Dial.

CONGER-DOUSTS.*

COPPER-FINCH, *a chaffinch*. c.

CORNISH, TO. When there is but one tobacco-pipe or one glass among several people, and they use it by turns they are then said to *cornish*. c.

CORNIWILLEN, *a lapwing*. c. *Cornichwigh*, id. [Welsh.]

CORROSY, *a grudge, ill-will*. Perhaps from *corrosive*. Shakspeare's Henry VI. c. *Corrosies* are a sort of family-feuds, often transmitted from father to son.

COUCH-PAWED, COUCH-HANDED, *awkwardly left-handed*. d.

* The Cornish, in the neighbourhood of Fawey and other places, have a peculiar method of dressing and saving the large congers. They split and dry them in the sun without a grain of salt, and then ship them off in bundles chiefly for Barcelona, where they bring a considerable price. The Spaniards grate them to powder, and use it in thickening soups, or fish-sauce.

COUNTRY, THE, *the natural streets of the earth.* C.

COURSE, *a course of work.* "Thy course next." C.

COURTLAGE, *the fore or back yard of a house.* C.

COWAL, *a fishwoman's basket, west of C.* (dd)

COWLOP, *foxglove.*

COZING OR COZZING, *loitering, soaking.* C.

CRABED, *cracked.* "I've crab'd the tea-pot;" that is, "I've cracked the teapot."

CREEN, *a sudden shining, or rigor.* D.

GREEN, *to complain, to pine, to be sickly.* D.

Dean Milles. *To complain with little cause for complaint.* C.

CREENING, *complaining, yet having little to complain of.* Hence we say, "a *creening* woman will live for ever." C. D.

CREWDLING, is always used adjectively, or as a participle. The verb, if ever there were any, is lost. It means, *sensible of, and giving way to, the impression of cold*; as if the blood were curdled, or *crudled*. "She is always *crewdling* and hanging over the fire." "Don't be so *crewdling*." D.

(dd) It is curious to observe the women who supply Penzance market with fish from Newlyn and Mousehole, arriving every morning with a burden that might stagger an Irish porter. The basket, in which they carry their cod, ling, mackerel, hake, &c. is suspended from the head by means of a twisted cord fastened at each extremity of it, but resting on the back. It is called a **COWAL**. These people also sell train-oil, and bring it in small pitchers: it is fetid beyond all endurance. The younger lasses who sell this commodity are extremely pretty; having fine white teeth, cherry cheeks, and light hair. They incessantly cry: "Buy my *train*! buy my *train*!" which they pronounce "*traain*." A dapper cockney is said to have fallen in love with one of these damsels, and was advancing to salute her; but the effluvium of her train-pot, and eke her clothes, operated so powerfully, that he started back, and held his nose; so that her attraction, and his repulsion, displayed a fine specimen of centripetal and centrifugal forces, and produced a whirlabout; but at last the attraction prevailed. This gave occasion to the following lines:

"Nymph of the *cowal*, Newlyn-fair!
With blushing cheek, but roguish eye,
Poll Granken!—let me, let me swear
Thou art an angel!"—"Fie, sir! fie!"—
"Thou art all sweetness; that is plain:
O let me catch thy odorous breath;
Kiss me, this moment!"—"Buy my *traain*!"—
"I will, I will! O z—nds! 'tis death!"—
"I feel a sickness too," said Poll,
"But sure it is a different smell:
Mine, sir, is only *pilcher-oil*;
Thine is *ponatum*, *munk*, and *hell*!"—
He, tho' half poison'd by the stink,
Still gaz'd upon her auburn hair,
Her dark blue eyes, her yielding wink;
Then clasp'd and kiss'd the fragrant fair."

T

CRICK, a *crick* in the neck, a *wrest* in any part of the body occasioning pain.

CRICKS, dry hedgewood. C.

CRICKET, a small three-legged-stool. C. D.

CRICKLE, TO, to bend, or give way shakingly under a weight. D.

CRIME OF THE COUNTRY, the whole cry, or common report, of the neighbourhood. D.

CRISEMORE, poor creature, or a child unchristened. See *Chrismer*. "'Tis *enew* to make a body's heart ache, to see the poor **CRISEMORE** in his *lete serimp* short jacket like a bard that is *ent fish*. A dared up in the morning by peep o' day to trounce in the *mux arter* th' horses, squash, squash, *stratted* up to the *huxens* in *plid*." N. D.

CROCK, an iron pot or boiler. C. [Sax. *crocca*] A pottage or porridge-crock. D. The butter-crock, an earthen vessel or jar to pot butter in. D. The pancrock. D. C.

CROOKS, long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent, in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses.*

CROOM, a little. "Edgee a croom;" that is, move a little. C.

CROPEING, stingy, penurious. C.

CROUST, for crust, perhaps; as dust for dust. C.

CROWD, a fiddle, [Wall. *crwth*, fidicula.] from *κρουω*, pulso, *την κιθαραν κρουειν*, citharam pulsare. Jun. "*Κρουμα*, sonus, qui editur cum organorum musicorum pulsatione." Casaub.

* They are, I believe, of aboriginal antiquity; but are used at this day only in Devonshire and in the highlands of Scotland. In the narrow lanes of Devon, they occasion great inconvenience to travellers. But the number of crooks is diminished since the more frequent use of wheel-carriages. See *Hist. Views of Devon*. p. 208.

† D is often used for th; as *dree* for three, *di-sel* and *dasher* for thistle. *Daverton* for Thorverton. D is also added to some words; as *gownd*, swoond.

Hence Butler's *Crowdero*. c. D.

CROWE, an iron lever. C. The word obtains also in the north of England.

CRUB, (for crib) a crust of bread. A pair of *crubs*, the wooden supporters of paniers, or bags on a horse. D.

CRUEL, very; cruel-good, cruel-sick. C. D. In Devon it is used as an amplifier in a more general manner. A Devonshire woman being told a surprising story, answered thus: "Mas-sy! massy! cruel voce! Unacquainted-i! What do e tell aw! I don't at al doubt o't." In Hampshire, *desperute* is used in the same sense.

CRUMPLING, a little knotty or wrinkled apple, sweet and crisp, and prematurely ripe. C.

CUCKOE, the harebell; so called from its appearing about the time of the cuckoo-bird. Thus by gosling, we mean the willow-blossom. C.

CUCKOLD-BUTTONS, the burrs on the plant burdock. C. D.

CUCKOLD, the red gurnard. C.

CUE, an ox-shoe. C.

CUFF, TO, to cuff a tale, to exchange stories as if contending for the mastery. D.

CUNIE, moss, the green mantle of a pool or well, the moss covering a pool. C.

CUSTIS, a schoolmaster's ferula, C. D.

CUYN, money. C.

D. †

DAB, an adept. "He's a dab at cyphering." C.D.
DAFFER, small crockery ware. "Bring the tea-dapper;" that is, bring the tea-things, or cups and saucers, &c. C.

DAGGLE, to run like a young child. D.

DAIROUS, bold. D.

DAPS, the exact likeness. "The very daps of him;" that is, the picture of him, in his whole figure, features, and gestures. D. C.

DASH. "To cut a dash;" that is, to make a figure. C.

DASH-AN-DARRAS, the stirrup glass. C. The old custom, "to speed the parting guest" (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains in the west of Cornwall.

DAVER, to fade like a flower. C. D. (Lat. *cadaver*.)

DAWCOCK, a silly fellow. D. Its opposite is *bawcock*, now disused in Devon. "Good *bawcock*, bate thy rage."

"The king's a *bawcock*, and a heart of gold."
 Pistol, in *Henry V.*

DEEF, rotten, corrupted. "A *deef* (or deaf) nut." C.

DELZEED, a fir cone: Deal seed. "'Tis vor all the world like a *DELZEED*." C.

DIBBEN, a fillet of veal. D.

DISHWASHER, *DISHWASH*, a water wagtail. CD

DOAN, wet, damp bread. D. Dean Milles.

DOCK, TO, "to dock a horse;" that is, to cut off some joints of the tail. C.

DOCK, a crupper of a saddle. C.

DOCUMENTING, lecturing. N. D.

DOIL, to dwall, to talk distractedly, or foolishly. "To tell doil;" that is, to talk wildly, or deliriously, as in a fever. D.

DON and **DOFF**, TO, to put on and put off. Literally to do on and do off. C.*

DONE, expended, consumed:

"And now they meet where both their lives are done."— Sir W. Lucy, *Henry VI.*

"Are on a sudden wasted, thaw'd, and done."
Venus and Adonis.

DOODLE, TO, to trifle. "She doodles it away."
 N. D.

DOUCE, **DOUST**, a blow. "A *douce* on the chacks or chucks;" that is, "a blow on the cheeks." D. C. "I'll *doust* am wi stoans."
 Cornish Dial.

DOUCET-PIE, a sweet-herb pie. [*Doucet* perhaps from *dulcis*.] D. Bishop Lyttelton and Dean Milles's manuscripts. I never heard the word in Devon or elsewhere.

DOVETH. "It doveth;" that is, "it thaws."
 N. D.

DOWN, downcast, dejected, low-spirited.
 "He's down in the mouth." C.

DOWN, **DOWNS**, a heathland, a common, an upland. This word (from *douroc*, collis) seems to extend throughout what is now called the western circuit.

* In this sense, *don* and *doff* are used in Somerset; and *doff* in Devon; and still more in Cornwall. "He *doffs* the clothes;" "he *doffs* his hat;" that is, "he *puts off* the clothes;" he *puts off* his hat." *Doff* often occurs in Shakespeare and in Spenser; and twice in Milton:

"I praise thy resolution: *doff* these links." *Samps. Agonistes.*

"Nature in awe to him
 Had *dofft* her gaudy trim." *Ode on the Nativity.*

DRAG, a heavy harrow to break the clods in stiff land. D.

DRANG, a narrow passage between two houses; a narrow lane. D. a gutter, a wheel rut. C.

DRASHEL, the threshold of a door. D.

DRASHAL, for thrashal, a flail. D.

DREEKSTOOL, the threshold of a door. C. D.

DREULE, TO, to drivel. C. D. "Dreulling away my time;" that is, "drivelling away my time."

DRING, **DRINGET**, a press of people, a crowd. D. C.

DRUMLEDRAKE, a drone. N. D.

DRY, thirsty. D. C. "Siccus inania sperne cibum vilem." Hor.

DULL, hard of hearing. C.

DUMBEDORY, the humble bee. C.

DUMPLIN, a Devonshire dumpling. †

DUMPSE, **DIMPSE**, **DAMPSE**, **DIMMET**, twilight.

DUNG-POTS, vessels slung across a horse to carry manure. &c. C.

DURNES, the sideposts of a door. C.

E. †

EARTHBRIDGE, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and (sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes) is carried out into field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand &c. &c. C.

† Gay calls his third pastoral "*the Dumps*;" and "*dumps*" (says he) "which is a grievous heaviness of spirits, comes, in the opinion of our English antiquaries, from the word *dumplin*, the heaviest kind of pudding that is eaten in this country." Gay's Poems, l. 60.

† E is often used for I, as *chemes*, *chimes*; *chield*, *child*; *wield*, *with*.

* F is generally pronounced like V.

EEVES, thaws "It eeves;" that is, it thaws. D.

"It is uneeving;" that is, it thaws. C.

ELICOMPANIE, a tomtit, a screecher. C. There is a vulgar tradition that the elicompantie is a bird by day, and a toad by night.

ELSH. "An elsh-maid;" that is, "an uncouth one." D. Lyttleton.

EMMUT, stroke; as spoken of the wind. "Right in the emmut of et;" that is, "right in the stroke of it." C.

EUTRIR, TO, to pour from one vessel to another. D. Lyttleton.

EVIL, a three-pronged fork. C.

F. *

FADGE, TO, to fare. "How dy'e fadge?" "How d'ye fare?" D.

FALKY, long-stemmed, luxuriant; as applied to barley grown so high, that it requires the reaping-hook. C. (From *falx*.)

FANG, TO, to take possession of, to receive, to earn. "I fang'd to that estate last Christmas;" that is, "I took possession of that estate at Christmas." "I fang'd a child;" that is, "I received a child." "I fang'd a shilling;" that is, "I earned a shilling."

FAST. The fast is the *understratum*, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. C.

FEATHER-BOG, a quagmire, a bog. C.

FESCUE, (pronounced also *vester*) a pin or point with which to teach children to read. Possibly a corruption of *versecue*; *verse* being vulgarly pronounced *ves*. C. D.

FEW, *little*. "Give me a few broth;" that is, "give me a little broth." C. D.

FIG, *to*, "to fig a horse;" "to ginger him." D

FIGS, *raisins*. "A figgy pudding;" "a pudding with raisins in it; a plumb pudding."

FINENEY, *to*, *to mince*, *to be ceremonious*. "Zit down to table, good now, draw in your chair, don't ye fineney zo." D.

FIRE-PAN, a fire-shovel. C.

FITCHER, the *fitchet*, or *polecat*. C. *Fitchole*, id. N. D.

FITPENCE, *five pence*. D.

FITTY, *clever*. "A very fitty fellow; that is, a very good looking man. C. D.

FITTILY, *cleverly*, *well-done*. "That coat is fittily made; that is, "that coat is well made." C. D.

FLAM-NEW, *quite new*. C.

FLAW. A *flaw* is a sudden gust of wind which comes overland, between the hills unto the sea. C. D. The word, I believe, is in general use, but very common in the western counties. It is here a word of more frequent occurrence

than the thing it would express.

FLICKETS, *flushings of the face*. "Her flickets are up." *Blushes when in health*. C. D.

FLISK, a large toothed comb. C.

FLOOD, a heavy rain. "It rains a flood." But in Cornwall, a whole day's *suent* rain (see *Suent*) is only a *shower*.

FLOPPER, an under petticoat. C.

FLOSTERING, "flostering doings;" that is, *junketings*. N. D.

FOGAN, **FOGON**, a kind of cake.*

FOOCH, *to*, *to shove*, *to put in*, *to get over*.

"He *fooch'd* me about;" that is, "he shoved me about." "I *fooch'd* it through the key-hole;" that is, "I put it in through the key-hole." "I *thort* he might ha' *fooch'd* away a year or two more." "I thought he might have got over, (that is, have lived) a year or two more." C.

FOREHEAD, about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field which is ploughed up, mixed with lime, and carted, or wheeled upon the field for manure. D. (See *Earth-ridge*.)

FORERIGHT, "a foreright man;" that is, a plain honest man. D. C.

FORERIGHT, the coarsest sort of wheaten bread†.

* In some parts of Cornwall the *fogan* is a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. A *fogan*-cake has been said to be a *figgy*-cake; but this is unlikely. Townsend may supply us with a more plausible conjecture. He tells us, (see *Travels in Spain*, i. 144) that, "as fuel is not easily procured, the Catalonians use the utmost frugality in dressing their little dinners, seldom indulging themselves with either roast or boiled, but mostly stewing their meat in pitchers over their *fogon*, or little furnace." And he mentions, that near Barcelona, there are manufactories for these little fogons, which are sold very cheap to the miners. Now the *fogon* is out of use with our miners: but the name remains to the meat which is carried for the meal at the mine. Thus we say, "a mug," meaning the beer in the mug; and thus we call wine mixed with water, &c. &c. "a-cool tankard," though we are drinking it out of a bowl.

† Made of the meal with almost all the bran; and not what we term in Cornwall, *second bread*; though it may probably answer to the *pauis secundus* of Horace. Sir Humphrey de Anderton, in

U

FOREWARD, wilful. D.
 FORREL, of a book. C.
 FORTH, out of temper. D.
 FORTHY, forward, pert. C.
 FOUST, a foust, dirty and soiled cloaths. D.
Rumpled, tumbled. C.
 FRAPED, confined, kept back, as applied to hair. N. D.*
 FRENCH-NUTS, wall-nuts. C.
 FRITH, with, underwood. D. *Wattles or hurdles, placed in a gap.* C.
 FUDGE, TO, to contrive to do. N. D. "Good now, lovey! danteer think out. We shall fudgee well a fine without *et*. All my tummoiling, carking, and caréing, will be vor you and every thing shall be as thee wot ha *et*; thee shall do what th' wot."
 FULL-STATED, said of a leasehold estate that has three lives subsisting on it. D.
 FUMP, for frump, sanna. "The whole fump of the business;" that is, "the whole of the

jest; the material circumstances of the story." N. D.

FUNNY, well, pleasing. "It looks funny;" "it looks well, pleasing, regular." C.
 FUSSING, making a fuss, a bustle.

G. †

GALE, an old bull castrated. C. A gelt bull, an ox, a bull-stag. D. Dean Milles.

GALE-HEADED FELLOW, a heavy-headed, stupid man. D.

GALE-EY GROUND, ground where springs rise in different places. C. Goiley ground, id. D

GALINICS, galinas, or guinea-fowls. "The galinics be got all among the lucifer;" that is, the galinas are in the field of lucern. C.

GALLIES, galliers, a confused noise among a number of people, a romping bout. "This is the galliers;" that is, "this is confusion indeed." C.

GAMBADOES, a pair of ‡

"The Old English Gentleman;"

"Then, hunger for his sauce, and nothing nice,
 Cuts from the buttock a convenient slice,
 And (often to the wonder of his wife)
 Salutes the *foreright* with as keen a knife."

p. 54.

* "Cryle! how times be altered! Their mothers weered their hair fraped back-way, a forehead-cloth under their dowdes, and little baize rockets and blue aporns. They wednt know their own children way their frippery gauze geer, and their fallals to their elbows; and their pie-picked flimzy skittering gownds, reaping in the mux, or vaging in the wind."

† G, pronounced for C, as guckow, for cuckow; sometimes not sounded in the middle of a word, as Nottingham; sometimes not at the end, as somethin, comin. C.

‡ They are made of stiff leather, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse, and on each side; open on the side distant from the horse. They are buckled on, and descend from the saddle on each side of the horse, protecting the foot and leg from dirt. They have been much out of use since turnpike roads were made. From the stiffness of the leather, they acted likewise as defensive armour to the foot and leg from the rubbing of crooks and crabs, which were before very dangerous in narrow roads. D.

GAMELEG. C.

GAMMERELS, *the lower hams, or the small of the leg.* D.

GANNY, *a turkey.* N. D.

GAPESSNESS, *a raree show, a strange sight.*

"Fit only for a gapesness;" that is, *fit only to be stared at, as some uncommon being.*

Exm.

GAVER, *the sea cray-fish.* C.

GAVER-HALE, *the jack-snipe, or judcock.**

GAZETTED, *published in the newspapers.* C.

GERRICK, *the gar fish, or seapike.* C.

GIGLOT, *a female laughing playfully or wantonly.* See Chaucer, who uses *giglot* for a harlot. D.

GILL, *a quart.* D.

GIRTS, *oatmeal.* D. C. *Girt* is a corruption of *groat*. And *groat* is the oat with the husk off, which we call the *skilled oat*. But we call *oatmeal girts*; that is, *groats*. C.

GIRTY-MILK, *milk-porridge in the eastern counties.* C.

GISS, *the girth of a saddle.* "The gisses be a brok." *The girths are torn.* D. C.

GIZ-DANCE, or *geesedance.* *Gizzard* is, in Scotch, *a merry mummer.*

"Tom of toms, admired most

More than a goblin or a ghost,

A phairy or an elfe;

Whilst he amongst his friends abides,

* In Cornish the literal meaning of *gaverhale* is the *moor-goat*; more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it rises; and falling with a very quick motion, makes a noise like a kid.

† A boy, running into the house, cried out thus: "*Granfer! Granfer! I've a be'd out in the garden, and there I've zeed a little hackynale, I've ruckied down; cart up a kibbit, lit dreive to en, hat en reert in the niddick, and up a went zo stiff as a poker!*" i. e. *Grandfather! Grandfather! I've been out in the garden, and there I saw a little tomcat, I stooped down, caught up a short stick, let drive at him, hit him right in the nape of the neck, and up he turn'd so stiff as a poker.*

Your "gizzards" at your Whitsontides,
No merrier than himself."

See Coryat's *Crudities*, Vol. III. 8vo. Edit. 1786.

GLADDIE, [glad eye] *a yellow hammer, or bunting.* D.

GLAND, [glan, a bank, Corn.] *the bank of a river.* C.

GLOAS, *dried cowdung, used for fuel.* C. An elegant word (to which poetry and rhyme too are much indebted) may be traced perhaps to this mean origin.

GLUMP, TO, *to be sulky or sullen.* C. D.

GLUTHENING UP, *gathering into rain.* [Gluth, dew. Corn.]

GOYLE, *a wet or swampy hollow, or pit.* [γυαλα, Greek.] D.

GOZZAN, *a wig, grown yellow from age or wearing.* C.

GRACY-DAYS, *daffodills.* D.

GRAINY, *angrily proud.* N. D.

GRAMMER, *grandmother.* D. C.

GRANFER, *grandfather.* D. C.†

GRASPLIN, [from Lat. *crepusculum*] *twilight.*

GREAT-HORSE-GODMOTHER, *a large, coarse, overgrown woman.* D.

GREY, *a badger.* C.

GREY-BIRD, *the thrush.* C.

GRIDDLE, TO, *to broil.* C.

GRIDDLING. A woman is said to be *griddling* when she sits on a low stool before the fire,

with her petticoats up to her knees. C.
GRIGIAN, *heath*. C.
GRILL, TO, to broil. C.
GROBMAN, a sea-bream about two thirds grown. C.
GROOT, dry mud in small pieces. D.
GROUTS, the sediment of tea in the tea-cup. C.
GULLET, the arch of a bridge. D.
GULLY-MOUTH, a small pitcher. D.
GULLY-PIT, a whirlpool in a river. D.
GUNSHOT, a common expression in speaking of distances. But a bowshot is more frequent in some parts of Cornwall and Devon.
GURGY, an old low hedge, or bound. C.
GURT, great. "A gurt mawr of vms" i. e. a great root of furze. D. A wheelrut, or any small channel. C.
GUSHT OUT, broken out suddenly. C.
Frightened. D.
GWENDERS. A disagreeable sensation in the fingers or toes, arising from violent cold. In some parts of Cornwall, it is pronounced *wonders*. C.
H*
HACKNEY, a saddle horse. C.
HAGGENBAG, mutton or beef baked or boiled in pyecrust. C.
HALLING, the geese or ducks, trying if they're

with egg. D.
HALZENING, predicting the worst that can happen. [*hulrian* augurari. Sax.]
HANDWOMAN, a midwife. D.
HANGE, a calf's pluck &c. D.
HENG, hinge, id. C.
HAVAGE, race, family. "He's 'of a good havage." C.
HAVANCE, manners, good behaviour. D.
HAWL-TUESDAY, *shrove-tuesday*. **HAWL-EVE**, the night before. D.
HAY, an enclosure; the church-hay. D. C.
HAY-MAIDENS, groundivy. D. C.
HACKMALE, a tomtit. D. C.
HEEL, heel of the hand; the inside thick part of the hand, from the second joint of the thumb to the wrist. C.
HELE, TO, to cover. Whence **HELLIER**, a slater. C. D.
HEGGAN, a hard dry cough. "A church-hay heggan." C. D.
HENN, TO, to take and throw.†
HEPPING-STOCK, a horseblock. C.
HEPSE, a wicket or half-a-door; a hasp or hatch.‡ D. C.
HEUKS, yoks, hiccups. D. C.
HITCHER, the chape of a buckle. C.
HOLLOW-WARE, poultry, as opposed to butcher's meat. C.

* H "not pronounced in the beginning of a word, as 'and, 'ouse, 'arm, for hand, house, harm," Milles's MS. This is not true, of the west of England in general, certainly not of Cornwall. In Staffordshire and the neighbouring counties, the omission of the aspirate is notorious; as well as the unauthorized use of it. In conquering this provincial vice, even Garrick "multum sudavit et aluit."

† "The pumie stones I hent and threw." Spens. Cal. Agl. 3. "Seldom used in Devon, but often in Cornwall." The glossarist on the Exmoor scold.—I never heard the word either in Devon or Cornwall.

‡ "The dog ran out to th' hatch to meet 'en, weedling his tail. "Wot!" (*see a*) an geed 'en a voot that made 'en howl again. If h' a had sparables in his shoes, h' must a lamst 'en," N. D.

HORNY-WINK, *the lapwing*. C.
HOUSEN, *houses*. [Sax.]*

It

ILES, *the beard of barley*. D. *Also the fat animal found in the livers of sheep*. C.

ILLTHING, *St. Anthony's-fire*. D.

JAYPIE, *the jay*. C.

JEFFY, "in a jeffy" i. e. *in an instant*. C.

JET, *to, to push*. C.

JIBB, *a stand, or stiller, to fix a barrel of liquor upon*. D. C.

JIBB-HORSE, *a horse that balks*. D.

JICKS, *Jecks, the hiccough*. C.

JILLFLIRT, *a bold wanton woman*. D.

JOLLIFANTS. "Two or three people on a horse are said to be riding jollifants." Bp. Iytelton.

JOUDS, *pieces*. "I'll shake thee to jouds." C.

JOUSTER, *a retailer of fish*. C.

JUCK, *a yoke; the oil in a fleece of wool*. C.

JUNKET,† *milk from the cow curdled with rennet, and covered with sugar, nutmeg and cream*. C.

KAZER, *a sieve*. C.

KEDGE, *to, to adhere*—as when a person has broken a bone, which, when the fractured parts begin to unite, is said to *ledge*. C.

KER, *kins, comes*.

"Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *lee*,
 The rival of the parson's maid was she."

Guy's Poems, Vol. I. p. 84.

KEELS, *whispins*. C.

KEEM, *to, to comb the head*. C.

KEEMY, *full of mother*, as applied to liquor. CD

KEEVE, *a vat, a mashing-tub*. D. C.

KEN-NIFE, *a knife*. Thus ken-nollege, *knowledge*.§

KERCHER, *the cawl of a breast of veal*. D.

KERLE, *a beef-kidney*, C. *a loin of veal*. D.

KERN, *to, to curdle*. C. D.

KERNS, *kernels, pippins*. D. C.

KESLINGS, *white bullans, or wild white plums*. D.

KESTIN, *a small round green or yellowish plum*. C. D.

KIBBED, *fenced by wood, thorns, briars &c. being laid down, as applied to a hedge*. C.

KIBBEL, *a water-bucket for a drawwell*. C.

KICK, *to, to stammer*. A kickhammering fellow"—a stammerer. D. To *kicky*, to stammer. "He does *kicky* zo, there's no kuawing what a zays." C.

KICKLISH, *tottering*. C.

KILLIMORE, *an earthnut*. [Corn. literally, the *grove-nut*.] W. C.

KITTY-BAGS, *a kind of spatterdashes*. C.

* Yet the word obtains throughout Cornwall, and not in Devon. This is singular. It is current in Berkshire.

† I is often used for EE. as in *sin, bin, ship, for seen, been, sheep*.

‡ This word, in common use, is so appropriated in Cornwall. The poet Mason, when on a visit to his friend Forster, at Bocconoc, spoke highly of "*Junket*," and "the *Weekly Entertainer*"—"two of the best things he met with in Cornwall."

§ After the modes of the Welsh, and of their own old language, the Cornish often insert the vowel into English words: On the peninsula of Meneg, they are so taught at school.

X

KLOPPING, [from Corn. *kloppok*] *lame*. C.
 KREBS-HAWK, *the hawk* [from *kryssat* Corn.]

LADGE, TO, *to lay eggs*. D.

LAMB'S PURTENANCE, *the head and pluck*. C.

LANK, *the groin*. D.

LAPPIOR, [Corn.] *a dancer*. C.

LARY, *empty*. D. "Lary-handed," *an empty fellow*.

LASHING-RAIN, *beating rain*. C.

LATTICE, *tin-plute, latten*. "A lattice-saucepan," *a tin saucepan*; "a lattice-man," *a tin-man*. C.

"I combat challenge of this latten bilboe—"

Shakspeare, Vol. I. part II, p. 200.

Latten is said to be the old *orichale*.

LAUNDER, *a trough of deal boards to carry off the water from the eaves of houses, a house-shut*. (From the obsolete verb, *to launder, to wet*.) C. *

LEAPING-STOCK, *a horse-block, an upping-stock*. C.

LEATHER-WING, *a bat*. D.

LEAR, *the lear-ribs*. "He gave 'en a fulch under the lear;"—i. e. *in the hollow under the*

the ribs. N. D.

LEARY, *empty*. "My stomach is *leary*." "A *leary* horse" i. e. *without his load on him*.

LEASE, TO, *to pick stones from the surface of the fields*. C. D.

LEASING, *picking stones*. C.

LEECH-WAY,† *the path by which a corpse is carried to church*. Hence *Lich-field*.

LENT-LILY, *the daffodill*. C.

LEWTH. To be in the *lewth*.—*to be in a place sheltered from the wind*. C.

LIDDEN. "This is your *lidden*,"—i. e. *This is your constant way of talking*. C. D.

LIE, TO, *to subside*. "The wind is gone to lie." Well, by the time us had a do, the wind was a go to lie an 'thad a eved, that one was a stag'd in plid. Cryle! I never was sich a pickle bevore; my coat was dugged up, and my shoes healed in mux, for 'twas so dark as a pit. N. D.

LIGHTS. Between the two lights. C.

LINCH, *a narrow steep, high bank, or foot-path*. D.

LINERS, *bundles, &c. &c.* [oo]

* Oft did she *heave* her *napkin* to her eyne
 Which on it had conceited characters,
 LAUND'RING the silken figures in the brine
 That seasoned woe had pelleted in tears."

Shakspeare, X. 350.

These lines contain three old words, now classed among our provincialisms—"heave," *lift*—"napkin," *handkerchief*—and LAUND'RING, of which *wetting* seems to convey the sense very imperfectly. *Napkin* is used for handkerchief in Scotland, as *nackin* in Cornwall. It often occurs in Shakspeare. See III, 211. IV, 337. VII, 374. *Napery* was the ancient term for *all kinds of linen*.

† This sometimes deviates from the high road, and even from any path in use—in which case the country people break down the hedges rather than pass, by an unhallowed way.

(oo) Making Liners, *making bundles for reed*. Meneg. This is called *reeding* in the vicinities of Truro, where I never heard the word liners; though no word more frequently occurs in the S. W. of Cornwall.

LINNEY, a shed for sheltering or feeding cattle in. C. D.

LIPPED, free, loose. Sometimes it is used to express the breaking out of the stitches in needlework, &c. &c.

LIPSEY. "He speaks lipsey," i. e. *he lisps*. C.

LOGGING, moving to and fro. C. D.

LONG-CRIPPLE, a viper. N. D. a snake. S. D.

LONG-OYSTER, the sea cray-fish. C.

LOVE-ENTANGLE, the devil in the bush or nigella. C.

LUBBER-COCK, a turkey-cock. C.

LUTTER-PUTCH, a slovenly fellow. C.

MABYER, a pullet. C.

MAGETY-PIE. The Cornish hatch the eggs of the game-cock breed under a magpie; because "a magety-pie is a desperate bird."

MAKE. "Make home the door," i. e. Shut the door. C. In the midland counties, *make the door* has the same meaning. "Make the door upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement: Shut that, and it will out at the keyhole." Shakspeare, III. 205. See also, II. 162.

MAKEWISE, to, to pretend. C. D.

MASCALS, caterpillars. D.

MASHES, a great deal. "Mashes of money." C.

MAUR, a root. "Maur and moold," root and earth, i. e. torn up both root and earth. C. D.

MAY, the blossom of the hawthorn, looked for on May-day, though it seldom appears even on the 8th, the Furry of Helston. C.

MAZED, deranged, crack-brained. C. D.

MAZZERD, a small black or red cherry. C. D.

MEADER, meter, a mower. C.

MEAT-EARTH, the soil. C.

MEAT-LIST, appetite. "I am come to my meat-list." i. e. my appetite. D.

MEAZLE. "The gurt lazy meazle! What dust stond lying a bed vor? Why dust'nt git up and fall a rising?" D. Lyttelton's MSS.

MEECH, to, to play truant. See Henry IV. Part I. Act 2. C. D.

MEEN, the face, the look. C.

MEGIOWLER, a great moth. C.

MEWN, moon. D. So *spewn*, &c.

MEWS, moss. D.

MIFF, tiff. C.

MILCHY. Malted corn. C.

MINGLE-CUM-POR, a confused mixture. C.

MOCK, muck, the cheese, or compound of apples and reed in the wring or cyder-press. C. D.

MOIL, a mule. C.

MOOD, a sweet-bread. D. C.

MOOR-GOLLOP, a sudden squall across the moors: an expression common in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor.

MOORS, turneps. D.

MORT, hogslard. C.

MORT, copia, [a Cim. morg. Jun.] "a mort of things." D. C.

MOT, mote, the lower part of the trunk and a root of a tree. C.

MUCHIE, to stroke or smooth down. C.

MUG, the rump. "That horse is goose-mugged."

MUGGET. "A muggetty-pie," that is, a pye made of muggets or calves' entrails. C.

MUGGET, a shirt with chitterlings, a ruffled shirt. D.

MUN. "The mun fish;" "the rotten fish used for manure. C.

MUNGER, *a horse-collar, made of twisted straw.* C.

MUR, mure, *a mouse, mice, a dormouse, dormice.* [qu. *mures*, lat.] I heard a woman in Meneg say of two children asleep: "They're sleeping like two little mure." C.

MURCHY, *mischievous.* D.

MUTTING, *sulky, glumping.* C.

MUX, *mud.* D.

NASH, *very tender, and susceptible of cold;* With respect to wood, *brittle.* In "the Bird of Hermes," *nash* means *soft and delicate.* CD
NATY, *fat and lean meat, well natured meat.* South of Devon.

NEAP, *a turnep.* [Sax. *næpe.*] The red neap peculiar to Cornwall.

NECK of the foot, *the instep.* C.

NESTLE-DRAFT, same as *nestle-bird.*

NESTLE-TRIPE, *a lost pig.*

NICK'D, *deceived.* C.

NICKY-COX, *a silly fellow.* D.

NIDDICK, *the nape of the neck.* D. C.

NONCE, *on purpose.* D. C.

"And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle-down they shod it."

Drayton's *Nymphidia.*

NOUGHT-MERCHANTABLE, *not well.* D.

NYMPING-GANG,* *a whistlow.* N. D.

"T'other day he had a *nymping-gang*—
h'ath always one *glum* or other—an makes it
worse by his *pomestring*."

OAKWEB, *a beetle, the cockchaffer.* D. C.

ODDS, "no odds" *no difference.* C. D.

OGOS, *caves along the shore.* C.

GREWEED, *spu-weed.* C.

ORGAN, *penny-royal.* C. D.

ORTS, *fragments of victuals.* D.

OVERLAND, *a roofless tenement.* C. D.

OVVIS, *the eves of a house.* C.

OWNERANCE, *shurrs in a vessel.* D.

PADGITEPOOES, *frogs.* C.

PAIR, *a number.* "A pair of moyles." C.

PALFUT UP, *patch'd up, as applied to sickly people.* C.

PANCROC, *an earthen pan.* D. C.

PANES, *parsnips.* C.

PAPISHES, *papists.*

"Mark my last words—an honest living git;
Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit."

Guy, I. 248.

PASS, *a whipping or beating.* C.

PATCH, *a cherry-stone, a child's clout.* D.

PATTICK, *a simpleton, a little jug.* C.

PEDNPALY, *a tomtit.* C.

PEDNAMEHE, *head to feet;* as in many Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife, and children (even grown up) of both sexes—all in one bed. C.

PEEL, *a pillow.* D. C.

PESTLE, *a leg of pork.* D.

PESTLE-HEAD, *a blockhead.* D.

PETH, *a well, a pump.* W. C.

PEWTNER, *a pewterer.* C. D.

PHRASE. "I shall soon learn the *phrases* of the house;" that is, *the habits of the family.* C.

PIGS-CROW, C. PIGSLOOSE, D. *a pigstye.*

PIGGY-WHIDDEN, *the little white pig, the smallest of the veers.* One is generally smaller than the rest—weak and white—its whiteness denoting imbecility. C.

PITCHER, a *pitchard*. An old hewer once informed me, that the *pitcher*-nets would cover the road from the Landseid to London; and the *pitcher*-barrels, put end to end, would reach from one extremity of the county to the other.

PILA, *deeply involved*. "In a pile of wrangle," i. e. "deeply involved in the dispute." C.

PILF, *tight grass and roots, raked together to be burnt*. C.

PILERS, *botches on the clothes, interrupting their equable smooth surface: tufts of long grass, rushes, short furze, heath, &c. &c. matted together, and often forming good cover for hares. On Goshilly, there are numerous hares in the pilers*. C.

PILM, *flying dust*. D. C. "I'll make thy boddice *pilm*." i. e. "I'll make the dust fly out of thy boddice." "*Pilm* is *maz a drowd*," i. e. "Dust is mud dried." So said a Devonian rustic; and such is its meaning in E. C. But in Meneg, the word is rather used for the nap of cloth, or the light floating particles during the sweeping of a room, than for the dust of the highways.

PINDY MEAT, *meat twisted from close air*. D. C.

PINGSWELL, D. Pinswell, C. a *bell*.

PINNICK, *the wryneck attendant on the cuckoo*. C.

PISELY, C. **PIXEY**, D. *a fairy*. **Piskey-led**.

PRESA-BED, *a landation*. C. D.

PLANCHED, *planching*.

....Did beat and rent

The planched floor."

Sir A. Gorges transl. of Lucan, 1614.

And see Shakespeare, 11. 86.

PLATTER-FOOTED, *with an awkward broad foot*. D.

PLETHAN, *to, to braid, to plait*. C.

PLIN, *to, to plun*. "This bacon will *plin*," i. e. Will swell up in dressing. **Plam**, *tight, soft*. "'Tis *plum* bread;" "'Tis pretty *plum* weather." C.

PLOUGH, *used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses*. D. *a wheelcarriage drawn by oxen and horses*. C. [*L. plastrum*.]

PLUFFY, *soft, downy*. C.

PLUMP, *a pump, a drawwell*. C.

POCK, *a shove*. C.

POGGE, *a platter*. C. D.

POLEPICK, *a woman's eawl*. D.

POLRUMPTUOUS, *vestive*. C.

POLTATE, *a potatoe*. C.

POMSTER, *to, to doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; to apply a medecament to a wound or contusion, or to administer medicine internally*.

POOCHER, *to, to make mouths at a person, screwing up the mouth like a pouch*. D.

POOK, *a huycock, quasi peak or cone*. [*Orn. pecc, a heap*] C. D.

POOT, *to, to kick*. "The horse will *poot*," i. e. the horse will kick.

POP-DOCK, *the forelane*. It is, also, called the *scubbed dock*. C.

"Her hath be had of an aghee. Nan hath a *pomstered* her; but her's worser and worser: and now her's going to the hospital, that so be her dawn't luv doctor's trade."

Y

PORKER, *a pig of an age fit to be fed for pork.*

C. D.

PORR, *to, to push.*†

POSH, *a heaviness on the chest, from mucus occasioning a loose cough.* C.

POTTS, *black puddings.* "Potts and puddings." "She wid net turn her back to any, for making potts and puddings, and standing pies." D. N.

POWERS, *a great deal.**

PRAALING, *tying a clog or canister to a dog's tail.* C.

PRASE, *a small common.* C.

PREEDY, *with ease.* "That lock goes mighty preedy." i. e. "That lock goes well or with ease." C.

PRIDY, *proud.* C.

PRINK, *to, or to prinkee, to dress fine, to set one's self off to the best advantage.* D.

PRINKED, *well-dressed.* C.

PROPER, *handsome, witty.* C. "He's proper and tall." Cornish harvest-song.

PROSING, C. D.

PROVE, *to, to thrive, to be with young.* D. C.

PUCKER, "To be in a pucker;" *to be ruffled.* C.

PUCKSY, *a feather-bog.* C. D.

PUMPLE-FOOTED, *having one foot thicker than the other, and turned inside.* D.

PUNNION-END, *the gable-end of a house.* C.

Pugging-end, *id.* D. "The pugging-end of our linney next to the pigsloose geed way, and was rougeing down. Measter was stand-

ing-by the tullet, wen the cob-wale slewerd away. N. D.

PURE, *tolerably well.* "He's pure to-day." C.

PURL, "One need be always upon one's purl." i. e. One's watch. C.

PUTCHKIN, *a wicker-bottle into which the spigot is put, in order to strain off beer to cool.*

PUZZLE-HEADID-SPOONS, *apostle-headed spoons; each with the figure of an apostle, his head forming the top of the spoon. They may be seen at several places in Cornwall and Devon.* C. D.

QUAIL, *to, to droop as a plant from heat or decay.* C.

QUARTERER, *a lodger.* D.

QUARREL, D. QUARRY, C. *a pane of glass.*

QUARY, *to, to enquire.* D.

QUAT *to, to sit indolently down.* C.

QUERKING. It is used in Devon for a slight groaning, with little or no cause. Lyttelton. Don't lie querking there. Come, git up."

QUERN, *a handmill to grind malt.* N. D.

QUILKIN, *a frog.* C.

QUILSTERING, *hot, suffocating weather.* D.

QUILT, *to, to swallow.* "His throat's so bad, he can't quilt. D.

QUIRK, *the clock of a stocking.* D.

RAB, *a kind of loam; also, a coarser harder substance, for mending roads.* Rubble. C.

† *Porring thy finger into cabs and cauches," i. e. Pushing your finger into nastiness. "I'll porr my vingar down thy droat," i. e. I'll push my finger down your throat. "I'll give thee a poc and porr thee down," i. e. I'll give thee a shove and push thee down.*

* "I give you powers of trouble,"—i. e. *I give you a deal of trouble.* "There's powers of people,"—i. e. *There are a great number of people.* C.

RABBLE-ROTE, a repetition of a round-about story. D.

RAGGING, blowing, as the wind does, previously to a change of weather from dry to rainy; raging.^b

RAIL, a revel, a country-wake. D. Rowl, id.

RANCUMSCOUR, fuss, ado. N. D.

RANES, the carcase of fowl or other bird, its flesh being picked off. D.

RANISH, ravenous: D. *Raunish* id. C.

RASH, brittle. "The plane is cruel rash wood," i. e. very brittle wood. C.

RATHE, fast, early. "The clock is rather too rathe," i. e. is too fast. "Rathe-ripe fruit," or "rathe fruit" i. e. early fruit. D.

"Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken diea." Milton's *Lycidas*.

RATHER, a little while ago. D.

RAW, unskinned over, of a wound. D.

RAWHEAD, cream. D.

REAM, TO, to stretch, or reach.† D. C.

REAR, raw. D. Rear, rare, early. D. C.

"O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear:
Then why does Cuddy leave his cott so rear?"

Gay, Vol. I. p. 75.

REARE, or rare-mouse, a bat. D. C.

RED-CRAB, the sea cray fish. C.

REED, wheaten or other straw prepared for thatching. C. D.

REEL-SUNDAY, revel-sunday. N. D.

RIFTER, rotten wood powdered. D.

RIGMAROLE, a continued, confused, unconcatenated discourse, or recital of circumstances; a long unmeaning list of any thing. D.

RIGMUTTON,‡ rumpstall, a wanton wench. N. D.

RIXY, quarrelsome [a rixa.] D.

ROACH, a rush, a scorbutic eruption very thick

* "He ruleth the *ragging* of the sea." Ps. 89. *Parish Clerk of St. Anthony*, 1805. "Let us break their bones asunder, and cast away their *couards* from us." Ps. 2. "Thou hast smitten us into the place of *dragoons*." Ps. 44. This is a fair sample of our Parish Clerks.

† In the east of Devon and in Somerset, *bread* is said to *ream*, when made of melted corn and grown a little stale; so that if a piece of it be broken into two parts, the one draws out from the other a kind of string like the thread of a cobweb, stretching from one piece to the other. Ream and reaming are also applied to *cream*, both in Devon and Cornwall. "It was a good *reaming*," i. e. It was a good quantity of cream stretched over the surface of the milk, and taken up from the pan. "Have the pans been *reamed* to-day?" i. e. Has the *cream* stretched over the pans been taken up to-day? In this sense *ream* is used in Cornwall. With respect to Devon, Junius may possibly be right. "*Ream* Devoniensibus est idem atque *cream*, flos lactis. (Island. *riome*.)"

‡ "I a *lost mutton*, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*." *Shakspeare*, Vol. I. Part II. p. 110. A *laced mutton* was, in Shakspeare's time so established a term for a courtesan, that a street in Clerkenwell, which was much frequented by women of the town, was then called *Mutton-lane*. And at this day, we have *Mutton-cove* near Plymouth. That this appellation was as old as the time of Henry III. appears from our countryman Bracton. "Item sequitur gravis pœna corporalis, sed sine amissione vitæ vel membrorum, sit raptus fit de *concubina* legitima, vel *alia quæstum faciente*, sine delectu personarum: has quidem oves debet rex tueri pro pace sua." Bracton *de legibus*, lib. ii.

on the skin. C.
 ROAD'ING, delirious. C.
 ROCKEL, a woman's cloak. D.
 ROCKY, fuddled. D.
 ROOST, TO, to drive. "I'll roost him," i. e. I'll drive him. D.
 ROPES, the entrails of a woodcock. C.
 ROUT-OUT, a Stratton-pye, for which on a Saturday the scraps of the week are routed out of the cupboards, &c. &c. N. C.
 ROUZABOUT, a restless person; a sort of large peas, that from their regular globosity, will roll about more than others. D.
 RUBBLE, unequal masses or fragments of solid matter. D. C. Rubbly coal.
 RUCK, TO, or to ruckee, to squat, to crouch, to stoop down on the hams; to make water. "They're so greüt, one can't p-ass, but t'other must ruckee." Lyttelton. D.
 RUD. "stolen or strayed (cried the clerk of Roche) *seten rud cows, and one was a black one.*" The parson whispered: *That's an Irish bull.* The clerk (thinking himself corrected) cried again; "And the black cow was an Irish bull."
 RUDGE, a partridge. C.
 RUE. "To rue corn," i. e. to sift corn. D.
 RUMMET, scurf of the head. C.

RUNNING, runnet, rennet.*
 ROOZE, to shed, to scatter. "The corn roozes powers," i. e. the corn is so ripe, that a great quantity falls out of the ear. C.
 RUZURE, the sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank or building. D.
 SAMPSON, Brandy, cyder, and sugar, and a little water. C.
 SAMPSON WITH HIS HAIR ON, the same kind of liquor with a double quantity of brandy. C.
 SAVE, TO, to save the corn. C. To house the corn. D.
 SCAALD. It is used indifferently for scald or burn. C.
 SCAIT, to be lat; to have a diarrhoea—falsely spelt *scat* in Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, p. 364. D.
 SCAT, id. "The ox has got the scat." C. *burtt*—"I'm ready to scat." C. †
 SCAT, TO, to give a blow lightly and quickly. D. C.
 SCAT, a blow. "I'll give thee a scat in the chacks." C. D.
 SCAT, broken. "I've scat the bason," i. e. I've broken the bason.
 SCAT, ruined. C.

* From *run*, we might suppose; because the acid makes the curds *run together*. But *Junius*, with great discernment, has derived it "a *Povvow*, vel *Povvum*, *firmitas*," to concrete, like coagulated milk!!

† A Herefordshire gentleman happening to stop at St. Keverne Church Town, heard a man say, "he's got the scat;" it meant as he was told, *the sheep had a looseness*.—Soon after, he was struck by a maid's exclamation, "I'll gee thee a scat"—but was taught to understand it was a blow. Scarcely, however, had he recovered from his surprise, when the girl cried out: "'twas scat all abroad!" The *clomé jorras* (it seems) was broke to pieces. "Oh! I'm scat!" said another at the same instant. "I'm ruined! I'm undone!" "What a scat of dry weather!" cried another. Wondering at the poverty of our language, the gentleman proceeded to the street; when an old woman informed him, to his utter confusion, that his "nackin was hanging out!" But perceiving that his modesty had suffered a needless alarm, he found at length (what she was incapable of explaining to him) that his "pocket-handkerchief was hanging out of his coat-pocket."

SEAT, continuance. C.

SCAVERNICK, [Corn.] a *hare*, still used throughout the west of Cornwall.

SCAW, the elder tree. C.

SCLOW'D, scratched. D. C.

SCOASE, TO, to exchange; to change seats.
D. C.

Hind Vng. IX Æn. 307.

—"galeam fidus permutat Alethes"—sic transtulit G. D.

—"the traist Alethes with him bath helmes rosit." Devonienses etiamnum dicunt *scose*, eodem plane sensu. Jun.

SCODE, TO, to scatter. (from *scodaw*.) C.

SCONCE, Caunce, the pavement. C. "Muni-mentum [Belg. *Schantse*.] "En-*sconce* your rage." *Merry Wives of Windsor*. "En-*sconce*'d his secret evil." *Rape of Lucrece*. In Cornwall, the word *sconce* seems to have been transferred from the fortified or enclosed court, to the pavement of it—from the whole to a part.

SCOVY. Used when the surface of any thing is deformed by spots or irregularities. D.

SCRAMM'D, lame, benumbed, withered. D.
"Scrammed hand. Marc. iii. 3. *χερὰ ἐξηρα-μμένην*, a withered hand. *ἡ χερὰ αὐτοῦ ἦν ἐξηρα.* Luc. 66. Hence to *sear*." Nugent's *Prim*, p. 380.

* "Well—to be sure—*wan* es come home, Measter was routing in the settle, a pize take en! he-vore a great rouzing vire enough to swelter en, an we a *scrimmed* way the cold. Dame sat upon the cricket knitting; an zeeing Bat a skrumpt up, her noddod and meaned to en, that he should come by the vire. The tiney pisky went to dring hes sell in to th' end o' th' settle, and was a jam'd that he could net git back nor vore. Measter raked up—'Aye (says he) marry come my dirty cousin, why dant ye 'come an zit down in the zittle, cheek by jowl, hale fellow well met, hay tatterdemallion!' An way that, he gid en zich a wap in the niddick, that strambang a het es head against the clovel, an made a bump in hes brow." Robin and Betty.

† It is conjectured from *scutage*, the service of the shield, arising out of Baronies and Knights' fees. But Bishop Fleetwood mentions a French gold coin named a *scute*, of the value of 3s. 4d. current in England in 1427. See Chron. Pretios.

SCRANCH, TO, "cibos indecore dentibus lact-rare, belluorum instar. [Belg. *schrantzen*.]

Junius. "a *σπαρνητες*, dentes maxillares."

It is used when any thing solid, brittle and disagreeable is bitten; as *the coals scranch'd—a bit of the shell scrunch'd under the teeth*. Also, for eating green apples. "She was scranching apples." D. C.

SCRANY, thin, meagre. D.

SCRATCH'D, a scratch'd, slightly frozen, the surface of the earth appearing as it were scratched.

SCREEDLE, TO, to scrume over the embers, to hover over them, covering them with one's coats as with a screen. C. N. D.

SCREW, the shrew-mouse. C.

SCRIMMED, scrambled.* N. D.

SCRIMP, TO, to pinch. D. C.

SCROMGE, TO, to get room edgeways as in a crowd. C.

SCRUMP, what is brown and crisp, as the skin of a roasting pig. D.

SCUD, TO, to spill. I have *scud* the milk. Also used to signify the scattering of manure over a field with a shovel. C.

SCUTE,† a reward, a trifle of money. "Give him a *scute*." C. D.

SEALING, *the wainscot of a room, the ceiling.* C.

SEAME, *a horseload of corn, of wood, of dung in dungpots.* C.

SEANE, Seine, *a pilchard net*, possibly a contraction of *Sagena*. C.

SEED, *saw*. "I seed it,"—*I saw it.* C.

SEGGARD, *Safeguard, a kind of riding surtout so called.* D. C.

SEM. "I sem," i. e. *I think*, opinor. D.

SEW, *dry*. "The cow is gone to sew," i. e. *the cow is dry, or has lost her milk.* C.

SHALE, *to, to shell, to peel.* C. D.

"A little lad sat on a bank to shale
The ripen'd nuts pluck'd in a woody vale."

Browne's *Past.* (old edit. p. 97.)

SHAPE, *litter, disorder*. "What a shape!" C.

SHAZZAASING, applied to a person of a scrambling, awkward gait. A long *shazzuasing*, or *loose-made* fellow, ill put together. D.

SHE for her. D. C.

"Here lies the body of Betsy Bowden;
She wou'd live longer but she cou'd'en.
Old age and sorrows did she decay,
And her bad leg carr'd she away."

Epitaph in Little Hemson churchyard, Devon.

SHED, *to, to make water*. "I shall shed!—
I shall shed!" cried a girl once in my hearing. Vid. Risdon—"whose rivers shed."—

Bp. Lyttelton's MSS.

SHEEN. "Ita Damnonii pronunciant shine,
fulgere." Junius.

SHERN, *a vessel into which the cream is taken up from the milkpans before it is made butter.*

"Here's the fern
To measure your shern,
Please to give me some milk and cream."

On a May-morning the girls proceed to the farm-houses, with branches of hawthorn (or May) and stick them over the doors: And the first that arrive, exclaim as above.

SHILSTONE, *healing stones, slate.* C.

SHOT, *a species of trout.* C.

SHOWL, *a shovel.* C. Shool, id. D. "With
hes shool-a-mouth hatchet-face, and squen-
ing pinky-winky eyes." N. D.

SHRIMM'D, *chill'd.* C.

SIGGER, *to, to leak*. Siggering, *leaking.* C.

SIMMETHING, *a likeing as a lover.* D. (per-
haps from sympathy.) Bp. Lyttelton. D.

"Had a simmethin for thick a harem-scarem
solvegge." N. D.

SKAB. The Skab, *the mange.* D. C.

SKASING, *running, being in a hurry.* C.

SKAT. "When Haldon hath a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a skat."

Dev. Prov.

SKELE, *skittle. A skele-alley, a skittle-alley.*
D. Kele, a *kele-alley.* C.

SKEYSE, *to, to run away.* C.

SKEW, *thick drizzling rain, that lasts but a short time.* C.

SKILL'D. "Skill'd oats," i. e. *Oats with the husks off.* C.

SKRUMPT UP. "Dame sat upon the cricket,
a skrumpt up." N. D.

SLACKET, *slight, slim.* C.

SLAMM, *to, to trump*. "I'll slamm that card,"
i. e. *I'll trump that card.* C. Slamming,
trumping at cards. C.

SLAMMERKIN, *a slovenly slut.* D.

SLIM, *to*. To slim the teeth of the pigs, by
giving them their meat too hot. C.

SLIP, *a young pig, first a veur, then a slip, till he attains his full growth.* C.

SLIVERS, pieces. C.

SLOCK, TO, to pilfer, to give privately, to entice away a servant. D. C.

SLOCKSTER, a pilferer. D.

SLOCKING-STONE, a rich and tempting stone of ore. See Pryce's Mineral. pp. 327, 328.

SLONE, the sloe. C. D.

SLOTTER, nastiness, (a Slottere Corn. dirty, slovenly, filthy.) "To make a slotter."—"the roads are slottery."—"Slottery weather." C. D.

SLOUGHER, TO, to slide. "A sloughing place," i. e. a place to slide upon. D.

SMALL MEN, fairies. C.*

SMEECH, stenth. D. Smeeching, frizzing and stinking. N. D.

SNAPES, springs in arable ground. Snapy, having those springs. "The ground is very snapy." Snaping, the act of snaping or draining those springs. D.

SNIBBLE-NOSE, Snivel-nose, a niggardly fellow. D.

SNITE, a snipe. C.†

SNUFF. "To be snuff;" i. e. to be affronted. C.

SOACE, friends. [socii.] "I tell you what soace!"

"Cruel soace:" "Come, good now, soace! hold your tongues." C. D.

SOAKING. "A soaking fellow," i. e. a man continuing in his cups, or a long while over his liquor. C.

SOGH, a slumber. D. C.

SOILS, rafters of a house. C.

SOLE, TO, to sole his ears, to pull his ears. D.

SOONS, amulets; cabulistic words, distributed by the Cornish white-witches to their customers, as in Arabia or Barbary.

SOOTERING, courting. "A sootering (or zootering) discourse." D.

SOW. Old sows, the millipedes. C. In Worcestershire, woodlice.

SOWDLE. "She soweddled her up by me." She got up near me, by elbowing and stealing through the crowd. N. D.

SPALLIER, a labourer in tinworks. See Acts of the Stannary Parliaments.

SPALLS, chips. "To drow vore spalls," i. e. to throw one's errors and little flaws in one's teeth." Exm.

SPANGER,† a Spaniard. C.

* The miners often think they hear a pick at work under ground, as if some invisible spirit were at work beneath them. This noise proceeds, I suppose, from the running or falling of waters through the crevices or apertures of the earth. The opinion, that it is a good omen, encourages the miners to follow or work to it: so that it sometimes leads to a lucky discovery.

† "Snites" as well as "Cocks" are very plentiful in the East of Cornwall. Of woodcocks 400 couple have been sometimes brought to a Launceston-market.

‡ In the West of Cornwall, there is the same antipathy to a *Spanjar*, as in most places to a Frenchman. It originated in the conflagration of Paul-Church. Respecting this church, a curious fact lately occurred. Not long since, the roof of the southern porch was repaired. On removing the slates &c. a wooden supporter of the roof exhibited marks of the fire which had partially injured it. The carpenter, Bodiunar, aware of the curiosity, preserved the wood thus burnt, which is distributed in pieces among the neighbouring gentlemen. We cannot but remark, how well the circumstance of a single supporter of the roof of the porch being burnt, (and that the one nearest the body of the church) confirms a tra-

SPARABLES, *hobnails*. C.

SPARE, *slow, kept in reserve; "spare work."*

"a spare bed." D. C.

SPARKED, *white and black, or red and white.*

"A sparked cow;" "a sparked heifer." The epithet is applied particularly to kine. D.

SPARR, TO, *to jurr, to disagree*. C.

SPELL, *to take one's turn to work to relieve another.* "What a spell of fine weather." C.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW, *every part new*. C.

SPICKETIE, *spotted, speckled*. C.

SPILE, *a wooden peg.* "Spile the cask," i. e. bore a hole with a gimlet in the cask, so as to get some of the liquor out, and then put in the spile to stop it. The vent peg of a cask of liquor. C.

SPENCE, *a safe, a cupboard, a convenient place in a house for keeping provisions.* So used in Chaucer, and now current in Devon.

SPINNING-DRONE, *the cock-chaffer*. C.

SPLATT, *a large spot*. C. D.

SPLATT-FOOTED, *splay-footed*. D.

SPRAGGED, *streaked, spotted, mottled*. D.

SPRAYED, *chopped with cold*. D. C.

"I must vace et, thor my nose and lips was a spray'd, and my arms as spragged as a long-cripple."

SPREY, *sprightly, spruce, ingenious.* In the neighbourhood of Bath, *spraek* or *sprag* has

the same meaning. In "the Merry Wives of Windsor," Evans says:

"He is a good *sprag* memory." D.

SPOIL, *capacity of motion, liveliness*. D. C.

"She has no *sproil* in her;" *no alertness, or activity*.

SPURTICLES, *spectacles*. D. C.

SQUAB-PYE, *a pye made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apples and an onion or two.* It is considered as peculiar to Cornwall and Devon. A recipe for making it (which I saw in Latin verse, some years since,) begins:

"*Ingeniosa gulæ nutritrix Devonis!*"

This was in MS.

In the *Carm. Quadrag.* the Muse, also, dictates a recipe:

"*Queris qao victu Cornubia gaudet?*" &c.

See Vol. I. p. 105.

SQUAB, TO, *to squeeze*. C. D.

SQUARD, *a rent in a garment*. C. D.

SQUEAL, *weak and thin*. D.

SQUINCHES. Up in the chamber, looking down through the *squiches* in the planching. N. D.

STAGGED, *bogged*. C. D.

STANK, *a disagreeable situation.* "I'm in a *stank* indeed!" C.

STANK, TO, *to tread on*. C.

STANSIONS, *iron bars that divide a window*. C.

dition still current in the west—viz. That the *Spaniards* met some females carrying wood and furze, and driving the women into the church, compelled them to let down their burdens near the South porch, the door of which they set open, to receive the blast of a strong South wind. The direction of the wind consumed the church, but preserved the porch, though when the flame got to its height it might momentarily affect the part of the porch nearest the door. On this subject, let me add, that the thick stone division at the back of Trewarveneth-seat (which has puzzled many people) is a part of the old church which escaped the fire. There is a tradition, that a farmer's wife found a Spaniard drunk and asleep in a cornfield, and that she cut his throat with a sickle. Another tradition is, that a farmer cunningly set his furze-rick on fire, and ran from it in apparent trepidation; whence the Spaniards thinking that one of the parties had fired the village, passed by without molesting it.

STEEPERS,* of a hedge. D.

STEEV'D WITH COLD, *stiff with cold*. [*στίψ-
πος*.] To steeve down. Corn. Dial.

STEM, *stemmin*, a day's work. C.

STICKINGS, the stroakings, or last of a cow's milk. C.

STICKEE, the rapid part of a brook or river. D.

STITCH, sheaves of corn. D. a small inclosure. C.

STITCH, in the side. C.

STIVER,† to, or Stiver up. It expresses the elevation of the hair on a dog's back when provoked, or the feathers round a cock's neck. "The hairs stiver"—"the feathers stiver up." Used for opposition to any person—"He stivered up against him." D. "Maister tax'd Will wey rubbing the orchet: But Will stivered up and gee'd un as good as he brart. D. [*στίβω* Gr.]

STOCK, *Christmas-stock*, answering to the yule block. C.

STOGG'D, *stuck fast in the mire*. D. C. 'Tis but t'other day, a body was chuck'd with the pilm; and now one's a *stogged*. every stap. a goeth." D.

STOUND, *dolere*. It stounds, *dolet* [ab Isl. *styn doleo stunde, dolui*.] Junius]

STREAM, any sudden, loud and quick sound. Thus "to *stram* the doors" means to shut them with noise and violence. Hence, a bold and unexpected lie, is called a *strammer*; and to *strammee*, signifies, to tell great and notorious lies. D.

STRAT, to, to bring forth young prematurely, as applied to beasts. "The ould zow has stratted." C.

STRATTING, *splashing with mud or dirty water*. D.†

STRAW-JOURNER, or joiner, a thatcher.. D.

STRAW-MOTE, a straw. D.

STROAKING, or strocking the kee, *milking after the calf has sucked, pressing out the last gleanings from the teat*. D.

STROIL, long roots of weeds and grass in grounds not properly cultivated, couch-grass. [Lat. *sterilis*.] D. C.

STROIL, strength, agility. D. C. [possibly from struggle.] "He has no more *stroil* than a child."

STROVE, argued obstinately. "He strove me down." C.

* Steepers are boughs, the trunks of which are half cut through, and laid down on the top of a hedge, then covered with turf. This is done when hedges are repaired or cast as called by farmers. *Casting* a hedge, is throwing up soil on the bank of it, to repair it.

† A parish clerk said of a young clergyman, whose hair was cockatooed: "Why, Maister was cruel angry to-day. When a came into the desk, hes foretop was so stivered up, I thort we the wind, that I zed a crume a comb would zet all to rights in a twinkling. Do duckee tha head, maister, zed I, under tha desk. My ould stump will zarve the turn for once. When a zo glowed at me, and begun the zarvice."

‡ Several days previous to Holy Thursday, or Procession-day (commonly called possessioning-day when the parochial perambulations are made) it is customary in Exeter for the boys to dam the kennels, and to ask money of the passengers. If this reasonable request be not complied with, a plentiful libation of mud is sure to follow. This is called *stratting*.

A A.

STROW, a confusion. "Such a strow," such a disorderly way of living. C.

STUB. "A good stub," a large sum of money whether given or expended. "It cost a good stub," it was bought at a great price. "He did not give his vote without having a good stub," that is, a large bribe. N. D.

STUB, TO, to clear a furze-brake of the roots and remaining stems after the furze has been cut down. C.

STUGGEY, short and stout, thick-made. "A stuggy man." C.

STYLING, ironing clothes. D.

SUDD, sanded by a flood. "The meadows are sudded," i. e. covered with driftsand left by the floods. D.

SUENT, equable, regular. "That corn comes up very suent," i. e. very equably, or regularly. C. "A suent rain," i. e. falling equably. D.

SUGAR-STONE, a soft clayey schist. C.

SULL. "Damnomis etiamnum vocatur aratrum. [Sax. sulh. Lat. sulcus] a plough. D.

SUNBEAM, the gossamer. C. "Gossamor, things that fly like cobwebs in the ayre." Bullokar's *English Expositor*, 1616.

The Gossamers then, or the long white filaments. "That idle in the wanton summer-air."

the Cornish very expressively call *sunbeams*.

SUPPLICE. "A pair of suppliance," a surplice. "So a pair of banna." D.

SURE ENOUGH, certainly, truly. C.

SURVEY, an auction. "To be sold by survey" to be sold by auction. C.

SWANK, TO, to abate, to shrink, to diminish in bulk. D.

SWAISING, swinging the arms in walking. C.

SWEEL'D, singed. "A sweel'd cat," i. e. a singed cat. C.

SWELL, TO, to raise—a glass. D. [from *swill*.]

SWILLET, growing turf set on fire for measuring the land. N. D.

SWINGING, large, huge. D. C.

TABLE-BOARD, a table. C.

TABN, a bit of bread and butter. C.

TACK, TO, to slap or stroke with the open hand. C. D.

TACK, TO, "to tack hands," i. e. to clap hands either in triumph or by way of provocation. C. D.

TACKLE. "Good tackle," a table well furnished. Good things, good provisions. *Tacklou*, in Cornish, signifies, a creature, a thing.

TAGG, a ramp; a ramp of beef. C.

TAIL-CORN, the refuse of corn, for poultry. C.

TAKING, a sad condition. C.

TALLET, a hayloft. D.

TAMLYN, a miner's tool. C.

TANG, a disagreeable taste. C.

TANVY, TO, to struggle to get free. "Trevving and tearing." C.

TAWSTOCK-GRACE, fints. D.

TEAM, TO, to lude out of one vessel into another. D. C.

TEAR, TO, to break. D. "Strambang thicke goes out o th' winder, and TORE I dont know how many quarrels of glass." N. D.

TEEL'D, buried. "She is going to be teel'd to-day," buried to-day. C.

TEMPER, heat and moisture, as productive of vegetation. "There's no temper in the ground." C.

THICKLISTED, short-winded, breathing with difficulty, asthmatical. D.

THIRL, therle, thoria, lean, gaunt, lank. D.E.

THRASHEL, a flail. D. C.

THUMPING, huge. D. C.

THUNDER-PLANET, a thunder-sky. C. particularly Roseland.

TIDY, neat, decent. C. D. Doll Tearsheet calls Falstaff: "Thou whoreson little *tydie* Bartholomew boar-pig." Hen. IV. P. II. Act 2.

"A tid-bit, from τυθός, parvulus. A tit, τυττ-θός ιππος equus parvulus: hinc forsan a *ty-die* girl, τυττη κορη." Nugent, p. 387.

TIMERSOME, *timbersome*, *passionate*. Exp. *fearful*, *timorous*. D. C.

TIME, tean, to, to light. "*Tine* your pipe," "*tine* the candle." "To *teen* and *dout* the candle," to put in and put out the candle. N. D. In this sense *tine* may come from τυθάλος, fervidus—whence *tinder*.

"—as late the clouds [shock,

Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their *Tine* the slant lightning."

Paradise Lost, B. X. l. 1073.

TINKING-TIME, time of candle-lighting. D.

TING, a prong-fork; a long girth, or surcingle that girds the panniers tight to the pack-saddle. D.

TISCAN, a handful of corn, tied up as a sheaf by a gleaner. C.

To for AT, all over Devon. Dr. Atterbury used to tell his friends at Exeter, that he wondered they did not call him Dr. *To-terbury*.

To and AGAIN, from time to time. C.

TO-DAY-MORNING, this morning. C.

TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE, a piece of meat with batter-pudding round it, baked. C.

TOBY-TROT, a fool, a simple person. D.

TOIT, proud, stiff. "She's so *toit*!"—Hoity-toity!

TO-LOOKER, a spectator. D.

TOM-TAYLOR, a long-legged fly. C.

TOM-TODDY, a tadpole. C.

TORN, broken. "*Tore* the bowl," i. e. broke the bowl. D.

TORT, tight. D.

TOSTICATED, *toast* from place to place. D.

TOTLE, a slow lazy person; an idle fool that does his work awkwardly.

TOUCH-OUR-PIPE. "*Come let us touch our pipe*"—an expression much used by people in harvest time, when they mean to rest a few minutes from their labour. Perhaps, formerly, they used at such times to take a whiff of tobacco. C.

TOURN, torn, a spinning-wheel, so called from its turning round. N. D.

TOUS, a fuss, a bustle. C.

TOWAN, a sand hillock.

TOWNPLACE, a farmyard. C.

TWO-HANDED-FELLOW. D. The Aborigines, I conclude, had but one hand!

TOWSER, a coarse apron, worn by maid servants in working. C. a wrapper. D.

TOWZE, TO, to towzee, to pull about in a rude manner, as a clown would his sweetheart. D. C.

TRAIT, treat, [Corn. *treath* sand.] the coarser meal. C.

TRAPES, TO, to walk in a slatternly manner. "She is *trapesing* along in the dirt." C.

TRIG, TO. "To *trig* a wheel"—to skid a wheel. C. D. Trig is used in other parts of England: but skid is unknown in Cornwall and Devon.

TRIG-MEAT, any kind of shell fish, picked up at low water. C.

TRIGIMATE, an intimate friend, a playmate. D.

TROACHER, a dealer in smuggled goods, a traitor, from the clandestine, treacherous manner in which smuggling is carried on. C.
 TROLUBBER, a hedger, working in the hedge-troughs. N. D. Hence Parson Trulliber.
 TRUFF, trout. The red trout of the Lo near Helston, are highly flavoured; and some of them, in length, fourteen inches.
 TUB, the sappharine gurnard, or gurnet.* C.
 TUBBAN, a clod of earth. C.
 TUMMALS, a heap, a quantity. (perhaps from *tumulus*.) "There's tummals of corn in that field," i. e. there is a quantity of corn in that field.
 TUNTREE, of a cart. C.
 TURMUTS, turnmats, turnips. C. D.
 TUSSELL, a slight struggle. "He and I had a tussell together." D.
 TUT, a hassock. C.
 TUT-WORK, job-work. C. D.
 TYE, a feather bed. C.
 UMERS, embers. C.
 UNDERGROUNDS, anemonies. D.
 UNEAVE, TO, to thaw. C.
 UNFROOZE, TO, to thaw. C.
 UNKID, dull, gloomy. D. C.

UNLIFTY, unwieldy. D.
 UNOPEN, TO, to open. C.
 UNREAM, TO, to take the cream off from a pan of milk. C.
 UNRIPPED, unsewed. "The seam of your coat is unripped. C.
 UPAZET, opposite. D.
 UPRISE, TO, to church. G.
 URGE, TO, to reach. C.
 VADY, musty. D.
 VALLEY. "In the valley (value) of a couple of hours," i. e. in two hours time. C.
 VEAK, a gathering on the top of the finger. C.
 VEASED. "How the folks veased out o church higeldy pigeldy, helter skelter—zich jetting dreaving and dringing, I thort I should a be squat to death, I'll neer go to church again of a Reel Sunday, I'll be bound vort." N. D.
 VEERS, young pigs. [verres Lat.] C.
 VELLING, ploughing up the surface of the ground. C. N.
 VENOM, a gathering in any part of the finger but the top. C.
 VASEY,† to comb, to curry; to plague a man; to give him a beating, to force away. C. D.

* "Then am I a sous'd gurnet," says Falstaff. This passage long puzzled the commentators. "I never heard of such a fish," said one. "There is no such fish," cried another. A magazine critic, assured of its non-existence, proposed reading "grunt"—gurnet, quasigrunt, quasi grunt!!! "Hogs grunt, and pork is the flesh of hogs; ergo, sous'd gurnet (said he) is pickled pork!"—At length a critic discovered, there was really such a fish—Jackson of Exeter declared it was plentiful on the South coast of Devon—[see his Letters, ll. 43.] and I now announce the gurnet plentiful in Cornwall, where it is better known by the name of a *tub*.—A tub caught near the Manacles, Sept. 12, 1806, measured in length 31 inches, in girth round the shoulder, 18 inches. It weighed 10lb, and was sold for 8d. only.—We had a Cornish family called Tubb; to which the tubb fishes in their coat-armour allude.

† From Bp. Vasey. "Bp. Vasey had in his retinue (saith Sir W. Dugdale) CXL men in scarlet caps and gowns. From his prodigality ('tis said) the word to *vasey* away, much used by the common people of Cornwall and Devon, had its original, signifying, to drive, part with, or force away any thing." Pryce's Tonkin's MSS. in St. Breock, p. 61.

VINNIED, or *Vinew'd*, mouldy, hoary. "*Vinnied cheese*,"—"the *blue vinny*." (Possibly *veined cheese*.) "*Germanis vinnegð idom significat*." Junius.

VISGY, a pick and hatchet in one, for tearing down hedges. C.

VITTY, decent, clever. C.

VLA, Belly-vla, or flaw, the wind-colic, which in cattle, the eating of young clover &c. often produces. C.

VLICK, a blow with a stick. C.

VORE, a furrow. C.

VOYDER, a clothes basket. C.

VOYRE, a border round a field. C.

VRORE.*

VULCH, a pushing stroke with the fist, directed upwards. N. D.

WAARK, TO, to walk, to go any where on a holiday visit. C.

WAALK is used, also, as a substantive, and means a journey. "You have had a long walk," i. e. *you have had a long journey*—no matter whether on foot or horseback. It

also includes absence for a long time.

WANT, a mole. C. D.

WANT-HILL, a mole-hill. C.

WARNY. "I warny,"—*I dare say*. C. D.

WATSAIL, wassail. N. D.†

WAX, wood. Wax-hedge, wooded-hedge. E. C.

WAY-BIT, "*vox satis-nota, corrupte, uti recte, pro webit. We enim est parvus, exiguus.*" Junius. *A little piece*. "A mile and a way-bit," i. e. *a mile and a little piece of road more*. But the waybit is often a little piece of several miles.

WHAP, a blow, a cuff. D. "He hit me zick a whap, he made me zee vire."

WHASHT, reduced by sickness. C.

WHERRET, a box on the ear. D.

WHIPRESSA, presently. "I'll do it whipressa," C.

WHISTER-CAISTER, a stroke or blow under the ear. D.

WHITNECK, the weasel. C.

WHORTING, gathering whorts, or hurtle-berries. D. C. Parties in the neighbourhood of Haldon &c. in Devon, and of Bodmin &c. in

* "T'was a tingling frost, quite a gladder all down along th' lane, et was so hard a vore that the juggy mire was all one clitch o' ice, et blunked at th' same time, and th' wind huffed and hulkered at en wan's eyes. I was in a sad taking, no going to the lew side you know." N. D.

† "At wakes and wassels, meetings, markets, fairs."

Shakspeare, II. p. 411.

What was anciently called *Washaile* was an annual custom observed in the country "on the vigil of the new year"; which had its beginning, as some say, (see Galfred Mon. l. 3. c. 11.) from that of Ronix, (daughter to Hengist) her drinking to Vortigern by these words, "*Loverd King was-heil!*" (*lord king a health*) he answering her by an interpreter, *Drincheile!* Afterward it appears that *Washaile* and *Drincheile* were the usual phrases of quaffing among the English, as we see in Thomas de la Moore, (Vita Edwardi II.) and before him that old Havillan, thus: "*Ecce vagante cifo distento gutture Wassa-heil lageminant Wass-heil.*" [*Architren* l. 2.] "But I rather conjecture it (says Selden) a usual ceremony among the Saxons before Hengist, as a note of health-wishing (and so perhaps you might make it *wish-heil*) which was exprest among other nations in the form of drinking to the *health* of their mistresses and friends." "An idol called *Heil* was anciently worshipt at Cerne in Dorset (see Camden) by the English Saxons." Selden on Drayton's Polyolbion, pp. 153, 154.

B B

Cornwall, go *winnowing*; just as they go *winnowing* in its proper season.

WIMB, *to winnow*. D.

WINARD, *the redwing*. C.

WINGERY, *oozing, giving*, as from PINDINESS.

"The meat is *wingery*." C.

WISHNESS, *melancholy*.†

WOP, a *wasp*. D. N.

YAFFEL, an *armful*. "Yaffel of hay." C.

YAPPEE, *to, to yelp*, as spoken of a dog. D.

YEAVELING, *the evening*. D.

YEEVIL, a *dungfork*. C. D.

YELLOW-BEELS, yellow boys, *guineas*. D.

YEWMOES, Emmers, *embers, hot ashes*. C. D.

ZAMZOB, Zamzaw d. *Devonians* est *zob* balum satis notum. His designat, *non fallor*, cibum *zobov*, sed potius cibum *zobov* coctum corruptum, sensu temporis progressu aliquantulum immutato. "Nam" proprie significat carnem semicoctam. (ab a Sax. *zom* *zemi*, et *sod* coctus.) D.*

ZEM. I zem, I *zem*, I *see*, I *perceive*. D.

ZESS, a *pile of sheaves in the barn*. D.

ZIDELING, *moving off obliquely*. "He *zided* away." D.

ZIG, *urine*. N. D.

ZAG, *slumber*. C. D.

ZUE. "Gone to *zue*;" i. e. *gone off*. C. D.

ZULE, Zowl, a *plough*. (*χυλον*) D.

† Of a dreary or solitary place which we term *melancholy*, and the *vulgar*, in general call *wisht*, a day labourer in the N. W. of Devon would express his ideas in more exalted language. He would tell us that "*wishness walketh here!*" This fine personification frequent in the North of Devon, seems to carry with it an air of Eastern grandeur. D.

* "The meat was a *zamzaw d*, and a boil'd to jouds—the bread was a *clit* and *pindy*; and the dumpling was *cladgy*; the cheese was a *vinnied*; the cyder was *keemy*; the ale was a *prill'd* and dead as *distwater*; when, to be sure, th' fob was abut th' cup. What *clummy* *cauch* *hit*—Ye may *reim* it a mile." N. D.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

Ar. Arm. Armorick.

C. Cornish.

C. D. Cornish and Devon.

Cott. the Cotton Vocabulary.

Exm. the Exmoor Scold.

Gr. Greek.

H. Hals's MSS.

Ir. Irish.

L. Lat, Latin.

La. Lhuys's *Arthæologia*.

Lms. Lhuys's MS.

N. D. North of Devon.

N. F. Family-name.

Pry. Pryce's Vocabulary.

S. D. South of Devon.

W. Welsh.

W. C. West of Cornwall.

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A new Edition, corrected and enlarged.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

BY THE REVEREND R. POLWHELE,

Of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan, and of St. Anthony.

"Jam nunc cogita, quæ potissimum tempora aggrediamur. Vetera et scripta aliis? Parata inquisitio; sed onerosa collatio. Intacta et nova? Graves offensæ; levis grætia. Si laudaveris, parcus: Si culpaveris, nimius fuisse dicaris; quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris. Sed hæc me non retardant."

"Ad quæ noscenda iter ingredi, transmittere mare solemus; ea sub oculis posita negligimus: Seu quia ita natura comparatum, ut proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectemur; seu quod omnium rerum cupido languescit, quum facilis occasio est: Seu quod differimus, tanquam sæpe visuri, quod datur videre, quoties velis cernere. Quacunque de causa, permulta in provincia nostra, non oculis modo, sed ne auribus quidem novimus; quæ si tussisset Achaia, Egyptus, aliave quolibet miraculorum ferax commendatrixque terra, audita, perlecta, lustrataque haberemus." Plin. Epist.

VOL. VII.

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THE
HISTORY
OF
CORNWALL:

IN RESPECT TO ITS
POPULATION; AND THE HEALTH, STRENGTH, ACTIVITY,
LONGEVITY, AND DISEASES OF ITS INHABITANTS;

WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM DEVONSHIRE.

Vol. 7
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THE
HISTORY OF CORNWALL,

IN RESPECT TO ITS
POPULATION, &c.

I.—1. **T**HE depopulation of rural districts, has been often the theme of the moralist : and it is the favourite subject of the poet's regret. In glancing over the deserted village, the poetic eye is suffused with sorrow, : and the possessors of lordships or manors, demolishing cottages, throwing down small enclosures, and reducing numerous tenements into one wide demesne ; excite in some bosoms suspicion and alarm.* But these feelings are frequently occasioned, perhaps, by superficial or partial views. Where the hamlet and its little gardens, once amused the fancy, oxen are now more usefully grazing, or sheep more advantageously pastured. And almost every where, for one decayed cottage in the country, we have a number of houses newly built in the town. Every government must increase in populousness

* There is no doubt, that a number of people are too often the victims of a great man's taste, convenience or caprice. A village has been thrown down, and its distressed inhabitants turned adrift, to make room for a plantation, or to enlarge a park. But, in Cornwall, the country gentlemen are of too liberal a spirit, to admit of such injustice. As an instance of the most delicate attention to the feelings of his poor neighbours, no one will deem it invidious, to select SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN, from the groupe. His house, pleasure-grounds, &c. at Clowance, have been long surrounded by a wall of considerable size and extent. But, within this enclosure, there are several old houses yet standing, to the interruption of the walks and plantations—botches on the face of the landscape, which a man of taste without sensibility (if such there be) would not have endured for a moment. These houses are occupied by some of Sir John's dependants ; whom the worthy Baronet might at any time have ejected or *bought out*, if such a measure had been approved by his good and generous heart. He sees and respects their attachment to their native spot ; nor, for all the charms of the picturesque, would he disturb one humble habitation.

according to the extent of its commerce : and the national strength must be improved in the same proportion. At the present day, our commerce has spread itself in almost every direction : even our agriculturists are merchants. That these are facts, will strikingly appear, from the populousness of the island at different periods.---On the arrival of the Normans, the people of England were computed at upwards of 2,000,000; and in the time of Edward the third, at 2,092,378. In his description of Britain, Harrison has stated the number of men capable of bearing arms, between the years 1575, and 1585, at 1,172,674 ; and Sir Walter Raleigh, in his history of the world, at 1,172,000. And Peck has preserved a paper which confirms the account, by specifying the musters that were then made. From these computations, we may form some idea of our population at the close of the sixteenth century : and, it may be fairly argued, that, according to the usual rules of political arithmetic, there were, at that period, in the English territories, about 4,688,000 persons. In the time of Charles II. the population was computed at 6,000,000 ; at the time of the revolution, at 6,500,000 ; in the time of queen Anne, including Scotland, at 8,220,000 ; and at the commencement of the American war, in 1725, at 9,400,000. At the present period, it amounts to between eleven and twelve millions. Thus the increase of population, from the conquest to the revolution, was four millions and a half ; from the revolution to the present time, between five and six millions : the population therefore, of this country, has increased much more in the last century, than it had done, during above six hundred years before.

2. Descending to the west of England, we shall here, though in a more contracted circle, perceive the influence of the cause which I have specified---I mean commerce. That principle of intercourse, indeed, which occasions a confluence of people, and attaches them to a particular spot, must operate as the primary cause in producing there a larger population. On this side of the Tamar, (to which I shall look more minutely, than to the eastern side) we may observe the effect of the religious principle, in erecting monasteries and churches, and drawing crowds within their precincts. But though religion thus brought multitudes together, it was only from the ingenuity and vigour of manufacture and trade, that those multitudes derived their support.

On the ancient population of Devonshire I shall not here insist ; observing only in general, that, according to a computation of twenty years since, Devon (including

its metropolis) was supposed to contain about 340,000 persons.* In the late return, the whole amount of its people, was stated at 343,076, inhabiting 58,041 houses.†

* The county of Devon is one of the most valuable in England, and in point of size, is only exceeded by that of York. On the north and north-west, it is bounded by the Bristol channel; on the west, by the river Tamar, and a small rivulet called Marsland-water; on the south, and south-east, it is skirted by the British channel; on the east, and north east, it borders on the counties of Dorset, and Somerset, the dividing limits being artificial. Its greatest extent, from south to north, is nearly seventy-one miles; and from east to west, seventy-two: its circumference is about 287. The area contains about 1,633,280 acres, thirty-three hundreds, 394 parishes, and forty market-towns.

† There are errors in the following numbers of the return for Devon---viz.

- No. 3. Last column.
 80. 3 last columns but one.
 101. Last column.
 173. 3 last columns but one.
 188. Either in the 4th. or 5th. column.
 265. Last column.
 267. Certainly 68 inhabited houses must be occupied by more than 34 families.
 428. 3 last columns but one.

In the first column of the Exeter return, the inhabited houses are overcast: instead of 2692 they should only be 2625, according to the numbers set down in each parish; but the deficiency appears to be in St. Lawrence, where only 7 inhabited houses are put down for 548 inhabitants; which I suppose should be 74 houses: this would make them amount to the number at the bottom of the column---viz. 2692. For more than half a century, the prevailing opinion has been, that Exeter contained more than 20,000 persons. But in the late returns, the inhabitants amount to no more than 17,388. (a) (b)

(a) (b) In the answers of the clergy, to the bishops questions in 1748, Allhallows, Goldsmiths's Street, was said to contain 91 families, in the late returns, 59.---St. Mary Arches, 80 families, in the late returns, 93.---St. Davids, 229 families, in the late returns, 449.---St. Edmunds, 200 families, in the late returns, 283.---St. John 66 families, in the late returns, 107.---St. Laurence, 50 families, in the late returns, 123.---St. Martins, 43 families, in the late returns, 51.---St. Mary Major, 306 families, in the late returns, 552.---St. Olave, 130 families, in the late returns, 118.---St. Paul, 174 families, in the late returns, 269.---St. Mary Steps, 150 families, in the late returns, 138.---St. Stephen's, 56 families, in the late returns, 74.---Holy Trinity, 365 families, in the late returns, 345.---Cetera desunt. A paper, dated Exeter, October, 30, 1779. and signed by *Thomas Glass, Robert Harvey, Thomas Oke, Bartholemew Parr and Thomas Ruston*, Exeter, presents us with the following facts. "By a survey of the city and suburbs of Exeter, executed (but not with the utmost exactness) in the year 1774, the inhabitants were found to be nearly 20,000. The number of burials, at a medium, for the twenty preceding years, was 500. In the year 1777, it was found by careful enquiry, made of every family, that 1850 persons had been infected with the small pox, in the natural way; that of these, 275 died, which is very near one in seven. From the beginning of the present year 1779, to the 20th. instant, 1666 persons have had the contagious fever, which is usually attended with a scarlet appearance on the skin, and a soreness of the throat: of these 72 have died, which is about one in 23. This numeration is made from the accounts we have been favoured with, by our apothecaries; every one of them having given us the number of patients, which in examining his books, he found he had visited; and of those he had lost, in our reigning epidemic. Let it be observed, that every poor person of the city, who wants the assistance of an apothecary, has it readily given him, on his applying for it. The number of burials of this present year, to the 25th of October, has been 448. The proportional number for that time, taken from the accounts of former years, is nearly 417: so that the excess of the number of burials for this period is only 31."

In adverting to the more ancient population of Cornwall,* I can see it, I think, advancing with bolder strides, in the east than the west of the county, from the time of the conquest, to the middle of the reign of Edward the third.---Cornwall was now rising to considerable eminence, enriched by the favour of her earls and dukes and gentlemen of various degrees; whose castles, and villages appendant to the castles, were conspicuous in every neighbourhood, from Stratton to Penwith. And the spacious kitchens and halls, of which we have the remains in several parts of the county, at once present to our mind, the vast quantity of victuals that were daily prepared for consumption, and the large families and numerous tenantry, that were as regularly consuming them.† The size and number, also, of our churches and chapels, especially in some inland situations, seem to indicate a well peopled country. I may instance the church at Cardinham; which, if not too large for the

In Ottery-St. Mary, there were, in 1748, 700 families, in the late returns, 546.---At Sidmouth, 197 families, in the late returns, 247. It hath been said, that Plymouth is as populous as Exeter. But "this cannot be admitted (says Brice) unless at the time perhaps of a red hot war with France, when Plymouth indeed is overstocked with inhabitants, newly come from Ireland, Cornwall, and gathered flocks of females, charitably inclined to solace sailors in distress."---See *Brice's Gazetteer*. The population of Plymouth, was lately returned at 16,040; and of Stoke-Damarel, (including Plymouth-Dock) at 23,747. The tolls of the Bridge at Stonehouse, between Plymouth and Dock, the property of Earl Mount Edgcombe, and Sir John St. Aubyn, which at the building of the bridge in 1772, let for £500 per annum, let in 1802, at the rate of £2500 per annum. Such are the increase of inhabitants, and the influx of strangers, produced by war. In Ozanam's recreations by Hutton, (see Edit. 1803) is stated the proportion of the annual births and deaths in different places, to the whole population; and the ratio of one to twenty-eight is mentioned, as very near the truth. At Stoke-Damarel, it is said that the annual deaths are only about one in fifty.

* The two most distant points of Cornwall, are the eastern angle of the parish of Morwinstow, near the source of the Tamar, to the east, and the promontory called the Land's-end, in the parish of Senan to the west; from which extremities this county measures seventy-eight miles and a half in length, in a line nearly S. W. and N. E. In the widest part, from the northern point of Morwinstow to Ramhead, are forty-three miles and a quarter, the line nearly S. S. E. The land grows narrower, as it goes to the west, and about one third of its length it is but eighteen miles from Fowey on the south sea to Padstow on the north. As we advance another third, it is thirteen miles from Pendennis castle on the south, to Portreath on the north; and from Mount's Bay on the south, to St. Ives Bay, and the Bristol channel on the north, the land is but five miles wide.

† Among the ruins, in the bass-court, of Restormel Castle, I have mentioned an oven "of fourteen foot largeness," as Carew expresses himself.

parish at the time of its first erection, is unquestionably, a monument of former populousness. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, the church at Cardinham was built by Sir John Dinham, Knight: And, in the reign of the first three Edwards, there were several Sir John Dinhams, in succession. In Cardinham, we have the ruins of chapels also; particularly at Holywell, from which issues a stream of water, copious and pellucid. There are other churches, the dimensions of which are equally disproportionate to the present inhabitation of the parishes where they stand. And there are such marks of cultivation on many of our moors and downs, on Temple moors decidedly, as manifest the labour of man for a long series of years, in contrast with subsequent desertion, and present solitude. There was once a church, in the parish of Temple, called *capella de Templo*.* and from this name, it is presumed to have been originally a chapel to the Knights-templars; and so to have obtained an exempt jurisdiction. The preceptory must have been very considerable; as it hath given the name of Temple-moors, to all that long range of waste between Althern church and Boimin downs. But when the Knights-templars and their retinue deserted the place, their tenants, not having their possessions, suffered the chapel to fall into ruin, and the country to become a barren waste.† In earlier times, then, the population was considerable, in the neighbourhood of our country churches: and it was equally respectable in many of our eastern towns. Whatever was the state of the Cornish Britons at the building of their cathedral church, the town of St. Germans must have gained dignity from its bishops. And though in 1050 Edward the confessor delivered the Cornish bishopric to St. Peter in the city of Exeter “because of the fewness of the inhabitants,” and the danger from piratical incursions; † yet a market at St. Germans, (which appears to have been kept on the Sunday, from Athelstan to Henry III.) its fair, and its pilchard fishery, are not consistent with the

* See Bacon's liber regis.

§ We have mention only of two households there; “---which, with those who wish to take refuge from ecclesiastical punishment, under the exempt jurisdiction” [See Bacon.] are now insulated from the rest of christendom, by being cut off from all public participation in the religious rites of christianity. What a striking monument of desolation!

† “Cornubiensis diocesis, quæ olim, in beati Germani memoria atque Petroci veneratione, Episcopali solio assignata fuerat---Sancto Petro in Oxoniensi civitate trado---propter paucitatem, atque devastationem bonorum et populorum,” &c. &c. MONASTICON, I. 229

idea of its ruin*, or decline. At the conquest, there were only sixty-eight houses in *Bodmin*, according to domesday. But it so rapidly increased, (as will soon appear) that before the year 1351, the town extended up to Berry-tower, containing within it, no less than thirteen churches or free chapels. And the inhabitants of Bodmin could not have been less at that time, than two or three thousand. Whether in the days of our Cornish kings, and earls, and first dukes, Leskeard and Lestwithiel were well peopled, will scarcely admit of a question. *Leskeard* was the seat of royalty: and it bears the memorial of princely splendour in its name and in its ruins. Of the royal residence at *Lestwithiel*, the exterior walls are even now standing: and these remains are actually denominated *the Palace*, in the records of the town. The very ground, too, on which it must have been originally placed, that on the western bank of the brook, dividing the primary part of Lestwithiel from the parish of Lanlivery, that on which stands a large part of the present, a secondary sort of a town and the mere production of the palace itself, is entitled from it, to this day (as situated on the declining foot of a hill) *Penkenek*, or *Pen-knek*, *the path of the King*.† As a further proof of the consequence of the town, I may add, that another palace was erected in its immediate vicinity: and the castle of *Restormel* became the companion of Lestwithiel. That *Padstow*, previously to the period mentioned, was a port-town, and that it was well stored with Irish saints, is an historical fact. Whether it retained the name of Petrocstow, (contractedly Padstow) or assumed that of Adelstow (importing *the town of Athelstan*,) still it was replenished with Britons or with Saxons. And that Athelstan settled a colony of Saxons or English at Padstow, is from the change of its name extremely probable. In the mean time, a good corn-district, and its continued intercourse with Ireland, contributed to the populousness of the place. With Padstow, *St. Columb* divided for some ages, the honours of saintship. But when St. Columb was no longer the resort of devotees, it sunk into comparative insignificance. If we may trust to tradition, and some apparent marks of high antiquity, *Tregoney* was, before the Normans, a great commercial town: and such it continued, until *Truro*, rising into notice, intercepted its traffic, and attracted to a more convenient situation the manufacturer and the merchant. Population, indeed, seems to have directed its course, from the eastern to the western

* See Br. Willis, pp. 141, 148.

† Leland's Itin. III. 35, 196.

towns of the county.--Perhaps, the peninsula of *Menege*, from Mawgan to the Lizard point, was once a well populated district. Its churches appear to indicate the circumstance.

I have spoken of the increasing population of Cornwall, till about the middle of the reign of Edward the third. I now approach a conjuncture little noticed by our provincial annalists; when Cornwall was so fatally invaded, first by the pestilence, and then, probably, by the sword, that, through the eastern hundreds at least, it never more recovered its former prosperity. In throwing out a conjecture that Bodmin had, at one time, two or three thousand inhabitants, I alluded to a very remarkable passage in William of Worcestre. Here, we have upon record, such an instance of mortality, as proves, in the most striking manner, the populousness of the place. "According to a register kept formerly at Bodmin in the church of the Friars "minors, there was a great pestilence (says Will. of Worcestre) throughout the "whole world, among the Saracens who were Pagans, and afterwards, among the "Christians. It began first in England about the Calends of August; and, a little "before the day of the nativity of our Lord, entered the *town of Bodmin*, where died "by estimation about *fifteen hundred persons*." This happened "in the year of "Christ 1351."* The decay of other places, especially in the east of Cornwall, may be referred to the same cause. But to the sword, also, we must ascribe our declension. That the prosperity of the County, was long interrupted by the contests between York and Lancaster, can hardly, I think, be doubted. For Cornwall though remote from carnage, saw her own territory a scene of desolation. Abandoned almost to her old men, her women and her children, she saw all her nobility or able peasantry, flocking to one standard or the other, expiring in the field of battle and on the scaffold, or enfeebled by repeated conflicts. At the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. the mansions of the rebel lords and their adherents became the property of the crown. And as they, whose services were rewarded with the forfeited estates, naturally preferred their old habitations; a newly acquired lordship was often neglected, its mansion-house dilapidated, its lands left without cultivation, and its neighbourhood dispeopled. The demesnes of Bodrigan had not sufficient attraction, to draw Edgcumbe from his ancient residence.

* Itin. W. de Worcestre 112 113.

In the mean time Henry VII. was assiduous in encouraging the commercial arts. In his attention to agriculture, he wished to see property change hands; breaking through rigid custom, and giving a spring to industry. And, in regard to navigation, he loved adventure, and rejoiced in the spirit of discovery. Hence maritime situations were seized with fresh avidity. The banks of rivers and the lowlands were found more capable of cultivation, than our interior downs and moors, and their produce more convertible into articles of commerce. And that mountainous tract of country, where halls are still in ruins, and churches still exist, too capacious for their congregations, was resigned for the more easy vales that descend both on the north and the south, to the sea.

In Henry VIII. we may perceive a great obstacle to the recovery of that part of Cornwall, which had been languishing from disease, or had suffered from the effects of war. Though the Bodmin-market of every Saturday, was like * “a fair for the confluence of people”; yet this circumstance will give us no notion of the ancient populousness of our conventual town. For such was Bodmin. And its religious orders might, possibly, have reclaimed its original rank, had not the dissolution of monasteries intervened. And but for the precipitate and capricious disposal of the monastic lands, deserted places in the county, might have boasted their vineyards again flourishing, and their ponds replenished with fish.† Those places, however, which seem to have owed their prosperity to Henry VII. were advancing in population.‡

In the reign of Elizabeth, Cornwall was still adding to her people; whom, in the country, the enclosure of lands for the most part employed, and, in the towns,

* Leland's Itin. VIII. f. 76.

† In the time of Henry VIII. (says Br. Willis), were computed nearly as many people at Truro as at Leskeard. Whence it should appear, that Leskeard was still flourishing; though no longer the habitation of Princes. See *Br. Willis*. II. 48.

‡ In the time of Henry VIII. the Sylleh Isles were thinly peopled: and the reason assigned is, because they were liable to be frequently spoiled by French or Spanish pirates. See *Leland*. “*Trescaw* is called in Leland, St. Nicholas's Isle, said to be the largest of all the islands, and in his time to contain 60 households. But, (if what he said of its extent was true) it has lost much of its lands since that time; for it is at present but little more than half as big as St. Marys.” *Borlase's Scilly*, pp. 49, 50. *Leland's Itin*. VII. 108. *St. Agnes*. “A little before Leland's time, here were five families, the greatest part of whom were drowned at one time coming from St. Marys, and the island desolated.” *Borlase's Scilly* p. 39. *Leland's Itin*. V. III. p. 9.

a more vigorous commerce. *Carew*, our first historian, was the historian of these times. I shall here, therefore, quote his opinion of the Cornish population. "Some hold that Cornwall has heretofore been better stored with people than it is now; (says *Carew*) and vouch, to prove it, the general decay of inland towns, where whole streets, besides particular houses, pay tribute to *Comdowne* castle; as also the ruins yet resting in the wild moores which testify a former inhabitance. Others incline againe to the negatiue, alledging the reasons in the deare price of farmes or bargaines, by which mine assent is rather swayed: for I suppose that those waste grounds were inhabited and manured, when the Saxons and Danes continual inuasions draue them to abandon the sea-coast, saue in such towns, as were able to muster, vpon any sodaine occasion, a sufficient number for their own defence. The residue retired into the heart of the land, where, vpon a longer warning, they might sooner assemble from all sides, to make head, and the enemie in so far a march and retrait, should aduenture a greater hazard to bee distressed by the way. Which policy the French were driuen vnto, in Edward the thirds time, vpon the Englishmens often roades, and the *Spaniards* make vse of in this day, in their *Indies*. Touching the decayed inland townes, they are counteruayled with a surplusage of increase of those on the coast, and the desolate walles in the mores, haue begotten a seuen-fold race of cotages neere the sea side. And thus much of *Cornwall* compared with itselfe: now if you match it with other champion shires, methinks I may gather the same to be better inhabited, within a like circuit of miles, because the plenty of hills and valleys, afford a large quantity of ground thereunto. He that cannot conceiue this, may read *Polibius* in his 9 booke, where it is written, that for this reason, *Lacedemon* being but fourty eight furlongs in compasse, contayneth more dwellings than *Megalopolis*, which extendeth vnto fiftie. My last proof is grounded on this, that where the most part of the shire is seuered into inclosures, you cannot easily make choyce to stand in any one of them, aboue a quarter of a mile distance frōm some dwelling house,"*

* See *Carew* f. 57.

* In his estimate of Cornish forces in 1599, *Carew* has set down the number of men at 6030, — "which much exceeded (he said) the shire's proportions." — "I agree with Mr. *Carew* (says his commentator *Tonkin*) that this county was better inhabited in his time than heretofore." [See the *Tehidy* *Tonkin* MS. on *Carew*, pp. 149. 150.]

From Elizabeth to the present time, our population has been certainly increasing towards the sea, and in the west of Cornwall, particularly for the last century. "I believe," (says *Tonkin*) "that Cornwall is fuller of people now than in Carew's time. This I guess at, chiefly from the many new enclosures and dwellings, all over the county, but more especially on the sea-coast and in the tin countries; and from the great encrease of our mines of tin and copper, and from the pilchard fishery. And we have several new towns, sprung up since Carew wrote; as Redruth, Falmouth, Flushing, Mevagizze, and St. Austel.*" Perhaps, from Stratton to Leskeard, no great alteration in the inhabitancy may be discoverable: nor is it easy to perceive a change in Lestwithiel or its quiet vicinities. But, as *Tonkin* remarks, St. Austel is a new town, since Carew: and Charles-town, near St. Austel (like another Plymouth Dock) has lately sprung up into a place of magnitude, under the fostering care of a gentleman, to whom, as to many worthies of his long-respected house, Cornwall is indebted for much of her political importance.† To the pilchard fishery, Mevagizze owes its rise. And to various merchandise, Truro must attribute its recent architectural improvements; where, as in ancient Tyre, the tin glitters in its streets, and all its merchants are princes. In coming still further to the westward, we have Falmouth, on which the Lisbon and West Indian packets have conferred its chief consequence; and Flushing, as a "little bark, partaking the gale;" and Redruth, (where once I believe, stood buildings sacred to Druidism), now rising from amidst the mines of copper, and depending for support on subterranean industry.§

* *Tonkin's* MS. on Carew, pp. 149, 150. "Although, (says *Dr. Borlase*) the eastern part of this county may not exceed any ordinary equal space in other counties solely addicted to husbandry, in the number of inhabitants; yet the western half, where there is tin and fish, is extremely populous, and may vie in that respect with any part of England of the same dimensions, where there is no great town or city." Such is our Natural Historian's account of the population of Cornwall. It is sufficiently succinct. But I object not to conciseness, where I see correctness and precision. *Nat. Hist.* pp. 291, 292.

† Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of St. Austel.

§ In the hundred of East, *Kellington* contained in 1716, about 100 houses, (according to *Br. Willis*, (Vol. II. p. 545.) According to the late returns, it contains 144 houses. *St. German's* is the largest parish in Cornwall; about 7 miles in length, half as much in breadth, and 20 miles in circumference. Yet in 1716, the births and burials, communibus annis, rarely exceeded 34 or 35: and the whole number of houses were computed under three hundred and thirty. *Br. Willis*, V. II. p. 147. According to the late returns, the inhabited houses were

350, and the inhabitants 2030. *Saltash*, in Carew's time, comprised "between 80 and 100 households." But (says Br. Willis) since the erecting of the new Dock at Plymouth, the houses are much encreased; and may now (about 1716) be computed about 180 houses, V. II. pp. 76. 540. In the late returns, however, the town of *Saltash* contains no more than 153 inhabited houses, and 1150 persons. In the hundred of West, *Leskeard*, (according to Br. Willis) "very large and populous, contained, about 1716, 1000 houses," V. II. p. 29. This is corrected to 500 houses, at p. 538. In the late returns, the inhabited houses in *Leskeard* parish were 160. In *East Looe*, were, about 1716, 220 houses, V. II. p. 541. *West Looe*, consists (says Br. Willis) of about 100 houses, V. II. p. 89. In the late returns, it has 79 houses, only. In Trigg hundred, about 1716, there were about 300 houses in the town of *Bodmin*. Br. Willis Vol. II. p. 539. In the late returns, to *Bodmin* borough are given 266 houses, and to *Bodmin* parish, 59. In the hundred of Powder, the town of *Lestwithiel* has about 70 houses, according to Br. Willis (Vol. II. p. 538) and according to the late returns, the town and parish of *Lestwithiel* had 121 houses. "At *Fawey* are about 200 houses. Number of electors about 60." Br. Willis, V. II. p. 544. *Grampound* was, in Carew's time, but "meanly replenished with inhabitants," and "now perhaps, (says Br. Willis) less; the market being in a great measure lost. It contains one street of about 80 houses" (60 he said afterwards, at p. 541) "situate on a declivity, and lies in the parish of *Creed*." Vol. II. p. 95: in the late returns, *Grampound*-town has 80 houses. At *Tregoney*, (says Br. Willis) the number of electors are about 140 potwallers, and number of houses about 70. Here is only one mean street. Vol. II. p. 541. On the late returns, *Tregoney*-town, consists of 128 houses, inhabited by 937 persons. Vol. II. p. 539, Br. Willis says: At *Truro* are regular streets, and a large market-house: and the chief coinage and port for tin in this county, is held in this town, which contains about 300 houses. In the late returns, *Truro* has 354 houses, and 2358 inhabitants. Its suburbs (*Kenwyn* and *Clements* streets) contain 333 houses, and 1985 persons. At *St. Mawes*, is a place called a chapel, near a well in the town, now dwelling-houses. Here are about 50 houses, of one street fronting the sea. Br. Willis, V. II. p. 544. Of *Falmouth*, in the hundred of *Kerrier*, Br. Willis says, "I presume its encrease may have somewhat lessened the inhabitants of *Truro*; as from a poor fisher-place of about 20 houses, *Falmouth* is become a large populous town, having a church in it, not many years since erected and made parochial and dedicated to the memory of king Charles the martyr." Vol. II. p. 48. The inhabitants of *Falmouth*-town and parish were, according to the late returns, 1963 males, and 2886 females, exclusive of about 500 sailors and soldiers usually residing there. Of the above numbers, 1466 males, & 2218 females, are included in the town. *Penryn* contains about 250 houses, has one broad street, and some little ones; a good quay and port. Number of electors about 120, paying scot and lot. Br. Willis V. II. p. 541. Borough of *Penryn*, 294 houses, occupied by 553 families. Parish of *Gluvias*, 92 houses, occupied by 113 families. At the poll-tax taken in the year 1694, there were included in the town of *Helston* 1348 inhabitants: but their number (says Br. Willis) is since increased. V. II. p. 69. About the year 1785, it appears from a census then taken, that their number had increased more than 900. In the late returns, *Helston* contained 361 houses, occupied by 436 families, and 2248 persons. So that the increase of inhabitants for the last twenty years, is as inconsiderable, as for 90 years before, it was unaccountably great. In 1779, the number of inhabitants in *Manaccan* were 414; according to the late returns, 489. Hundred of *Penwith*. *St. Ives* contains about 250 houses, ordinary buildings; the streets irregular. The members of parliament are elected by scot and lot men, in number about 190. Br. Willis, V. II. p. 543. *St. Ives* contains 621 families, in the late returns. *Camborne* contains, 4811 inhabitants. See late returns. The following facts will give some idea of the increasing population of the parish of *Camborne*: On a sunday in 1805, there were nine women upraised, and five pair of banns published. There had been a wedding the preceding day, and the following saturday there were two more. In the late returns, the inhabitants of *Redruth* were enumerated at 4924. *Sylleh* isles. "The people of *St. Marys*, about six or seven hundred." *Heath*, p. 40 "St Marys about 944 persons." Late returns. "Trescaw contains about 40 families: and its annual value is 80,£ a year." *Borlase's* "Scilly," p. 50. "Trescaw, 336 persons." Late returns. "If

In concluding the present topic, I have to state the general population of Cornwall; which, exclusive of the Sylleh isles, amounts to *189269 persons, inhabiting 32908 houses.[ff.] Of these the males are, 89868; the females 99401. Here, the excess of females is very considerable [F.] But we may set down, perhaps, our soldiers and seamen (not included in the males above) at 10,000.

we include *Samson's*, six of the Sylleh isles are inhabited." *Heath*, p. 159. "*Brehar* and *Samsons*, persons 107." *Late returns*. "*St. Martyns* has between sixty and seventy inhabitants. There are 18 families, all related, have a great opinion of their own island, are not willing to admit strangers among them, and think they cannot live any where so pleasantly and plentifully as in *St. Martyns*." *Borlase's Scilly* p. 55. "*St. Martyns*, 207 persons." *Late returns*. "*St. Agnes* brings in to Lord Godolphin about 40*£*. per annum. Here are about 50 families." *Borlase's Scilly* p. 39. "*St. Agnes*, persons 219." *Late returns*. "In all the isles are about 1000 people." *Borlase's "Scilly"* p. 65. The Sylleens in *Campbell's* time, were about 1500. According to the *late returns*, their number amounted to 1813.

* I have corrected many parts of "the population abstract," for Cornwall as well as Devon. There are various inaccuracies in both.

[ff.] The following is the population of Cornwall and Devon, and number of acres to each square mile; according to "the new English Atlas, 1804," as published by C. Smith of the Strand London.

Counties.	Sq. Stat. miles	Acres.	Population 1801	No. of persons in a square mile.
Cornwall.	1407	900,480	188,269	134
Devon.	2488	1,592,320	343,001	138

[F.] The following is an account of the number of persons, confirmed by the Lord bishop of this diocese, in the county of Cornwall, in the month of July 1805.

	Males.	Females.
Launceston	898	893
Bodmin	436	489
Campelford	390	430
St. Columb	604	676
Truro	729	1130
Penryn	105	301
Helston	468	749
Penzance	322	857
Redruth	275	488
St. Austell	428	550
Lestwithiel	362	403
Leskeard	878	908
St. Germain's	260	293
Maker	66	138
	<u>6221</u>	<u>8305</u>

2. After these remarks on the population of the country, I should adduce instances of fruitful families, and advert to other particulars that may have some connexion with the subject. It were endless to look through the pedigrees of families, in order to ascertain the circumstance, whether they were prolific or otherwise. To furnish the genealogies will be sufficient, leaving such an inspection to the curious reader; whose memory, in truth, will present him with several extinct families, once as numerous as they were respectable. I cannot but mention, however, the GRANVILLES and the ARUNDELS; both of whom were multiplying in various directions, age after age. But *Stowe* is gone: and "the place thereof shall know it no more." And what shall we say to *Lanherne*, *Trerice*, *Tolverne*? In the time of Norden, indeed, no less than ten of the ARUNDELS were seated on this side of the Tamar. Then also, five of the princely name of COURTENAY, three LOWERS, three RESKIMERS, five TREVANIONS, and three TREVILYANS were resident in Cornwall.† And the

† My readers will be amused with *Norden's Catalogue*.

"A Catalogue of most of the gentlemens names, with their dwellings, in Cornwall.

Aronnell, Alexander, at *Clifton*.
 Aronnell, at *Carminowe*.
 Aronnell, Henry, at *Trythall*.
 Aronnell, at *Gwarnack*.
 Aronnell, at *Lanhadron*.
 Aronnell, at *Taluerne*.
 Aronnell, John, at *Lanherne*.
 Aronnell, at *Trevissie*.
 Aronnell, at *Trebe Iew*.
 Aronnell, at *Trerise*, at *Efforde* and *Thurlebere*.
 Arscote, Trestrame, at *Norton*.

B

Becket, Roberte, at *Cortether*.
 Bonde, Willm, at *Earthe*.
 Buller, at *Shillingham*.
 Buller, at *Tregatrack*.
 Beare, John, at *Beneth-wood*.
 Bligh, Willm, at *Botadon*.
 Bossistow, John, at *Bossistowe*.
 Brea, George, at *Treswithen*.
 Basset at *Tehiddy*.
 Billet, Francis, at *Bochyn*.
 Bonithon, Reskymer, at *Bonython*.
 Bonithon, John, at *Kirkleo*.

Beachampe, Willm, at *Trevins*.
 Biscow, Nicholas, at *Treginnon*.
 Beuil, John, at *Pelterworgie*.
 Barete, Richarde, at *Tregarden*.
 Braye, John, at *Trenowth*.
 Bastarde, John, at *Westnarth*.

C

Carew, Richarde, at *East Antonie*, and also at *Pensignance*.
 Coriton, Peter, at *Newton*.
 Carthew, Walter, at *Boskenna*.
 Chiuerton, Willm, at *Kirthies*.
 Cowlins, at *Trynguenton*.
 Crudge, John, at *Taluar*.
 Carnsew, Richard, at *Carnsew*.
 Carnsew, at *Buckellye*.
 Chynowth, Antony, at *Mudgian*.
 Courtney, George, at *Penkeuell*.
 Courtnye, at *Trewins*.
 Courtnye, Henry, at *St. Bennetes*.
 Courtny, Richarde, in *Lanheuet*.
 Courtnye, at *Ethie*.
 Carminow, Thomas, at *Polmawgan*.
 Connock, John, at *Treworgie*.

Curran, John, at *Tregauethan*.
 Cuswath, Edward, at *Gunhaskyn*.
 Cauile, John, at *Lanoe*.

D

Dotson, Thomas, at *Haye*.
 Darte, Lewis, at *Pentuan*.
 Dysarde, at *Dysard*.
 Dotson, at *Tamill*.

E

Edgcombe, Peter, at *Cuttayle*.
 Edgcombe at *Bodrigan*.
 Eliot, Richarde, at *Port Eliote*.
 Enis, Thomas, at *Enys*.
 Erisie, his heire at *Erisye*, now in the occupation of
 the Ladye Parker.

F

Flannock, Willm, at *Buckerne*.
 Forteskew, at *Skiberio*.

G

Godolphin, Sir Francis, at *Godolphin*.
 Godolphin, at *Trewarneuth*.
 Gêruis, Tho. at *Benallocke*.
 Geare, at *Trembrose*.
 Grenville, Barnarde at *Wulstone*, at *Stowe*, and at
Swannacote.
 Grenville, at *Ilcombe*.
 Grenville, George at *Waadfaste*.

H

Harris, Christopher, at *Trecarrill*.
 Harris, John, at *Laneaste*.
 Hales, Nicholas, at *Pengersick*.
 Holcombe, at *Fentongallon*.
 Hill, Otwell, at *Penwarne*.
 Hender, John, at *Burlace*.
 Hore, Richarde, at *Trenowth*.
 Hender, at *Boscastle*, or *Botrianx castle*.

I

Joues, Hugh, at *Penrose*.

K

Kempe, Humphrye, at *Leueythan*.
 Kybberde, Thomas, at *Treworgans*.
 Killigrew, John, at *Arwanack*.
 Kestle, Jeames, at *Kestle*.
 Keswell, Thomas, at *Keswell*.
 Kempthorne, John, at *Dunacombs*.
 Killiow, John, in *Lansallois*.
 Kendall, Thomas, at *Treworgie*.

L

Lowre, at *Botonnet*.
 Lowre, Thomas, at *Treloske*.
 Lowre, Edward, at *Tremere*.
 Langforde, John, at *Newhowse*, iuxta *Launceston*.
 Lauelis, Arthure, at *Trewoofe*.
 Launce, Thomas, at *Launce*.
 Lovis, Richarde, at *Berdon*.
 Langforde, John, at *Langforde*.
 Langdon, at *Langdon*.
 Lovice, Willm. at *Vgboro*.
 Langforde, Roberte, at *Tremabe*.

M

Manaton, Edward, at *Manaton*.
 Michell, Richarde, at *Trechenock*.
 Mannering, at *Trewynardes*.
 Mills, Nicholas, at *Kirgoe*.
 Myntaye, John, at *Royalton*.
 Mathew, Richarde, at *Tresunger*.
 Maning, John, at *Maninge*.
 Mohune, Sir Reynolde, at *Botonnock* and at *Hall*.
 Manners, Ladie, late Ladie *Beuell*, at *Killigath*.
 Moyle, at *Bake*.

N

Nicholls, Humfrie, at *Penvoze*.
 Nanspian, Jeames, at *Gurlyn*.
 Nans, at *Nans*.
 Noye, Edward, at *Pendryn* and at *Carnon*.
 Nicholls, Thomas, at *Bedweene*.
 Nicholls, John, in *St. Kewe*.

P

Pokenhome, Thomas, at *Pokenhorne*.

Paynter, Willm. at *Antron*.
 Parker, Ladie, at *Brisie*.
 Penwarn, Richarde, at *Penwarne*.
 Payton, at *Ardeuora*.
 Polwhele, at *Polwheele*.
 Polwheele, at *Treworgans*.
 Pyc, at *Newis*.
 Prydiaux, Nicholas, in *Padstowe-towne*.
 Pillamontayne, John, at *Pillamontayne*.
 Perkins, John, at *Trewathen*.
 Penkeuil, Francis, at *Tresoro*.
 Prydiaux, Richarde, at *Repryn*.

R.

Rowse, Antonye, at *Halton*.
 Rowse, Roberte, at *Wutton*.
 Reskymer, John, at *Merthen*, and at *Reskymer*.
 Reskymer, at *Merther Vny*, with a parke.
 Ruscrowe, John, at *Ruscrowe*.
 Randoll, at *Spargoe*.
 Reskymer, his heirs at *Skewes*.
 Ruscarrock, John, at *Ruscarrock*.
 Rowles, at *Morice*.
 Ruscarrock, Hugh, at *Patchley*.

S

Spurr, Henrye, at *Trebath*, in Northill parish.
 Smith, Thomas, at *Tregoodock*, and at *Trevins*.
 Sentabyn, Tho. at *Clowance*, and at *Bynerton*.
 Sentabyn, Henry, in *Curye*.
 Smyth, of Exon, at *Trethime*.
 Specket, of Deuon, at *Anderdon*.
 Speake, Hugh, at *Beare*.
 Stowell, Sir John of Somerset, at *Penallome*.
 Smyth, John, at *Landawaneck*.

T

Trelawnye, Sir Jonathan, his heir at *Poole*, at
Trelawnye, &c.
 Trehawke, at *Trehawke*.

Treuisa, John, at *Crocadon*.
 Trefusis, Thomas, at *Landew*.
 Tregodock, Nicholas, at *Tregodock*.
 Trew-rin, Thomas, at *Dryffe*.
 Treuowth, at *Trenowth*.
 Trenowth, at *Trevalgan*.
 Tregenno, at *Tregenno*.
 Trefusis, John, at *Trefusis*.
 Tregosse, John, at *Trevethock*.
 Treuanian, his heir at *Caryhayes*.
 Treuanian, at *Treuascus*.
 Treuanian, at *Tregarton*.
 Treuanian, at *Tregenno*.
 Treuanian, at *Trewinack*.
 Tanner, at *Courte*.
 Trefrye, his heir at *Foye*.
 Tregan, sometimes at *Golden*, but being
 restrayned for recusancie, his landes haue bene
 disposed by her late Majesty.
 Tremayn, Richarde, at *Treginnion*.
 Teage, Christofer, at *Polmarie*.
 Tregenno, John, at *Polgreene*.
 Tretallock, John, at *Tretallock*.
 Tucker, Stephen, at *Buckerne*, and in *Helland*.
 Treuilian, at *Besill*.
 Trebarfoote, Willm. at *Trebarfoote*.
 Treuilian, Peter, at *Trefrew*.
 Treuilian, of Somerset, at *Whalsboro*.
 Tubb, John, at *Trenegoue*.
 Tredinham, at *Killio*.

V

Viuian, Haniball, at *Trelawarren*, with a park.
 Viuian, Thomas, at *Trenowth*.

W

Wadham, George, in *St. Stephens*.
 Wraye, Willm. at *Byckton*, and at *Trebigh*.
 Wyndesore, at *Wyndesore*.
 Wood, at *Trevillet*.

Theis gentlemens names and dwellings I only coulede attayne to knowe: Others there are, whose howses of name I haue obserued in the generall and perticuler mapps: But time, and charge, and my necessitie (*Right gratiours Souereigne*) preuented my more serious desired scrutation of their owneis. But might it stande with your *Majesties* good opinion and fauour to enable me to proceede in the residue

melancholy reflection, that all these have well nigh disappeared from amongst us, can only be countervailed by the prospect of DANIELL branching out from *Truro*, or of ROGERS from *Penrose*; whose auspicious influence we may venture to anticipate, if the children resemble their fathers.*

A few instances of double and other births still more extraordinary, may not, here, be out of place. With these, our first historian shall lead the way. The anecdote, which Carew tells us, respects the wife of RICHARD ADAMS, of *Milbrook*, who was delivered, it seems, of two children in the space of ten months.†

of your *Maiesties* kingdome (being by the former trauailes, and by tedious attendance for my promised recompence meerly vndon) suche shall be my loyall care and faithfull deligence, as not hing shal be omitted worthy youre (a) *Majestie* and his *Hignes* vnderstanding, by diuine assistance, without which all endeuer are vayne.

Debentur pigro præmia nulla viro.

Your Majesties poorest subjecte,

willinge to-doe your Majestie service,

JO. NORDEN." pp. 100—104.

(a) King James I.

* The POLLARDS of *Kingsnymton*, were a numerous race; of whom Prince (from Fuller's *Worthies* in Devon, p. 257.) tells a remarkable story. "The portraicture of Sir Lewis Pollard the judge (says Prince) and his lady, with their two-and-twenty children, was set up in a glass-window, in an isle of the church of *Kingsnymton*. There was a tradition of long-standing in this family, that his lady glassing this window in her husband's absence at the term in London, caused one child more than she then had to be set up there; presuming, having had one-and-twenty already, and usually conceiving at her husband's coming home, that she should have another. Which inserted in expectation, came to pass in reality." The judge died in 1540. See *Prince* p. 493. WILLIAM TOTHILL, mayor of Exeter, in 1553, had successively two wives, "by whom he had thirty-six children." *Isacke's Exeter*. AMIAS CHICHESTER, of *Arlington*, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Giffard, of *Brightley*, Knight, had nineteen sons; "every one of whom" (says my quibbling MS.) "had four sisters. Of the nineteen, fourteen lived to be men; though only three had issue. "When they went all to church, the first would be in the church-porch, before the last would be out of the house. Edward, the ninth son, was killed in a duel; and Paul, the eleventh, a worthy captain in the Netherland wars and elsewhere, was slain in the Portugal action, in 1589." "The HEALES were so fruitful a progeny, as hardly to be matched in this or any other county, in that respect; as may appear from hence, that when MATTHEW HEALE of *Holwell*, in the parish of South-pool, was high sheriff of Devon, in the year 1660, 'tis said, the grand jury, representing the body thereof (which is seldom under twenty) were all called HEALE, and all gentlemen of estate and quality; which made the judge at that time say, when he heard HEALE of *Wisdom*, Esq. called (a genteel seat in the parish of *Cornwood*) that he thought they must be all descended from *Wisdom*, in that they had acquired such considerable fortunes." *Prince*, p. 402.

† "It chanced about twenty yeeres sithence, that one Richaurd, wife to Richard Adams of this towne, (*Milbrook*) was deliuered of two male children, the one ten weekes after the other, who liued vntil baptisme, and the later hitherto: which might happen, in that the woman bearing twinnes, by some blow, slide, or other extraor-

In Tonkin's MS. observations upon Carew, we have a similar story. "In 1696 (says he) a poor woman of *Stithians* miscarried; and, about three months after the miscarriage, was brought to bed of a strong male child that was living in 1705." To this our annotator adds an incident more strange. But I must not repeat the tale in Tonkin's words, without some apology for their coarseness. "Two farmers of *Goran*, having both lain with a girl in the same night; and she proving with child, came to an agreement, that when she was delivered, that person should be acknowledged the father of the child and maintain it, whom the child should resemble in the colour of his hair; the one having black hair and the other red. Accordingly at the nine months end, the girl was delivered of two brave boys, one with red hair and the other with black; and each of the fathers without more ado, took care of his own coloured boy!" But there is nothing new under the sun. "Proconesia ancilla, ejusdem diei coitu, alterum domino similem, alterum procuratori ejus."* Of three children at a birth, we have several recent accounts. In 1801, the wife of JOHN CONDY, labourer, in *Polperro*, was brought to bed of three fine boys, who were baptised in Talland church, by the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.† In 1802, a woman of the parish of *Gerans* was said to be delivered of three fine boys. In 1804, a woman of the parish of *St. Agnes*, was delivered of two boys and a girl, who were then likely to do well. And two similar instances of parturition, happened lately at *Camborne*, and in the parish of *Lanlivery*.‡

dinary accident, brought forth the first before his time, and the later in his due season. Now, that a childe borne in the seuenth moneth may liue, both astrologers and phisicians doe affirme, but in the 8th they deny it; and these are their reasons: The astrologers hold, that the childe in the mother's wombe, is successiueley gouerned every moneth, by the seuen planets, beginning at Saturn: after which reckoning, he returning to his rule the 8th moneth, by his dreery influence infortunateth any birth that shal then casually befall: whereas his succedey Jupiter, by a better disposition worketh a more beneficiall effect. The phisicians deliuer, that in the seuenth moneth, the childe, by course of nature, turneth itself in the mother's belly; wherefore, at that time, it is readier (as halfe loosed) to take issue by any outward chance. Mary, in the eighth, when it beginneth to settle againe, and as yet retayneth some weakenes of the former sturring, it requireth a more forcible occasion, and that in-cuceth a slaughtering violence, or if these coniecturall reasons suffice not to warrant a probability of the truth, Plynies authority, in a stranger case, shall presse them farther, for hee writeth, that a woman brought a bed of one childe in the seuenth moneth, in the moneths following, was also deliuered of twinnes." Carew, f. 101. a. b.

* *Plin.* l. 7. c. 1.

† Great praise is due to the humanity of the female inhabitants of *Polperro*; for when the children were born, the poor woman had but two suits of baby-linen; but in less than two hours, she had more than twenty sent her; and in the course of a few days, presents from respectable persons in the neighbourhood, to the amount of 20l.

‡ To pass the Tamar. We have to record stories of parturition to impose a heavier tax upon our faith.

That twins should closely resemble each other, is not at all to be wondered. What we are told, however, on this topic, is almost incredible. The two Miss TRELAWNIES, twin-daughters of Sir Harry Trelawney of *Budeshed*, are said to have been so like in form and features, that not even their parents could distinguish the one from the other, without a mark. One of these ladies was married to Sir William Trelawney, father of the present Sir Harry.*

The anecdote of the "Seven Prebendaries" is, doubtless, a fable. But I shall relate it, as not unamusing. "Mr. *Westcot*, in his view of Devonshire, when he comes to Chymleigh, relates a story of a countess of Devonshire, which, he says, is commonly told, and firmly believed; the story is this: A poor labouring man inhabiting the town of Chymleigh had many children, and not willing to have any more, absented himself from his wife, and from his home for seven years; at the end whereof he returned, and accompanied with his wife as formerly: she conceived, and in due course of time was delivered of seven sons, which being so secretly kept, that no one knew it but he and his wife, he resolveth to drown them, and to that purpose put them all in a large basket, and goes towards the river: the countess of Devon being there at that time, as she went abroad to take the air, met him with his basket, and asked him what he carried in it? The man answered, they were whelps: Let me see them, said the lady. They are puppies, replied he again, not worth rearing. I will see them, said the lady; and the more unwilling he was to shew them, the more earnest was the lady to see them; which he perceiving, fell on his knees, and discovered his purpose, and what put him upon doing it; which as soon as the countess knew, she ordered all of them to be carried home, and provided nurses and all things necessary for them: They all lived and were bred up to learning, and being come to man's estate, she gave each of them a prebend in this parish of Chymleigh." Which I think are now vanished, saith Mr. *Westcot*, unless they are appropriated to the free-school there erected by the earl of *Bedford*; but the seven crosses near Tiverton set up upon this occasion keeps it still in memory. And there is a place not far from Tiverton, in the way to Chymleigh, now called the *Seven Crosses*. This fruitful birth, with the whole history, will perchance be thought strange; but yet if we read the history of the beginning of the noble race of *Welfs*, much like to this, but far stranger, registered by *Camerarius*, chancellor to the free state of Noremberg, you will make no wonder of it, saith my author; and perhaps it may be the same story, with some difference, related and applied to some of our country: but if the thing was really done at Chymleigh, the story of it may be applied to this countess of Devon, sooner than to any other. *Izacke*, in his memoirs of the city of Exon, relates this same story, and applies it to *Isabella de Fortibus*, countess of Devon: but it cannot be applied to her; for neither she, nor any of her ancestors, were ever owners of Chymleigh; for that manor did belong to the barony of Okehamton, and they were never barons of Okehamton, but only earls of Devonshire: but this lady's husband was both baron of Okehamton and earl of Devonshire, and this countess had for her jointure both Tiverton and Chymleigh, and she was very great and rich, a king's grand-daughter; and therefore if the thing be true, it must be this lady of whom it is spoken." *Cleveland's Courtenays*, pp. 154, 155. This may seem to discredit the stories of Mrs. Charter and Mrs. Luscombe; which, however, I believe to be true, and tell, on the authority of the late Mr. *Tripe* of Ashburton. Mrs. Charter, wife of Mr. Charter of *Holne*, brought forth eighteen children, at nine successive births—twins, each time; and afterwards, six children at six successive births. Her great grandson Mr. Charter, lately resided at Holne, the clergyman of the parish. In *Rattery* Parish, about 50 years ago, Mrs. LUSCOMBE, wife of Alexander Popham Luscombe Esq. produced five children within a twelvemonth. She was brought to bed twice, had three at one time, and two at another: one of the three died. The others, grew up to be men and women. In 1793, the wife of a blacksmith, of the parish of *Combeinteignhead*, was delivered of four children; two of whom soon expired: the other two were strong and vigorous.

* This brings to my mind *Izacke's* account of the sixth and seventh sons of *Henry Tracy* of Exeter, who

Twins, bearing such resemblance in their external appearance, have been commonly reported to possess congenial minds; and to think, and feel and act, as "of one heart and one soul."* But the most surprizing species of sympathy that,

lived in 1320; and *Risdon's* twins of Lamerton; which Izacke seems to have copied, and transferred to Tracy. According to these writers, *Nicholas* and *Andrew Tracy*, twins, and *Nicholas* and *Andrew Tremain*, twins, were "so like in all the lineaments, so equal in stature, so coloured in hair, and such resemblance in face and gesture, that they could not be known, the one from the other, noe not by their parents, brethren, and sisters, but privately by some secret marks, and openly by wearing some jewel, coloured ribands, or the like; which in sport they would sometye change, to make tryall of their friends judgement." See *Risdon* in *Collacombe*. Two sons of the late Sir JOHN DAVIE, of Creedy, Bart. discovered their twinship, also, in being exact counterparts of each other. We are not to doubt, indeed, these accounts of twins, when family-likenesses are often so striking, not only in brothers and sisters, but in cousins, as to assure us of near relationship. In *Granger's Biog. Hist.* (Vol. I. pp. 211, 212. Edit. 2.) the engraved portrait of Dr. RAINOLDS is described. "And it was remarked, (says Granger) that there was a strong likeness of Dr. Rainolds, then remaining, in some of the family in Devonshire." My good friend, the late Major DREWS used often to say, that his family resembled one another, in a very peculiar manner. And at an Exeter-asizes, some years since, so striking was the family likeness, that eight of them were pitched upon as DREWS, amidst a company of two hundred people, by a gentleman who knew one only of the family, and who, by their resemblance to this prototype, discovered all the rest. The REYNOLDS, that ancient and respectable race, who had such large possessions both in Devon and Cornwall, were known by their family likeness. The Rev. W. H. Reynell (son of bishop Reynell) giving me some particulars of the property once possessed by his ancestors, thus concludes the narrative. "Taylor succeeded to Oggwell by his grandmother, who was sister to Richard Reynell, the last male heir, who died unmarried about the year 1737. She married Whitrow of Dartmouth; and this was the maiden name of Taylors mother, who died at an advanced age 30 years ago. I once saw her, and she was extremely affected at the interview; observing to her son, that "I was very like the old family."

* So did Izacke's twins (See his *Exeter*, pp. 43, 44.) And so the Tremains; of whom I shall here speak more at large. "Thomas Tremaine of Collacombe in Devon, but of Cornish original, had a numerous and eminent issue, eight sons and as many daughters. Among which births, he had twins twice, immediately following, as may appear in their enumeration; Roger, Edmund, Degory, Richard and John twins; Nicholas and Andrew twins, and lastly Robert." "Of Nicholas and Andrew, is recorded, from very good testimony, so great a likeness of person, and sympathy of affection, as can hardly be paralleled in history. Strange it was, that they agreed in mind and affections as much as in body; for what one lov'd, the other desired; so on the contrary, the loathing of the one was the dislike of the other. Yea! such a confederation of inbred power and sympathy was in their natures, that if Nicholas was sick and griev'd, Andrew felt the like pain, though they were far distant and remote in their persons; and this without any intelligence given unto either party. And what is farther observable, if Andrew was merry, Nicholas was so affected, although in different places; which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together: yea! so they liv'd and so they died. In the year 1564, they both served in the wars at *Newhaven* in *France* (now better known by the name of *Havre de Grace*) where in this they something differed (tho' it being in that which was without them, was not much to them) that the one was a captain of a troop of horse, the other a private soldier; but still with the same sympathy of affection. Being both, to the last degree, brave, they put themselves into posts of the greatest hazard. At length one of them was slain, and the other instantly stepp'd into his place, and there in the midst of danger, no perswasions

perhaps, ever occurred, is thus noticed by Tonkin. Captain Hawkins of Penryn, captain of one of the packet-boats to Spain, in the reign of William the Third, even whilst he was at sea, and little thought of his wife, used to be taken with vomitings, inordinate longings, very odd pangs in the muscles of the abdomen, with all the

being able to remove him, he was also slain. And indeed death was pitiful to them to kill them both together, to prevent the lingering languishment of the survivor. So that in these two gentlemen *Hypocrates's* twins (held little better than a poetick fable) became a real history. That epitaph made by the famous Cowley for Pyramus and Thisbe, with but little variation, would have fitted their monument.

*Underneath this marble stone,
Lie two brothers join'd in one ;
Two whose loves' death could not sever,
For both liv'd, both dy'd together.*

But we have no occasion to borrow an epitaph for them, when in the parish-church of Lamerton is a noble memorial erected, not only to these two brothers, but to several others of them, whose images also are there lively represented. On a marble table in the middle whereof are these following verses found, written in a double column ; which if they do not please upon the account of their poetry, they may for their history.

ANNO 1588.

*This here erected massy type contains,
The history of latter age, Tremains ;
Who numb' ing fair decents of ancestry,
Are drawn from lines of long antiquity.*

*Thomas their sire match'd one of Grenvil's blood,
Philip her name, by birth a gentile good :
From out her womb unto the world's full view,
Eight sons, and just so many daughters, grew.*

*Roger, first born, stepp'd into fathers stead ;
Edmund by course succeeded father dead.
Next Edmund, fell the land to Degory,
Who only wrought his wasted name supply.
Through duty mov'd, he of his care and cost,
Caus'd to be fram'd this monument emboss'd,
As witness of his love to parents gone,
Not that his praise should be engrav'd thereon.*

*Richard and John, the fourth and fifth so hight,
Both safe one timely birth brought forth to light.
The sixth and seventh, like after twins in all,
Were Nicholas and Andrew stout and tall.*

*Robert the least, and eke by kind the last,
Dy'd ere the term of infancy was past.
Of eight male, two near of one age and stature,
Yet live ; the rest pay'd tribute unto nature.*

In a table underneath are these verses:

*The parents of th' above recited race,
 Devoy'd of sense, lie here inclos'd together,
 Who Colacombe held, their abiding place,
 Till death's sad harbinger convey'd them hither.
 Long faithful pairs they liv'd in wedlock state,
 And both enjoy'd many a blissful year,
 Ere marriage knot dissolved was by fate,
 Which wife bereaved of her husband dear
 The widow left, made choice to wed no more,
 But spent in prayer the remnant of her days;
 And shortly went the path he went before,
 The path to heav'n whereof Christ keeps the keys.
 Their life and death did truly testify,
 Both in God's fear did live, and favour die.*

On one end of the monument, near the effigies of ROGER and EDMUND, are these verses to be seen.

*The first portrai'd picture sets to view,
 The first born child of eight-fold brothers crew,
 Whose well-disposed thoughts and deeds were such,
 As none his life with blemish once could touch.
 To God, his prince, his country, and his friend,
 He zealous was, submissive, loving, kind.
 The next for keeping master's secrecy,
 And loyalty profound unto our queen,
 Upon the rack sale life in jeopardy,
 Whereby his tried constancy was seen.
 Whom graciously her sovereign majesty
 Made council-clerk, that had so faithful been.*

On the other end of the monument, near the statues of DR. TREMAIN, NICHOLAS, and ANDREW, are the following verses found:

*This half-a birth, plac'd foremost of the three,
 By learning grac'd with doctorly degree,
 Fled for the gosple sake in Mary's reign,
 Her date expired, he return'd again;
 When God to us Elizabeth did send,
 And taught, as true professor to his end.*

On NICHOLAS and ANDREW.

*These liken'd twins, in form and fancy one,
 Were like affected, and like habit chose:
 Their valour at New-Haven siege was known,
 Where both encounter'd fiercely with their foes;
 There one of both sore wounded lost his breath,
 And t'other slain revenging brother's death."*

Prince. pp. 571, 572.

These twins of Sir John Davis which I have mentioned, were said to languish in each others absence.

symptoms attending pregnant women, when his wife was near her time. They suddenly ceased, however, as soon as she began to be in labour. The captain lived next door to my sister-in-law James Kempe, Esq. renting the great house of Mr. Kempe, who knew this to be a fact."*

To disbelieve a thing, because we are unable to account for it, is no proof of a philosophical mind. Fastidiousness, is not wisdom. There are many who deem an antipathy a mere pretence, or a foolish weakness become habitual through indulgence. Yet, however ridiculous they may appear, antipathies exist, as well as sympathies, without the least degree of affectation. "The late Joseph Sawle of Penrice, Esq. father of the present, (says Tonkin) had from his infancy such an antipathy to a pound of butter, that he was not only disordered at the sight of it, but from its being in the same room with himself; which he instantly perceived, however well it was concealed from his sight. At one time, my uncle Vincent believing it to be a mere whim, when Mr. Sawle came to dine with him at Treleven, brought in a pound of butter in a napkin and hid it under his coat. But he had not been in the room two minutes, before Mr. Sawle fell into an agony; and on Mr. Vincent's going out with the butter, recovered. Yet Mr. Sawle had no objection to butter in any other shape, and ate of it as other people."† I have known more than one person really to faint at the smell of an apple, though unperceived by others. And I have seen a lady's whole frame disordered from a cat being in the room with her---of which she was instantly sensible, without the evidence of her eyes.§

Of anomalous and defective births, I shall recount a few instances. Under the description of anomalous births, I may reckon dwarfs; which, however diminutive, are often perfect in all their parts. Such was the case with a child not long ago

* Tonkin's MSS.

† Tonkin's MSS.

§ The effects of imagination are strikingly instanced in a poor man of *Farway*, in Devon, who had always a great antipathy to a bee. A bee had once stung him, I understand, and he was then agitated to an extreme degree. This aversion, increased with his years. And one Sunday morning on his returning from Farway church, a bee stinging him in the cheek, he dropped down in the path-way about a quarter of a mile from his house, and expired. This man was by no means subject to nervous complaints, but a hardy labourer. A lady who knew the person, communicated this incident to me.

born at Penzance ; who, though not a pound in weight, was finely proportioned : and the time of gestation with its mother was the usual period.* For those, who were born deaf, or who " were deaf from a long time," I shall first pay my compliments to GRISLING of *Saltash*. There, saith Carew, " dwelleth one Grisling deafe from a long time ; who, besides his merry conceits, of counterfeyting by signs (like the Roman Pantomimi) any kinde of occupation or exercise, hath a strange quality, to understand what you say, by marking the moving of your lips, especially if you speak deliberately, of any ordinary matter, so as (contrary to the rules of nature, and yet without the helpe of arte) he can see words as they passe forth of your mouth. And of this I have caused him to give often experiments,"† In another place, Carew entertains us with a " straunge relation, touching one EDWARD BONE, sometimes seruant to master *Courtney*: which fellow (as by the assertion of diuers credible persons, I haue beene informed) deafe from his cradle, and consequently dumbe, would yet bee one of the first, to learne, and expresse to his master, any newes that was sturring in the countrie : especially, if there went speech of a sermon, within some myles distance, hee would repaire to the place, with the soonest; and setting himselfe directly against the preacher, looke him stedfastly in the face, while his sermon lasted : to which religious zeale, his honest life was also answerable. For, as hee shunned all lewd parts himselfe, so, if hee espied any in his fellow seruants, (which hee could and would quickly doe) his master should strightwayes knowe it, and not rest free from importuning, vntill, either the fellow had put away his fault, or their master his fellow. And to make his minde knowne, in this, and

* ELIZABETH, daughter of George KIRKHAM Esq. of *Blagdon*, was a dwarf. See *Prince*, p. 435. " Jo. TOUCHINGE of *Seaton*, (being of age) was but thirty-four inches high by the rule." From a MS. of Dean Milles. " On the 2d of October, 1694, at *Wimple*, a small village in the S. of Devon, MARTHA BARNSELY, the daughter of William Barnsley, bricklayer, was delivered of a female bastard child, so small as to be put into a pint drinking mug, which was covered over with the palm of the midwife's hand. The growth of this girl was agreeable to her original diminutiveness ; for in the year 1716, she being then 22 years of age, her height did not exceed 23 inches, without her shoes : yet she was in all respects well-proportioned : and it is supposed she was at the age of nineteen, of constitution sufficient to have born children. She died in 1717, and lies buried in the church yard of *Whimble*. It is supposed that the extreme smallness of this child arose from the mother's dread of shame from bringing a bastard into the world, which had induced her to lace herself so tight, during her pregnancy, as to produce the above mentioned phenomenon, by compressing the child in the womb." *Chapple's MSS.* I once met a woman in the street at *Exeter*, who was no more than two feet and half high. She used to attend the early prayers at the cathdral, but very seldom made her appearance, during the rest of the day.

† *Carew*, f. 113.

all other matters, hee vsed verie effectuall signes, being able therethrough, to receive, and perform any enioyned errand. Besides, hee was assisted with so firme a memorie, that he would not onely knowe any partie, whome hee had once seene, for euer after, but also make him knowne to any other, by some speciall obseruation, and difference. Vpon a brother of his, God laid the like infirmitie, but did not recompence it with the like raritie. Somewhat neere the place of his birth, there dwelt another, so affected, or rather defected, whose name was KEMPE: which two, when they chaunced to meete, would use such kinde embracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such heartie laughers, and other passionate gestures, that for their want of a tongue, seemed rather an hinderance to others conceiving them, than to their conceiving one another."† That many of the defects of infants, may be traced to the indiscretion of the mother, during pregnancy, or are attributable to some accident that hath befallen her, there can be little doubt. That they are often owing to a peculiar bias of the mind, to an odd unaccountable inclination, which disappointed in its object, strongly affects the bodily frame, is a notion of the vulgar: It is the fashion, however, with medical men to treat it as absurd. The observations therefore, of Mr. Tonkin, on what he calls "Longing," will have no weight with the philosopher: but I shall suffer him to tell his tale in his own way. "For myself (says he) I have on the inside of my right thigh, the mark of a mulberry; occasioned by my mother's longing for some of the fruit, which could not then be procured for her." On the subject of this family-failing he thus proceeds: "ELIZABETH, wife of my eldest son JAMES TONKIN, sitting with my wife at supper at *Treleven*, in 1726, longed for a broiled kidney of mutton which the other was eating; and though my wife, knowing her to be with child, first of all offered it to her, yet she being but going with her first child, was ashamed to confess her longing, though she did afterwards when too late; and was some months after, delivered of a daughter now living with me, Lucy Tonkin; who hath in the palm of her left hand, a perfect protuberant resemblance of a kidney of mutton near about the bigness of a walnut. It grows as her hand grows. She is now about four years old, 1731. Her mother told me, that the palm of her left hand was the first thing she touched,

† f. 139, b. 140. "In 1720, lived at *Mevagizze*, EDWARD THOMAS, a fisherman. Though he had been many years so deaf, that he could not hear even a drum beat at his ears; yet he could understand any thing said, however removed from common discourse, by the mere motion of the lips, and could give a ready answer to any question proposed to him." Tonkin's MS. notes on Carew.

after her longing came on upon her.”§ After having done justice to his mother and daughter, our annotator has recourse to Dr. Plot, for the illustration of a very odd incident. “Dr. Plot mentions a woman, who having heard that Heath, a blacksmith, an inmate of her house, on reading the text in St. Matthew, “If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off,” had actually cut off his right hand, was greatly affected at the circumstance, and the more so, as it was about the time of her conception; and at the end of nine months, brought forth a male child without a right hand, couped at the wrist about the place where Heath had cut his hand off. Of this, Plot was an eye-witness, in 1681.|| A parallel instance to which I saw at Pentuan, in the parish of St. Austell, (says Tonkin) in 1720.”

I have still other defects to state; though the cause in which they originated, be not exactly ascertained. From some preter-natural conformation not discoverable by our historian, JOHN SIZE, a servant of Sir William Beville of Killigarth, was the wonder of his neighbourhood. “His monstrous conditions, partly resembled that Polyphemus, described by Homer and Virgil, and lively imitated by Ariosto, in his Orco: or rather, that Egyptian Polyphagus, in whome (by Suetonius report) the emperour Nero tooke such pleasure. This fellow was taken vp by Sir William, vnder a hedge, in the deepest of winter, welneere starued with cold, and hunger: hee was of stature meane, of constitution leane, of face freckled, of composition, well proportioned, of diet, naturally spare, and cleanly inough; yet at his masters bidding, he would deuoure nettles, thistles, the pith of artichokes, raw, and liuing birds, and fishes, with their scales, and feathers, burning coals and candles, and whatsoeuer else, howsoeuer vnsauorie, if it might be swallowed: neither this a little, but in such quantitie, as it often bred a second wonder, how his belly should containe so much: yet could no man, at any time, discouer him doing of that, which necessitie of nature requireth. Moreouer, he would take a hot yron out of the fire, with his bare hand; neuer changed his apparell, but by constraint, and vsed to lie in strawe, with his head downe, and his heeles vpwards. Spare hee was of speech, and instead of halfe his words, vsed this terme *Size*, as I will *Size* him, for strike him, hee is a good *Size*, for man, &c. Ouer-sleeping, or some other accident, made him to lose a day, in his

§ There is a woman now living in St. Clement's Street, Truro, one side of whose face has a liver-like appearance, which is owing, it seems, to her mother's having longed for liver. I knew this woman from a child.

|| See Plot's *Stafford's*. c. 8. s. 5.

account of the week, so as hee would not belieue, but that Synday was Saterdag, Saterdag, Friday, &c. To Sir William hee bare such faithfulness, that hee would follow his horse, like a spanyell, without regard of way or wearinesse, waite at his chamber doore, the night time, suffering none to come neere him, and performe whatsoever hee commanded, were it neuer so unlawfull, or dangerous. On a time, his master, expecting strangers, sent him, with a panier, to his cater at the sea side, to fetch some fish. In his way, he passed by a riuer, whereinto the tide then flowed, and certain fishermen were drawing their nets: which after *John Size* had a while beheld, hee casts to haue a share amongst them, for his master. So into the water he leaps, and there, for the space of a flight shoot, wadeth and walloweth (for swimme hee could not) sometimes up, and sometimes downe, carrying his pannier still before him, to his owne extreme hazard of drowning, and the beholders great pittying; vntil at last, all wet, and wearied, out he scrambleth, and home he hieth, with a bitter complaint to his master, of his ill fortune, that he could not catch some fish, as well as the rest, where so much was going. In this sort he continued for diuers yeeres, vntil (vpon I wot not what veake, or vnkindnesse) away he gets, and abroad he rogues: which remitter brought him to the end, to his fore-deferred, and not auoyded destiny; for as vnder a hedge hee was found pyning, so under a hedge he found his miserable death, through penury.* The subject of monstrous productions is not the most pleasing: but it cannot be immediately dismissed. "On the first of June, 1634, the wife of one *RICHARD LOWER*, dwelling at *Hunt's Barne*, within the parish of St. Germans, was in the night delivered of a double birth; the one a perfect male child; the other seemed to be of the same form and sex, wanting a head; but the neck thereof seemed to advance itself somewhat above the shoulders, on the left side whereof there grew a lock of hair of somewhat less than an inch in length; the upper part of the neck seemed raw and bloody, but overgrown, with a perfect skin: it likewise wanted the left arm (without any break of the skin) and the thumb and little finger of the right hand. The navel stood in the midst of the breast where all the bowels lay, yet the belly thereof perfect; the feet had the heels turning forwards, and the toes backward, and the legs lying across, of which the right had three, the left but two, and those conjoined together with a third; nails likewise thereon that grew out of the flesh."† "In 1670, *JANE* the wife of *JOHN KNOTT* of

* Carew, f. 130. b. 131.

† "From a MS. of the late learned John Anstis, Esq. Garter King at Arms, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Milles, Præcentor of Exeter." Borlase's *Nat. Hist.* p. 293.

Penryn, was delivered of two children, that from the shaping of the neck to the navel, grew into one body. They had four arms and two heads, and were born with one of their arms round each others neck, hugging one another. They had but two shoulders between them; for the two arms which they held about each others necks, grew out from the back part of their necks. From the navel downwards, they were divided, and well proportioned. One was dead born; the other sprawled a little after its birth." "In 1691, ELIZABETH RICKETT of *St. Keverne*, was brought to bed of a bastard child, with a head as big as a child's of four years old. In its jaws it had teeth as big as a calf's teeth, but not cut through the skin. It had no palate, but three gristles open and its tongue flat and broad as a farthing. It was dead born." "In 1695, MARY the wife of JAMES REPP, of *Penryn*, was brought to bed of a male child whose head grew in a lump on one side, and its face something mishaped on that side too. The length of its arms from the shoulder to the top of its fingers, was but half a quarter, and without joints. Its thigh and leg were of the same length, and turned back upon its buttock without joints. It lived three hours." "MARY, the wife of WILLIAM MOHUN, of *Penryn*, cordwainer, had a child born without eyes, nose or mouth." "ELIZABETH FEDDICK, born in *Gerans*, has six fingers on each hand, and as many toes on each foot. She is living this present year, 1735. I hear the same of one in Tregoney."* To wind up this history of anomalies and *lusus naturæ*, Tonkin says: "Pliny and Borellus notice as remarkable the cases of those who never spat. My mother was never seen to spit!!"†

II.=1. I am next led to a view of the Cornish, in respect to health, beauty, strength, activity, and old age. Of England in general, Campbell says: "In no country have the common people a greater bloom of health in their countenances."§ The gentry of most counties differ little, as their modes of life are nearly the same.

* *Tonkin's MSS.* In *Offwell*, a child was born about 50 years ago with two thumbs upon one hand. "At *Dundridge*, in the parish of Harburton, was born RICHARD WATTS, about 35 years ago, with two thumbs upon each hand. To this *lusus naturæ* in the young man, who is now living, I have often been an eye-witness," says my correspondent.

† REV. S. WESTLAKE, *Eccles. Lantegl. juxta Camelford* rector, *menstruis purgationibus per penem vexatus fuit, a pubertate usque ad mortem.* Tonkin. I have heard from good authority, that a person of Exeter (who has been dead some years, but whose name I withhold on account of his friends) was similarly affected.

§ *Campbell's Polit. View*, Vol. I. p 55.

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But the vulgar have characters sufficiently discriminating. And I do not think Campbell's observation by any means applicable to the common people in Cornwall. For, healthy as they confessedly are, they carry not in "their countenances the bloom of health."* And so far are their complexions from florid or fair, that their skin appears absolutely tanned. They exceed not, in general, the middle size: I should rather, indeed, say, that they are short and thick, with legs perhaps too slight for their bodies. But, after all, they have more strength and activity, than most of their eastern neighbours. It was observed of the regiment of Cornish militia, when at Chatham camp, in the time of Colonel Molesworth, that they stood on more ground than any other militia of the same number of men. This was attributed to the breadth of their shoulders, which, in comparison with the eastern men, was uncommonly striking. And, unquestionably, the pickaxe, the bidaxe, and other instruments chiefly used by the Cornish, have a great effect in opening the chest, and expanding the shoulders.† It has been generally held, that in the exercises of hurling and wrestling, our ancestors acquired a superior vigour and adroitness. If this be true, we are sunk, I fear, into a degenerate race; as hurling and wrestling are well nigh out of fashion. In some parts of Cornwall, indeed, the latter is still practised: and I have been, once or twice, much gratified by a display of the Grecian wrestling, in the Cornish. Two Cornish men in the act of wrestling, bear a close resemblance to the figures which we have seen in old gems and coins. In the hug and the lock we have the Greek palestra attitudes finely revived.‡ And certain it is,

* Of female beauty, a tolerably fair estimate was formed, from the appearance of the young women at the late confirmation of the Bishop of Exeter. It was observed to me, that of 700 females in Helston-church, for the most part very young, and few exceeding the age of 25, not more than seven had any pretensions to beauty; and not seventeen were even comely. Of the seven, Manaccan and St. Anthony certainly produced the greater number. All the rest were ill-favoured, sickly, short, limping, or mean-looking women. I should judge, that the women of Plymouth-Dock were remarkably plain in general; from a crowd of them, that, some years since, I met one morning at the barracks returning from their husbands (to whom they had carried breakfast) with their baskets full of chips and billets. Not one among them all, had a handsome person. The west-country women have a manner of walking peculiarly awkward. They walk with their toes turned inwards. Ælian compares the gait of the Egyptian Ibis to a virgin's. See lib. II. c. xxxviii. Had Ælian ever seen a Cornish girl, he would have plumed himself on the comparison.

† Of the people of Exeter and its neighbourhoods (particularly Alphington, Exminster and Kenton) the middle size, dark copper colour and black eyes have been remarked. Peter Pindar, (whose asthmatic complaints were certainly not relieved by a visit to me at Kenton, for a day or two) affirmed, in his hyperbolic style, that my parishioners were "yellow from putrefaction—rotten on their legs,—walking carcases."

‡ There is a book by Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny, in Nottinghamshire, entitled, "The Inplay or the Cornish Hug Wrestling." The 2d edit. is dated about 1700.

that in our modes of wrestling, we widely differ even from those immediately to the east of the Tamar : For here no barbarous kick is admitted within the ring : But the whole contest is fair and manly. That the Cornish live to a greater age, than the inhabitants of many other counties, is a notion, also, of our historians. Carew and Borlase seem to have adopted this opinion. Whether Borlase be perfectly correct in the following statement, I will not pretend to decide. "The inhabitants (says he) are usually of a middle stature, healthy, strong, and active ; mining and fishing enabling them to bear watching, cold, and wet, much better than where there are no such occupations : the miners particularly, who escape accidents, and live temperately, generally live to a great age ; the alternate daily use of cold and heat, wet and dry, hardening their bodies equally against the different extremes of weather. Our air, it must be allowed, is very salt, and its influences upon tender, squallid, and neglected habits, proportionably fretting and acrimonious ; but to the natives in general it cannot be said to be unhealthy, as many instances of long life occurring in Cornwall perhaps, as in any part of Britain. Mr. Carew (who lived in the reign of Eliz.) observes, that eighty and ninety years of age was ordinary in every place."* That cyder operates greatly to the prolongation of life, is a favourite idea with our panegyrists on this wholesome beverage. In his "*Vinetum Britannicum*," Wolridge † asserts, that "the constant use of cyder either, simple or diluted, hath been found by experience to avail much to health and long life ; preserving the drinkers of it in their full strength and vigour even to very old age ; witness that famous history in my lord Bacon's "*History of Life and Death*," of eight men that but a little before his time danced a morris-dance, whose age computed together made eight hundred years ; for, what some wanted of one hundred years others exceeded. These were reported to be tenants of one manour, belonging to the Earl of Essex at that time, and to be constant cyder drinkers." If Mr. Wolridge be right, I am apprehensive that, here too, the present race of Cornishmen have lost an advantage possessed by their forefathers ; as our orchards are, almost every where, gone to decay. The old modes of labour, however, still exist in Cornwall. The bidaxe and the pickaxe, are as familiar to the present, as they were to the past generation. Where a man of York or Kent would employ a shovel or a spade, a Cornishman uses a bidaxe. And, doubtless, (as I before observed) the action that accompanies the strokes of the bid-

* Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 292.

† Pp. 22, 23. [London, 1676]

axe, must, like the ringing of bells, open the chest, and lubricate the joints; imparting vigour to the whole frame, and thus contributing to "a green old age."

2. I now proceed to instances; but not as proofs of general positions. For, though in the extensive field of time before me, I produced from almost every parish, examples of beauty, strength and adroitness, agility or long life; I would by no means insinuate, that the physical properties or powers of all the natives of Cornwall, were in these instances exactly represented.

For personal beauty, I shall particularize only two or three houses of distinction. The fine persons of the GRANVILLES and the COURTENAYS, as incidentally noticed by writers, may in some measure be conceived, from family portraits yet in preservation. The only daughter of GERTRUDE COURTENAY, the wife of Sir John Fitz of Fitzford was, as Lord Clarendon says, "a lady of extraordinary beauty." But she was, "haughty and imperious." She had successively four husbands. Her first was Sir Allan Piercy, Knight, sixth son of Henry Earl of Northumberland: her second, was Thomas son and heir of Thomas Lord Darcy, Earl of Rivers; her third, Sir Richard Howard fourth son of the Earl of Suffolk; her fourth, Sir Richard Greenvil (Granville) Knight and Baronet, second son of Sir Bernard Granville of Stowe, Knight.* MARY the eldest daughter of the Honourable BERNARD GRANVILLE of Stowe, (brother to Lord Lansdowne) is said to have been extremely beautiful. The second wife of John Earl of RADNOR, a daughter of Smith Esq. was a lady of great beauty. According to Tonkin, she "was to have been married to the Earl's eldest son, the Lord Bodmin; for which reason, there was never a good understanding between father and son."†

To exemplify the strength of the Cornish, Carew tells: "one JOHN BRAY (well known to me as my tenant) carried upon his backe at one time, by the space welneere of a butte length, sixe bushels of wheaten meale, reckoning fifteen gallons

* See Cleaveland's Courtenays p. 299. In personal beauty, the superiority of the Powderham Courtenays over most families in the kingdom, is well known. The present family, have incomparably fine persons. From Lady Honeywood to Miss Lonisa Courtenay (married in 1805 to Lord Edward Somerset) the ladies have reigned unrivalled. And the last generation are only reflected in the present.

† Tonkin in Lanhydrock.

to the bushel, and the miller a lubber of foure and twenty yeeres age, upon the whole. JOHN ROMANE a short clownish grub, would beare the whole carcase of an oxe, and yet never tugged with him, like that so famous Milo, when hee was a calfe." And "one KILTOR, committed to Launceston gayle for the last Cornish commotion, laying there in the castle greene upon his back, threw a stone of some pounds wayght, over that towres top, which leadeth into the parke."† "Mr. JOHN LAUGHERNE, (says Tonkin) a younger brother to Degory Laugherne of Trigavethan, Esq. was no less remarkable for his stature, being more than seven feet six inches high, (whence he was commonly called the Long Laugherne) than his strength; of which I had an instance given by his son of the same name (who died at St. Austel in 1734). Being at the siege of Plymouth, where he was lieutenant of horse for Charles I. he rode up to one of the gates of the town, and stuck his sword in it so deep, that two strong men could not possibly pull it out." "Mr. THOMAS HOSKEN of *Hellanchuse* in *St. Cuthbert*, whom I well knew (says Tonkin) was thought the strongest man in the county. At a wreck in Porth-island, in that parish, he rolled up a steep cliff a hogshead full of brandy; and is said to have drank the best part of it, afterwards, to his own share. He was an excellent wrestler." "I have met with an instance (says Borlase) of the strength of the human thorax, too remarkable to be passed by in silence. Tuesday, March 22, 1757, between twelve at noon and one o'clock, JOHN CHILEW of the Parish of Ludgvan, carrier, aged forty-one years, walking by the side of his wain, by accident fell on his back in the way of the wheel; and, before he could extricate himself the wheel took on upon his left shoulder, broke his collar-bone, and went off just below his right arm-hole. The wheels were about three inches and a half wide, shod with iron plates, and nails proportionately. The whole weight of the wain may be moderately computed at six hundred pounds weight: In the wain were four blocks of tin of three hundred and ten pounds each, a cask of brandy two hundred and fifty pounds, some baskets with trifling weights, reckon twenty pounds. The floor of the road on which he lay, was level; so that his breast had the full pressure of one half at least of two thousand one hundred and ten pounds, during the passage of the wheel. On Friday, April 1st, he was well enough to come on foot to church, half a mile from his own house, complained only of his breast being sore, which he attributed to the buttons of his coat being pressed inward by the run of the wheel. He has followed his calling ever since in the same manner as he

† Carew, f. 62. b. 63. "And the tower, I assure you, (says Fuller) is no low one." p. 205]

did before, without any inconveniency.”* A woman who has had the sole management of the *Mopas* ferry for many years, and who is known by the name of “THE GREAT JENNY,” is one of the most robust of the female sex that has fallen within my notice. Her occupation, indeed, furnishes full proof of her masculine powers. A man was, in 1804, committed to the county goal at Bodmin for an attempt to rob the post-boy who carried the bag from Truro to Tregothnan. But the robbery had been prevented and the robber secured by the spirited exertions of this extraordinary woman. “THE GREAT BETTY CADDY,” or Rutter of *Cury*, is an instance of female strength as uncommon as any upon record. She is a very hale, tall, athletic woman, frequents the Helston markets, and is there a noted figure. It is with ease she lifts off her horse and carries on her shoulders up the steps into the corn-market three (Winchester) bushels of wheat. It is said that the late Mrs. MORGAN of *Roshreege* in St. Anthony in Meneg, was a taller and more athletic woman.†

In wrestling, agility will often prevail over strength. From the following narratives, it should seem that Mr. Tonkin was fond of the sport. “Our most noted wrestler (says he) is Mr. LITTLETON WEYNORTH, who is I believe still living, A. D. 1716. He had the honour to wrestle, several times, with great applause, before Charles II. being introduced by the old Earl of Radnor. Yet this famous wrestler was foiled, I cannot say thrown by Mr. THOMAS HOSKEN; at a time when the present Charles Bodville Earl of Radnor, landlord to them both, was desirous to see a trial of skill between them. But then the one was old and stiff, and the other in his prime, dying before he was 40 years old.” “JAMES HARRIS of St. *Agnes*, a famous wrestler, shortened his days by the sport.” “I know no one now living who excells CHARLES DAWK of St. *Goran*, either in strength, skill or neat playing; for which he has been admired by all who have seen him, having several times wrestled in public places, when considerable sums were laid on his head. Neither must I forget my honest friend WILLIAM NOTT of the same parish, a substantial farmer, who generally came out of the green, a conqueror: but he is now grown too old and stiff for the sport.”‡ But men are not, in general, aware of their powers, till some

* Nat. Hist. p. 293.

† “A native of *Bideford*, WILLIAM ALFORD, is said to have carried on his back, four bushels salt water measure, over the whole length of *Bideford* bridge.” *Chapple's MSS.*

‡ *Tonkin's MS.* notes on Carew.

great or uncommon emergence, to call them into action. Among instances of feats accomplished from the dire urgency of the moment, may be classed the leap of **HARRY BODRIGAN** into the sea, from a cliff above one hundred feet high. § “**Mr. TREGENNO**, rector of *Mawgan* in Pider, in Elizabeth’s reign, about the time that Tregian forfeited his estate for recusancy, went to London on foot at the desire of his patron Arundel of Lanherne who was in like danger, and returned in *three days time*; by which dispatch he preserved his estate. This I had from the old **Mr. Wm. Wood** of Withiel who likewise told me, that **Mr. JOHN COOK** of *St. Allen*, an eminent attorney had a servant who went to London and back again in two days time.”* “**Sir PETER KILLIGREW**, in the time of Oliver’s usurpation, rode from Madrid in Spain, quite through France, and having passed the sea, got to London in seven days.”† Who, unless on a very extraordinary occasion, would venture to swim his horse over *Helford-passage*, more than half a mile? Yet such was done, not many years since: and the gentleman and his horse got safe to the other side. This reminds me of a singular occurrence, that happened in 1801, at *King-Harry*. A smuggler on horseback and mounted on two ankers of brandy, was discovered by an exciseman, who was on horseback also, and riding towards the passage. The smuggler, taking the alarm, rode off at full speed; but was so closely pursued by the officer, that, after rushing down the steep hill to the passage, he plunged his horse into the water. The horse had not swam half way over, before exhausted with fatigue and the load on his back, he was on the point of sinking; when the intrepid rider slid from his back, and with a knife cut the slings of the ankers, and swam along-side the horse, exerting himself, though ineffectually, to keep his head above the water. The horse was drowned; but the man reached the shore. ||

§ “A little on one side of what is called *Sir Henry Bodrigan’s castle*, is a coarse moorish piece of ground, which they call “*The woeful Moore*,” for there they say *Sir Henry* was defeated by *Sir Richard Edgcumbe* and *Trevanion*. And beyond it, on the side of the cliff, is a place they call “*Sir Henry Bodrigan’s Leap*,” from whence he took a desperate leap (after his defeat) upon a small place under, where a boat and ship lay ready to take him in against all accidents. Into which, they tell you, when he got safe, he turned about and gave a curse upon *Edgcumbe* and *Trevanion* and their posterity; which the neighbourhood do not scruple to say, hath in some part its effect to this day. For so great was the love they bore this *Sir Henry*, for his great hospitality and generous way of living, that his memory is still held in veneration, especially among the elder sort of people.” *Tonkin’s MS.* in *Goran*.

* See (the *Tehidy*) *Tonkin’s MSS.* in *Carw.* But even the first instance of pedestrian activity, is to me incredible.

† From *MS.* records of the *Killigrew* family.

|| Perhaps my readers may recollect the astonishing escape of that notorious Devonian robber, *Samlin*, from the hands of justice. After having robbed a man, he rode, within twelve hours, upwards of one hundred mile from the spot where he committed the robbery. His proof of an alibi was, therefore, admitted.

The most agreeable part of this view of the inhabitants, is the history of their longevity, if a few scattered memoranda may be so entitled. I shall bring them together, indeed, under distinct heads, according to the different hundreds. || First, for the hundred of *Stratton*. That the GRANVILLES of *Stowe*, were a long-lived family, I am not informed. But 17. Edw. II. Sir BARTHOLOMEW DE GREYNVILE, Lord of Bideford, was returned into chancery, as "one of the knights of Devonshire bearing ancient arms from their ancestors," and was then certified to be "of great and almost decrepid age."* And Carew says, that "master CHAMOND, was uncle and great uncle to at least three hundred: wherein yet, his uncle and neighbour master GREYNVILE, parson of Kilkhamton, did exceed him."† In the hundred of *Lesnewth* and parish "of *Alternon*, tem. Car. II. lived PETER JOWLE, or *Peter the Devil*, under-clerk, or deacon of that church, who was 150 and odd years old when he died; and at the age of 100 years had new black hairs that sprang forth on his head among those that long before were white with age: and then also new teeth grew up in his jaws, in the places of those that many years before were fallen out of his head."‡ In *East*, Carew particularises his own parish of *Anthony*, as a spot marked by the long lives of its inhabitants. It is his opinion that "eighty and ninety year's age is ordinary in every place and in most persons, accompanied with an able use of the body and his senses." "In the parish where God hath seated my poore dwelling," says our historian, "I remember the decease of *four* within 14 weekes space, whose yeares added together, made up the summe of 340." And "BRAWNE the beggar, a Cornishman by wandering (for I cannot say, by inhabitation) though Irish by birth, out-scoreth a hundred winters, by I wote not how many revolutions."§ In

|| For an excellent letter on longevity, from Dr. Fothergill to Dr. Percival, "dated London November 23, 1782," see "memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester." After having adduced various examples of longevity, the doctor comes to this conclusion—"that a temperate climate, moderate exercise, pure country air, and strict temperance, together with a prudent regulation of the passions, will prove the most efficacious means of protracting life to its utmost limits."

* MS. in Cotton library.

† Chamond's arms—a Field Argent, a Cherron between three Fleurs de Lis Gules. "Of this family, John Chamond of Launcells, esq. was high sheriff of this county 20th Hen. VIII. as have several of his successors been since; particularly Richard Chamond, esq.; 4th Eliz. who was justice of the peace of this county almost sixty years: he saw above fifty several judges of the western circuit, was uncle and great uncle to 300 at least, and saw his youngest child above forty years of age." Guillim's heraldry abridged by Samuel Kent. Vol 1. p. 289. 8vo. London 1755. Carew's Cornwall. f. 118.

{ † Hals in Alternon.
{ § Carew, f. 63.

1804, SAMUEL MORTIMER, of *Launceston*, (father of Mr. Mortimer, gun-maker to his Majesty) performed a pedestrian feat, scarcely exceeded, if equalled, by a person of his age, for he had attained his 88th year. He walked from *Launceston* to a friend's house in the neighbourhood of *Stratton*, a distance of 20 miles, in less than five hours, and returned again the following week in the same short space of time. He arrived home about ten o'clock in the morning, without any apparent fatigue from the journey; as he walked about the town to visit his numerous friends all the remaining part of the day; and seemed not a little pleased with their congratulations on his continued strength. In the hundred of *West*, JOHN PRAKE of *Talland*, "was in 1602, burthened with 110 years."* In *Cardinham*, are now living several persons upwards of fourscore; and one nearly an hundred. Of *Bodmin* in the hundred of *Trigg*, an unfavourable idea was at one time entertained; originating in Carew's prejudice against the place. "The name of Trig, in Cornish, (says Carew) signifieth an inhabitant; howbeit, this hundred cannot vaunt any ouer-large scope, or extraordinary plenty of dwellings: his chiefe towne is Bodmyn; in Cornish, Bos-venna, commonly termed Bodman, which (by illusion if not etimology) a man might, not vnaptly, turne into *Badham*: for of all the townes in Cornwall, I holde none more healthfully seated, then Saltash, or more contagiously, then this. It consisteth wholly (in a manner) of one street, leading east and west, welneere the space of an easterne mile, whose south side is hidden from the sunne, by an high hill, so neerely coasting it in most places, as neither can light haue entrance to their staires, nor open ayre to their other roomes. Their back houses, of more necessary, then cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, &c. are clymed vp vnto by steps, and their filth by euery great showre, washed downe thorow their houses into the streetes. The other side is also overlooked by a great hill though somewhat farther distant: and (for a corollarium) their conduit water runneth thorow the churchyard, the ordinary place of buriall, for towne and parish. It breedeth therefore little cause of maruaile, that euery generall infection is here first admitted, and last excluded: Yet the many decayed houses, proue the towne to have bene once very populous; and, in that respect, it may stil retaine the precedence, as supported by a weekly market, the greatest of Cornwall, the quarter sessions for the east diuision, and halfe yeerely faires."† -This (and Camden's) character of *Bodmin* is very justly excepted against by the authors of the

* See *Carew*, f. 131. b.

† F. 123. b. Norden, evidently from Carew's M S. says: "A small brooke" is at *Bodmin* "runinge thorough the churchyard, where deade bodyes are interred; by reason wherof the water cannot be salutarie, and

Magna Britannia ; who tell us, that “ Bodmin is situate between two hills, but in a very wholesome air, as the long lives of the inhabitants do prove ; for ninety years of age or more, is an usual length among them, and some exceed an hundred : so that Mr. Camden’s character of it, that ’tis not very healthful, is either a mistake, or the air is amended since his time.”* These authors then refer us to Carew. But their assertion, that the inhabitants usually live to ninety years or upwards, is unquestionably false ; though Mrs. Trevanion might have died at Bodmin, at the age of 107.† At this moment, (Oct. 20, 1805) is living at Nantablan, near Bodmin, ELIZABETH WOOLCOCK aged 105. This venerable lady is said to possess the entire use of her faculties. “ On Sunday last (says my informant) she rode single to Bodmin church, a distance of three miles, and back again to dinner.” During the present year (1805) died at St. Kew, RICHARD WAYET, aged ninety-two. He had laboured seventy-five years as an husbandman ; and, till within a few days of his death, could go through a hard day’s work, as well as most men in his parish. In *Egleshaile* died lately a venerable lady of 112 years, who is reported to have been christened in the old Berry Tower, which stands north of Bodmin. In *Pydar*, I must first mention JOHN ARUNDEL of *Trerise* in *Newlyn*, commonly called “ Old Tilbury,” or “ John for the King.” He was one of the most aged of the *Trerise* Arundels. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was M. P. for Cornwall, and was at the battle of Tilbury ; whence his nickname. And he sustained the siege of Pendennis-castle to the very end of the civil war ; then near eighty years of age.‡ JOHN, *Earl* of RADNOR, lived to a good age. He entered at Oxford in 1625, and died in 1685, and was buried in the family-vault at *Lanhydrock*. In 1694, were living at one time in the little parish of

that, no dowbte, maketh the towne often subjecte to longe and greyvous infections.” Yet Bodmin is known to be as healthy as any town in the county. It has only one apothecary’s shop within it : and a physician of eminence there, is reported to have exclaimed in a vein of jocularly against the dreadful healthiness of it ; just as Doctor Arbuthnot said of Dorchester where he was once settled, and whence he was once met galloping away, that it was a town at which a man could neither live nor die. “ At Frome, in Somersetshire,” says Leland, vii. 99, in a strain wonderfully according with the circumstances of Bodmin, “ there is a goodly large parochie church in it, and a ryght faire springe in the church yearde, that by pipes and trenches is conveyde to divers partes of the towne.” See also Gostling’s *Canterbury*, 375, 376, edition 2d, for conduits of water carried through the church-yard of the cathedral, to all the offices of the monastery, the kitchen, the bakehouse, and the brewhouse.

* *Magna Britannia*, p. 214.

† “ May, 1769. Died lately at Bodmin, Mrs. TREVANION, aged 107 years.” *Ann. R.* Vol. 12. p. 106.

‡ Tonkin says, that this “ John Arundel and his mother-in-law, lived to a very great age.” Pryce’s MS. Ton kin in *Newlyn*.

St. Cuthbert, seventy persons of above sixty years of age each.* **MARY JENKIN** of the parish of *Crantock*, died not long since, at the age of 102. It is remarkable that her father died at the age of 101, and her mother at 103. **HENRY BRENTON** of *St. Wenne*, weaver, lived 103 years, and died tem. Geo. I.† About the year 1783, the Rev. Edward Nankivell buried at *Piranzabulo*, at one time, three persons, whose united ages amounted to two hundred and thirty-six. The mother of this gentleman, **Mrs. NANKIVELL** of *St. Agnes*, is very little short of a hundred. And, if she cannot be said to enjoy life, it is probable from her remaining health and strength, that her dissolution is yet at some distance. In 1805, died at *St. Agnes*, **Mrs. OPIE**, mother of **OPIE**, (the great historic painter) at the age of ninety-four. **Mr. SUTTON**, rector of the parish of *Mawgan*, is a venerable clergyman.‡ In 1802, died at *Padstow* aged 89, **Mrs. HEARN**, widow of Mr. John Hearn, formerly a merchant of that place. *St. Merin* is said to be famous for its aged people. But I have not been favoured with any instances of old age from its neighbourhood. The foremost parish in *Powder*, shall be *St. Stephen's Brannel*, in compliment to the antiquity of **WILLIAM DE CORNWALL** of *Court*, who is mentioned by Prince, as first Prior of *Bewly*, and afterwards (in 1272) Abbot of *Newham* in *Devon*, and who was at his death in 1320, a very old man, blind and decrepid.§ In *St. Ewe*, **Mr. ATWELL** was a truly memorable character. A biographical sketch of this gentleman, will be found among the medical notices. Respecting his age, Mr. Prince concludes a very entertaining account of Mr. Atwell, as follows: "Mr. Atwell lived to a very great age. For, as one tells us, (Risdon in his MS. Survey of *Devon*) he heard the Lord Roberts the late Earl of *Radnor's* father say, he knew him, and this much remembered of him, that he was a very old man in his time, and lived to a hundred years; and that

* Tonkin in *Cuthbert*.

† See *Hals* in *Alternon*.

‡ "On Friday 7th Feb. 1806, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, who on that day entered his 84th year, was instituted, by the Rev. precentor Gordon, to the valuable rectory of *Mawgan*, in *Cornwall*, on the presentation of John Peter, Esq. Thomas Tregenna Hamley, clerk, and Wm. Paul, Esq. void by the death of Richard Paul, clerk. Mr. Sutton was ordained deacon, by Bishop Lavington, on the 20th of September, 1747." From a *Provincial Print*. **Mr. WILLIAMS** of *Caernanton*, is far advanced in life: he is truly the *emeritus miles*. And so is **Mr. VYVYAN** of *Truan*; whose most respectable parents, Mr. and Mrs. **VYVYAN** of *Kestel*, in the parish of *Manaccan*, both lived to a good old age.

§ Prince, p. 57.—*Hals* in *St. Stephen's Brannel*.

his maid-servant that attended him, lived to an hundred and twenty compleat. How that may be, I know not : but a gentile and ingenuous hand of the same parish in Cornwall, (J. T. Esq.) where Mr. Atwell lived, hath informed me, that after he had attained to the age of ninety-one years, he died, and was buried 4th May 1617, under a plain moorstone in the church-yard of St. Ewe, without any inscription. And 'tis a received tradition there, that his body was inhumed naked, and that his shroud, which contained thirty ells of linen, was distributed by his particular directions, among the poor at his grave ; as if he could not be content to be charitable to them while he lived, unless he did them some good, even after he was dead."* To *St. Goran*, Tonkin has fixed the old *Polzew* thus spoken of by Carew. "One *Polzew*, lately living, reached unto 130."† "He was born (says Tonkin) at *Polzew*, in *St. Goran*. Some of his posterity now living at *Goloures* in that parish, have confirmed to me the truth of Carew's story."‡ Peter the Devil is introduced as a singular instance of the renewal of the hair in old age. "We have a similar instance (observes our commentator) in an old man of *St. Goran*." In 1780, died at *St. Just*, MAURICE BINGHAM a fisherman, aged 116.§ In the parish of *Veryan*, there are many dropping into the grave, full of age and good works. The late Mrs. TRIST, the venerable mother of the present most deserving vicar of *Veryan*, breathed her last 22d July 1802, in her 86 year. Through life and in death, she was, indeed, a christian. And RICHARD THOMAS, Esq. of *Tretheake*, has nearly reached that age ; and from being still able to pass his day in exercise and cheerful conversation, we presume to hope, that he will, yet awhile, be spared to us. It was not long since I saw this gentleman (my good old friend) inspecting his family-vault, and giving orders to his workmen, with that serenity which philosophers may boast, but can never attain.|| According to the

* *Prince's Worthies*, p. 17.

† And "a kinsman of his (the historian adds) lived to 112, and one *Beuchamp*, to 106." f. 63.

‡ Tonkin's MS. notes on Carew.

§ Ann. Reg. Vol. XXIII. p. 210.

|| In *Veryan*, the number of families in 1749, amounted to 133 ; in 1779, to 161.—an increase of 28 families in 30 years. The number of deaths in this parish for the year 1782, amounted to 12 ; one of these an infant, another a child. The ages of the other 10, amounted to 733 years, viz. 90, 82, 81, 81, 78, 76, 75, 71, 66, 33 ;—which averages nearly 74 years to each person buried in the above year, the infant and child excepted. It is further remarkable, that the baptisms for the above year amounted to 25 ; more than double the deaths. For ten years ending December 1782, the baptisms were 202—the burials, 147—increase 55. For the next ten years ending December 92, the baptisms were 221—the burials 154—increase, 67—exhibiting an increase of 123 persons ; within the space of 20 years ; in which the fatal year of 1790 occurs.

annual register, Mr. RICHARDSON of *Tregoney*, died there, in 1770, aged 102.* In the parish of Philleigh, JOHN SCOBLE was an aged man.† At *Probus*, says Carew, “ dwelleth one WILLIAMS, a wealthie and charitable farmer, grandfather to sixtie persons, now living, and able, lately, to ride twelve myles in a morning, for being wnesse to the christening of a child, to whome hee was great great grandfather.”‡ According to Tonkin, Mr. MICHELL vicar of *Kenwyn* and *Kea*, “ was the oldest incumbent in the county, who though so aged and his churches three miles distant from each other, continually served them once a day every sunday. He died in 1731.”§ In this year (1805) died Mrs. RAWLINGS of the parish of *Kea*, aged 89. There is not a healthier town, I conceive, in the county, than *Truro* : for though its situation be low, the hills gradually recede from it ; and any marsh miasmata or noxious effluvia from the moor, are carried off by the fine tide-river that washes the skirts of the town. There is something apocryphal in the first instance of longevity that occurs among my *Truro*-records ; as the same person, JOHN RICHARDSON seems to be introduced twice ; first as dying at the age of 107, and secondly, at the age of 137. In the latter statement, he is said to have been a tradesman of *Truro*, and to have retained his senses till within a few days of his death ; which happened December, 1772.|| I can speak with more certainty of my grandmother POLWHELE ; who was upwards of 80 at her decease, and retained her mental faculties almost unimpaired to the last hour. Her fine sense and strong memory were, to myself a schoolboy, and to all her

* And in the same year, Mr. GEO. WILLIAMS at ----- in Cornwall, aged 109. *Ann. Reg.* Vol. XIII. p. 70.

† “ Here lyeth interred the body of *John Scoble*, of this parish (Philleigh) yeoman, who departed this life in the fear of God the 11th day of June, Anno. Dom. 1660. In the middle are these verses :

“ Ninetic fower yeares with conscience and with care,
I lived on earth serving my heavenly master :
The talent which he lent I did not spare,
Yet so improv'd it that I proved no waster.”

Pryce's Tonkin's MS in Philleigh.

‡ *Carew*, f. 140. “ The great, great, grandfather Williams, of whom Carew speaks, f. 140, was William Williams of *Trewithgy*, gent. ancestor to the young ladies of *Trehane*, and John Williams of *Truthan*, Esq.” Tonkin's MS. on Carew. Dr. Stackhouse curate of *St. Erme*, (and afterwards rector) married Williams of *Trehane*, and thus laid the foundation of the Cornish Stackhouses.

§ *Tonkin* in *Kea*.

|| See *Ann. Reg.* Vol. XV. pp. 143, 154.

friends, a perpetual source of instruction and amusement.* From her lips I have heard many an anecdote and traditionary story ; my imperfect remembrance of which I have often lamented, and now more than ever regret, for the sake of the historical subjects that occupy my mind. I was particularly struck by a passage in Hurd's life of Warburton, which I must quote from an impulse not to be resisted, though it may possibly induce an invidious comparison. "His grandmother, (says Hurd) a woman of sense and spirit lived to a great age, and would often (as I have heard him say) take a pleasure to relate to him, when a boy, such passages of those times as she remembered and was well acquainted with. This taste of those transactions, made interesting to him by the part which his family had taken in them, raised an eager curiosity in him, as he grew up, to know more of the subject. And thus he not only acquired an early insight into that part of our history, but had thoughts, at one time, of writing the history of "the Stuart family."† A contemporary of my grandmother, was, Mr. JEWELL, one of the corporation of Truro ; who, though afflicted with the gout, outlived many of the companions of his youth. He was a man of considerable humour, and had a fund of family-anecdote : and, if not to the free "indulgence of his genius," to the unrestrained vivacity of his spirits, may, in some measure, be attributed his length of days.

" Here Jewell reclines, and deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man !
Rare compound of oddity, frolic and fun !"‡

"Old LAMPSHEER," the lamp-lighter in Jewell's time, and many years after Jewell, died, (as his son lately informed me) little short of one hundred years of age. He was by trade a cordwainer. My eldest son, at Truro-school, knew Lampsheer the lamp-lighter : so did I : so did my father. I should not imagine, that the sedentary occupation of a cordwainer would add many years to life. But TREWOOLLA,

* It was in her last illness, that she told with her usual liveliness and humour, the story of *the Pilgrims and the Peas*. Feeling crumbs of bread hard at her back, "it was the torture," she said, "of the poor pilgrim on the road to Loretto ;" and then took occasion to tell the story. Peter Pindar, who at that time resided at Truro, seized the tale, and turned it into verse.

† I have changed "the civil war," into "the Stuart family ;" as I had really thoughts at one time, of writing the memoirs of the Stuarts, in consequence of my grandmother's various anecdotes, respecting that unfortunate family. See Hurd's life of Warburton prefixed to the quarto edit. of Warburton's Works, p. 87.

‡ See Goldsmith's Retaliation.

who was my father's shoe-maker, is still pursuing his trade, hale and strong. And his old habitation in St. Clement's-street, seems the only house, that looks as it formerly did, in the days of my childhood. JOHN JAMES, a native of Probus, but resident chiefly in St. Clement's-street, died (as did his brother) at 92 or upwards. He had walked from Truro to Helston (18 miles) at the age of 90, before breakfast, on a visit to his son the scrivener; when, being complimented on his alertness for so old a man, he said, 'that was nothing---his father danced a hornpipe at 102.' This, I apprehend, was a fact. The scrivener's grandfather of 102, and a woman of 80 had actually danced together at a feast; thus setting at nought even poetical description, as they "frisked beneath the burthen of a hundred and fourscore years and two!"* I must not quit Truro without remarking, that, so lately as the year 1800, some of its principal gentry had advanced in social neighbourhood, far beyond the age of man. They might have been justly stiled, indeed, the historians of the old town; since Truro is so changed from what it was in their early days, that it no more resembles its former self, in the general aspect of the streets, or the appearance (I might almost say) of any particular building, than it resembles St. Austel or Lestwithiel. The persons to whom I allude, were Mr. PYE, the rector, WILLIAMS, LAWRENCE, JENKINS, three worthy members of the body corporate, Mrs. MAUNDER, "the sad historian" of her demolished porch, (an amateur of aviaries, observatories, exotics, and of the Society for the promotion of christian knowledge) Mrs. PETERS, widow of Dr. Peters the physician (a nephew to the author of the book of Job) Mrs. WARRICK (who died at Park near Truro) the widow of Mr. Warrick the surgeon; Mrs. POLWHELE,† the author's mother; and Mrs. VIVIAN, relict of that apostolic character, the late THOMAS VIVIAN vicar of Cornwood.‡ Of all these Mrs. Vivian is the sole survivor: and as, I believe, she is on the verge of ninety, and is still exempt from the infirmities of old age, and happy in an uncommon flow of spirits, she may

* "And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore!"

The Traveller.

† Mrs. Polwhele died at Truthan, (the seat of Edward Collins, Esq.) Dec. 15, 1804, at the age of 81. And distinguished through her long life by purity of manners, and that sweetness of temper, which flows from a conscience void of offence, she died, as she had lived; for she expired without a struggle, and almost without a sigh. Of her, indeed, as of the christians of old, it might be truly said, she fell asleep.

‡ Truro, Oct. 1805, died Mrs. CLEATHER, aged 85.

probably endure a century. § To pass to *St. Austel*; where I can only notice Mr. THOMAS VIVIAN, who died in 1805, a veteran of 91. At *Lestwithiel*, died in 1803, MARY BARON, aged 90, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Baron of that place; and in 1805, Mrs. MARY MATTHEWS, aged 95. At the age of 85, she married her third husband, Mr. Edward Matthews, a boy of 28. The annual register for 1792, takes notice of Mrs. BLANCH LITTELTON, of *Lanlivery* near *Lestwithiel*, who died at the age of 101. Her death is supposed to have been occasioned by a fit; as she was found on the fire shockingly burnt.* In *Kerrier*, the parish of *Landawidnek* must lead the way. "At the *Lizherd*, where (exposed as this promontory is to more sea on the east, west, and south, than any part of Britain) the air must be as salt as any where, there are three instances of people living to a great age: the first is Mr. COLE, late minister of *Landawidnek*, (in which parish the *Lizherd* is) who by the parish register, A. D. 1683, appears to have been above one hundred and twenty years old† when he died‡. MICHAEL GEORGE, late sexton of the same parish, buried the twentieth of March, was more than a hundred years old: and being at the *Lizherd* with the Rev. and worthy Dr. Lyttelton, dean of Exeter, in the year 1752, we went (says Borlase) to see a venerable old man called COLLINS; he was then one hundred and five years old, of a florid countenance, stood near his door leaning on his staff, talked sensibly, was weary of life he said, and advised us never to wish for old age. He died in the year 1754." In the parish of *Grade*, were living in 1797, seven persons

§ It would be unpardonable to omit in this place the name of DORCAS ALLEN, a truly faithful servant and a good woman; who, grown old in the service of my family, is now happy in a comfortable retreat near Tregoney. From her age, which is between 80 and 90, she has a claim to my notice. But her connection with the author (whom in his infancy she had so often watched with tender solicitude, and in whose interests she has felt through life the deepest concern) would doubtless have secured her a niche in his history, even at the expence of his impartiality. She had lived with the author's mother (at Truro, and at Polwhele, and after his father's death at Truro again) from the age of sixteen, to that of seventy-five—a long space of years for female service! And when I add that it was marked by uniform assiduity, fidelity and warm attachment, I cannot but turn my eyes from her to the servants of the present day, as to a degenerate race, almost unworthy our regard.

* Query. Was this lady the last of the Lyttelton's of *Lanhydroc*—ancestors of Lord Lyttelton and his brother the bishop of Carlisle?

† "Was aged above one hundred and twenty years by far." *Regist.*

‡ Of this Mr. Thomas Cole, I find the following memorandum written in my Hakewell's apology, page 166, signed J. M. (viz. James Millet, vicar of St. Just): "Thomas Cole, minister of and at the *Lizard*, went one morn on foot from the *Lizard* to *Penryn*, which is at least thirteen miles, and returned again the same day on foot to *Lizard*, at which time he was at least one hundred and twenty years, and was met going and coming by Mr. Richard Erisey of Erisey, as credible authors report." Borlase's Nat. History, p. 292.

of one family, whose ages then amounted to 550; viz. OLIVER OLIVER, who was 84; ELIZ. FRANCIS, 87; CATHARINE WILLEY, 80; DUANCE, MARTIN, 82; GRACE OLIVER, 79; GRACE ROBERTS, 72; URSULA HARRY, 66. In that year, they celebrated their christmas together, with great hilarity. There was every appearance of comfort in Mr. Oliver's residence. It is a very retired spot: and, indeed, its romantic features would furnish noble subjects for "poesy or picture." As a summer scene, *Poltesco* (for such is its name) exhibits rocks in a variety of forms castles pyramids and craggy projections overshadowed by the ash the elm the poplar and the sycamore, or breaking through their foliage; a winding rivulet that takes the course of the valley; and a glimpse of the sea which terminates the prospect. Such was the scenery of which I was a witness: I thought it another Vancluse. The effects of winter on the trees, the stream and other objects in this fine assemblage, I must leave to the imagination of my readers. Whether Mr. Oliver Oliver, his wife, his sisters, or his cousins, had any sense of picturesque beauty, I did not enquire. But though the females never called upon the muses, they could invoke, in shrill strains, their pigs and poultry. And, for Mr. Oliver Oliver himself, if he had not "the poet's eye," he had eyes to read without glasses. It was not without some feelings of envy, that I bade adieu to the valley of *Poltesco*.---In this parish of *Manaccan*, PRISCILLA ROUSE is said to have lived to the age of 101; EDWARD ROBERTS a weaver at High-lane, to 102; and RICHARD VIVIAN of Crowns, to 92. In 1798, Mr. HENRY THOMAS was buried at the age of four-score. Till within the last two years of his life, when "his strength was but labour and sorrow," I often found his conversation an agreeable relief to my studies, in a winter's day. He was cheerful and communicative: and I loved him for his loyal attachment to his king and country. In 1801, was buried here, ELIZABETH LANDERYA, at 82; and in 1803, MARY JAMES, at 96 years of age. § In *St. Anthony*, I buried in the year 1799, DOROTHEA DOWNING (whose maiden name was Penberthy)---Her age is supposed to have been little short of an hundred. On the 23d of February, 1772, died in the parish of *St. Martin*, THOMAS DOTSON, within one year of an hundred. His grandson, Mr. Edward Dotson, from whom I had this information, resides in the parish of *Manaccan*. In *St. Martin*, are now living several very old people;

§ *Manaccan*, November 1805. JANE ANDREW died at the age of 84. The most aged people now living here, are SIMON OLD and his wife MARTHA, both upwards of fourscore (paupers); WILLIAM ROSKILLY of Curpley, about 82, and ANTHONY SAUNDERS, Church-town, 85.

particularly a man of the name of **ROBERTS**, who was born in **St. Keverne**, in the beginning of the year 1717. He walked hither on the 10th of June, 1805, to lay a complaint before me as a magistrate; and told his tale so well, that, on hearing his age, I was surprized, and for a while incredulous.---That *St. Keverne* is not more remarkable for the fruitfulness of its soil, than for the long lives of its cultivators, will appear from the names below.* Before I come to my extracts from the registers of

* The following, from 107 down to 81, died at the stated ages, within memory.

John Roberts, Roskilly Gate, 107.
 John Cullen, Tregarn, 101.
 John Nicholls, Trenance, 97.
 Ann Warren, (a) Namboll, 97.
 Jacob Bryant, Roscorlath, 94.
 Philip Williams, Porthallow, 94.
 Mary Jago, (b) Churchtown, 93.
 Mary Wood, (c) ditto, 93.
 Thomas Odgers, Chlywednack, 93.
 Dorothy Perrow, Halwyn, 93.
 James Kevern, Long-meadow-lane, 92.
 Ann Hawke, Chivrane, 92.
 Ann Williams, Tregarn, 90.
 Thomas James, Trehan-vean, 90.
 Richard Mildren, Chivrane, 89.
 Grace James, Coverack, 89.
 Walter Nicholls, Poor-house, 88.
 Judath Waltars, (d) Church-town, 88.

Wilmot George, Trevallack, 87.
 Hannah Lawrence, Treskewis, 86.
 John Potter, Coverack, 86.
 Elizabeth James, Tregellart, 86.
 Mary Hosken, (e) Church-town, 86.
 Robert Richards, Rosenithon, 85.
 Philip Williams, Tredenick, 85.
 John Hocking, Tregaminion, 84.
 Joan Nichols, Lesneague, 84.
 John Nicholas, Trenithon, 84.
 Mary Roberts, Gilly, 84.
 William Nichols, Lesneague, 83.
 Henry James, Coverack, 83.
 John Harris, Chinhall, 82.
 Sampson Sandys, (f) Lanarth, 82.
 John Lobb, Tregarn, 81.
 John Williams, Coverack, 81.

The following, all above the age of man, were living in **St. Keverne**, 1st Feb. 1805.

Jane Harris, Trehan, 95.
 Mary Huthnance, Traboe, 91.
 Mary Mildren, Church-town, 91.
 Elizabeth James, Cowisack, 90.

Eleanor Tripconey, Chiventon, 90.
 Eleanor Hosken, (g) Church-town, 89.
 Jane Jenkin, (h) Porthoustock, 89.
 Beatrice Cliff, Trevallack, 89.

(a) At 94, she walked from Nambell to Rosenithon, 5 miles, one afternoon. She was hearty to the time of her death.

(b) Relict of the Rev. Mr. Jago the vicar of **St. Keverne**, and school-master.

(c) Aunt of the Rev. S. Sandys.

(d) Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jago, and relict of the Rev. Mr. Waltars, Marystow, Devon.

(e) Aunt of Mrs. Gilbert of the Priory, Bodmin.

(f) Late rector of Landawidnek and Ruan-major.

(g) Aunt to the above-mentioned Mrs. GILBERT of the Priory, Bodmin; a lady, whose towering size of intellect has almost made me a convert to the Godwinian doctrine of the equality of the sexes.

(h) In 1804, I had some conversation with this old lady, who was lively, and alert, and appeared not to have one complaint. Her memory was very good, but (what is common to aged people) could more readily recollect the transactions of times long past, than any recent occurrences. I conversed with her, respecting the year forty-five,---“the most calamitous period, (she said) old England ever knew.” Of the alarms lately occasioned by French principles and French menaces, she had no sort of conception.

burials in *Helston* and *Wendron*, I must mention "one GATTY a taylor" who is said to have died at Helston, in 1773, at the age of 104.† I have stated, below, the advanced ages of many who died at Helston, from the year 1783 to 1803.‡ At that place, I

Elizabeth Incledon, Treloyan, 87.
 Thomas Francis, Poor-house, 86.
 Francis Johns, Ladn-vean, 85.
 Wilmot Potter, Grougath, 85.
 Aaron Martin, Porth-vean, 85.
 Mary Williams, Trenance, 84.
 Elizabeth Penticost, North-corner, 84.
 William Matthew, Trevalsoe, 84.
 Elizabeth Giles, Trelan-vean, 84.
 John Gilbert, Poor-house, 84.
 Constance Lobb, Halwyn, 83.
 Elizabeth Jenkin, Porthoustock, 82.
 Elizabeth Matthew, Poor-house, 82.
 William Pearse, Trenoweth, 81.
 Margaret Rule, Arrowan, 81.
 Ann Richards, Poor-house, 81.
 Mary Davis, Lanarth, 80.
 Margaret Nicholls, Church-town, 80.
 Richard Cuttance, Porthoustock, 80.
 Martha Bant, Polpidnick, 79.
 Thomas Marks, Grougath, 78.
 Benjamin Tonkin, Porthallow, 78.
 Henry Penticost, North-corner, 78.
 Edward Tresise, ditto, 78.
 Loveday Williams, Tredenick, 78.
 Loveday Incledon, (i) Church-town, 78.
 Alice Hocking, Roscorlath, 78.
 Mary Warren, Church-town, 77.
 Elizabeth Cuttance, Coverack, 77.
 Charles Tripeoney, Porthallow, 77.
 Julia Tonkin, ditto, 77.
 Samuel Williams, Trenance, 77.

Catharine James, Church-town, 76.
 Elizabeth Mankey, Lesneague, 76.
 Elizabeth Champion, Chivrane, 76.
 Mary Penrose, Tregarn, 76.
 Michael Roberts, Penhellack, 76.
 Mary Martin, Rosenithon, 76.
 Elizabeth Francis, Poor-house, 76.
 Grace Nicholls, Church-town, 75.
 Edward Cliff, Polkerth, 74.
 Martha Richards, Porthoustock, 74.
 Mary Roberts, Penhellack, 74.
 Avice Ching, Porthallow, 74.
 Richard Warren, Namboll, 73.
 Simon Penticost, Grougath, 73.
 Ann Tresise, Trebarvath, 73.
 Miles Exelby, Ladn-vean, 73.
 Mary Tripconey, Polspriden, 73.
 John Tonkin, Porthoustock, 73.
 Philippa King, Ladn-vean, 73.
 Jane Sandys, Church-town, 72.
 Elizabeth Wilkins, Traboe, 72.
 Abraham Gay, Pendourian, 72.
 Robert Roskilly, Church-town, 72.
 Anthony Tripconey, Polspriden, 72.
 James Arthur, ditto, 72.
 Elizabeth Michell, Church-town, 71.
 James Kevern, ditto, 71.
 Joan Tresise, North-corner, 71.
 Joan Tresise, Clowgy-hill, 71.
 Susanna Mankey, Tregarn, 71.
 Joan Dunston, Roskilly-gate, 71.

† Ann. Reg. Vol. 16. p. 106.

‡ *Helston*: Buried in 1783, from 70 to 80 years of age, 7 persons; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1784, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1785, from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1786, from 70 to 80, 5; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1787, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1788, from 70 to 80, 6; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1790, from 70 to 80, 11; from 80 to 90, 13; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1791, from

(i) Mother of Incledon, the famous vocal performer.

have lately met with several very old people--one in particular, who is nearly approaching her hundredth year. With respect to Wendron, I have gone over nearly the same period of time.† There the ages of three persons, taken together, amount to three hundred years. Several of our parish-clerks have lived to a great age; among whom the late clerk of Wendron, or his predecessor, had nearly reached 100. In *Breage*, the GODOLPHINS, as tradition tells, were a long-lived family. And it is certain, that Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN lived to a great age; flourishing in the reigns of Henry 8, Edward 6, and Elizabeth.* In *Constantine*, WILLIAM TOY is spoken of by the natives as a memorable instance of longevity. He had lived nearly one hundred years; and was, all his life, a fisherman. And such had been his experience of the weather and habitual observation, that he could recollect the past, and predict the future, with almost infallible certainty. So that, on the subject of the weather, he was universally consulted, both as an historian and a prophet. When very old, he continued to fish in the Helford-river, with his handseine; and carrying

70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 5; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1792, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1793, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1794, from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 5: in 1795, from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 8; from 90 to 100, 3: in 1796, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1797, from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 4; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1798, from 70 to 80, 11; from 80 to 90, 4: in 1799, from 70 to 80, 10; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1800, from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 4; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1801, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 6: in 1802, from 70 to 80, 9; from 80 to 90, 1: in 1803, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1.

† *Wendron*. Buried in 1782, from 80 to 90 years of age, 1; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1783, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1784, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1785, from 70 to 80, 5; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1786, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1787, from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 4: in 1788, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 4: in 1789, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1790, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 3; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1791, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 3; from 90 to 100, 0; from 100 to 110, 1:(a) in 1792, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3: in 1793, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1794, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 2: in 1795, from 70 to 80, 9; from 80 to 90, 5; from 90 to 100, 1; from 100 to 110, 1:(b) in 1796, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1797, from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 3: in 1798, from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 6; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1799, from 70 to 80, 8; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3: in 1800, from 70 to 80, 12; from 80 to 90, 6; from 90 to 100, 1:(c) in 1801, from 70 to 80, 6; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 1: in 1802, from 70 to 80, 6; from 80 to 90, 5.

* In *Breage*, the natives in general live to so great an age, that, I am sure, a list of old people might have been produced from that parish, more numerous than from St. Keverne.

(a) ELIZABETH KEMPE, widow, 104 years of age. Her maiden name, Martyn; a pauper.

(b) JOAN DOWAR, widow, reported to have been more than 100; a pauper.

(c) HANNAH DOWAR, aged 96; a pauper.

his net full of fish on his back, he would return to his little hut with a song. This pleasing memoir naturally reminds me of the two good old fishermen of Theocritus ; whose "hut of artless texture," and implements of toil are described with so much simplicity, and who used to rise to labour, "ere yet the moon had travell'd half the skies."* In *Falmouth* the first person I have to notice, is CATHARINE FREEMAN, who was buried there (as I find from the register) December 13, 1793. But I shall leave it to the historian of Manchester, to speak of this singular woman.† The Rev. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who was buried at Mawnan, December 24, 1794, was, at his decease, within a few weeks of 90. He was, 65 years, rector of Falmouth ; a man of wit and various knowlege ; an admirable preacher, and a most agreeable companion. I had once the pleasure of a short interview with Mr. W. the remembrance of which brings forcibly to my mind Dr. Johnson's fine panegyric on Gilbert Walmsley, in the life of Smith. "He was of an advanced age" (says Johnson) "and I was only not a boy. His studies had been so various, that I am not able to name a man of equal knowlege. His acquaintance with books was great : and what he did not immediately know, he could tell where to find." Such was precisely the case with his namesake the rector of Falmouth.‡ I have next presented to me, the late PHILIP WEBBER, attorney at law at Falmouth, who was born August 11, 1709, and died May 28, 1799. If I may form any opinion of this gen-

* See *Idyll*, xxi.

† "June 29, 1792. In the poor-house of this town (Falmouth) I saw CATHARINE FREEMAN, a little old Scotch woman, reported to be 117 years of age. I talked with her ; and found she remembered nothing of the massacre of Glenco, or of Viscount Dundee's battles. But she remembered King James's II. accession (she said) being proclaimed at the market-cross of Elgin. This name she pronounced so, that I did not immediately understand what town she meant, and asked her what town was near it. She answered, Forres. I then understood her, and asked her how she came to remember that fact. She remembered (she said) a hatful of silver to have been thrown among the crowd by the gentlemen. She was then (she said) ten years of age, and among the crowd. But, what made her peculiarly remember all, was an accident that befel herself at the time. She was scrambling among the rest, to pick up the money from the ground ; and a man accidentally set his foot upon her fingers, and crushed them. This impressed the general fact of the accession, and the grand circumstance of throwing a hatful of silver, indelibly upon her memory for ever ; when she had never noticed, or quite forgotten all other public incidents of the times. That accession was in February, 1684-5. She must, from the very act of scrambling in a crowd, have then been, what she says she was, ten years of age. And she is, therefore, what she averred to me she was, now 117. She came as the wife of an invalid in the Castle, about 30 years ago, to Falmouth ; looked tolerably well and hearty for such an extreme age ; and seemed to be a religious woman. J. W." Whitaker's *Tonkin's MSS. in Falmouth*. pp. 225, 226.

‡ See Johnson's *Lives* (Edit. 1784.) Vol. II. pp. 258, 259.

tleman's temper, from that smooth eloquence, that vein of pleasantry, which equally distinguished him at the county sessions, and in a private circle; I judge, it was very seldom ruffled. And nothing is more likely to prolong life, than a calm and placid mind.† At *Penryn*, Mrs. INCLEDON lately died, nearly 90 years old; and Mrs. PHILIPS, almost 102. And in 1805, were living in that town, MARY DAVY aged 86, and ELIZABETH BIRD 89.‡ A woman of *Tregoniggy* in *Budock*, calls herself above one hundred. The hundred of Kerrier, shall terminate with the parish of *Milor*, where JOHN ALLEN died in 1799, aged 98; and HENRY SHORT, in 1803, aged 96; as a relation of the two deceased persons informed me,

The hundred of *Penwith* has been celebrated beyond other parts of Cornwall, for the long lives of its natives. In the parish of *Crowan*, the ST. AUBYNs have not regularly resided at their seat of Clowance, and have, therefore, denied themselves the advantage of its fine salubrious air. JOHN ST. AUBYN Esq. who was sheriff of Cornwall 9th Elizabeth, seems to have lived to a great age: and his son THOMAS,

† *Falmouth*. PETER, son of PETER BOWN, baptised April 6, 1713, buried January 18, 1804. ELIZABETH CRAZE, aged 94 years. Buried in 1804, April 4, ESTHER LONGSTAFF, aged 82; April 12, ANN WARREN, aged 78; April 15, MARY Mc. NAIL, aged 84.

‡ In the *Public Advertiser* February 18, 1757, appeared the following memoir: "*Penryn*, February 10, about four days ago died, about two miles from my house, one *John Effingham*, aged 144. He was born here in the reign of king James I. of very poor parents, and was bred up as a labourer. In the revolution of James II. he was pressed and served under Lord Feversham, when commander in chief of the forces, for several years. On king William's coming to England, he served under Marshall Schomberg, and was present at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, where he behaved with so much intrepidity that he was some time after made a corporal. He continued a soldier in the reign of queen Anne, and fought under the duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim, and lost an eye and most of his teeth by the bursting of a musket; he served likewise in king George the 1st. time, but was then thought unfit for service and discarded, and came here to *Penryn* and worked as a labourer; but for these last thirty years he has been kept by the charitable contributions of the neighbouring gentry. It is remarkable, that he was never ill for these 40 years past; and the reason he gave himself for his living so long was this: when young, he never drank any spirituous liquors; when old he rose both summer and winter before six, and went to the next field, cut up a turf and smelt to his mother earth for some time, used constant exercise, and very seldom ate meat. He was to the last a cheerful companion, and walked ten miles about a week before his death. The loss of his company is much regretted in the neighbourhood." Respecting this John Effingham, I have enquired in vain. Perhaps, he died near *Penryn*. In answer to my questions, the minister of *Penryn* says: "no account to be discovered. Query---might he not have been an invalid, and buried at *Falmouth*?" "St Gluvias register. Burials ann. 1803. January 20, *Mary Welch*, 81. February 1, *Mary Sarah*, 102. February 18, *Jane Studiford*, 102. April 23, *Jane Trevena*, 84. April 25, *Elizabeth Boyce*, 82. April 28, *Elizabeth Cock*, 80. May 3, *Bennet Drew*, 85. August, *Dorothy Cock*, 88. *John Hallamore*, 85. *Christian Incledon*, 88. Ann. 1805, *Anna Ley*, 80. *James Cross*, 88. *Jane Johns*, 80."

was living at the time of the visitation, in 1620, very aged. "Mr. Scawen, in his MS.† tells us, that in the year 1676, died a woman in the parish of *Gwythian*, (the narrowest, and therefore, as to the air, to be reckoned among the saltiest parts of the county) 164 years old, of good memory, and healthful at that age." CHRISTIAN MERCHANT, born in St. Agnes, but generally called, from her living there, the old woman of *Gwythian*, died there at an extreme age; but how old Mr. Tonkin could not learn.* Mr TOBIAS MICHELL of *Gwinear* was 94 years old in April 1802, as appears by the register; yet he walks twice a day to Camborne church, distant about two miles. Being observed to sing and jump like a boy, about a month since, a neighbour told him that he was "a very remarkable *old* man," at which word *old* he was quite angry; and said every body in this country was called *old man*, as soon as he became middle-aged.† HUMPHREY MACKWORTH PRAED, Esq. of *Trevethoe*, in *Lelant*, died at Bath in 1803, at the age of 84. This is, comparatively, no great age: yet Mr. Praed was often said, to be the oldest gentleman of Cornwall. Had he lived 100 years, he would have been deemed a prodigy. The lives of the common people glide away, unnoticed; because they pass, in obscurity. In 1805, died at *Redruth*, Mrs MAGOR, relict of Captain Magor of Chacewater, in the 88th year of her age. Some years since, ZENOBIA BARAGWANNITH of the parish of *Ludgvan*, attending the Duke of Bolton's court at St. Ives, as one of his tenants, excited the wonder of the steward. Addressing him with the lease in her hand, Miss Zenobia Baragwannith said, that being 99, she was come to deliver up her papers, and begged to be dismissed as "she was *riding a young beast*." For some of the natives of *St. Hilary*, who died "full of years," I am indebted to my truly ingenious and respectable friend, the Rev. Malachy Hitchins.§ Old Mr. L.--- of L.--- is perhaps, one of the

† "Penes Car. Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exon." Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 292.

* Tonkin's MS. Carew.

† From Mr. Hitchins of St. Hilary, June, 1802.

§ Instances of longevity at St. Hilary of 85 years and upwards.

Time of Burial.	Names.	Age.
1783, September 11.	Jane Pearce.	85.
1784, February 27.	Hannah Millet.	88.
November 14.	Anne Leah.	87.
1785, February 21.	Honor Michell.	97.
March 20.	John Edmonds.	100.
1787, May 7.	Anne Barons.	85

most surprizing instances of longevity upon record ; as he lived nearly one hundred years ; indulging his appetites to the utmost excess. He is said to have kept almost "a seraglio" (in the vulgar sense of the word) till the age of 70 : and "he had his girl," it seems, to the last. In the mornings, it was his custom, to sit on a bench before his house, in a loose plaid gown and a velvet cap. He dined, I apprehend, at the primitive hour of one : and after dinner, he drank his brandy, "like a fish," always "clean spirit," and often a bottle and half, but on an average a good bottle for the last forty years of his life. This gentleman, with two others his companions in glee, once drank (as I am credibly informed) an anker of geneva, 12 gallons, at a single sitting. With a friend who preferred wine, Mr. L.—would drink his brandy, glass for glass, and sometimes see his friend under the table. He has been called "the Anacreon of the west"—to conjure up—how poor in comparison with the refinements of Cornish voluptuousness !—those scenes of Grecian pleasure,

"Where, hoar Anacreon ! where thy joyous train

"Their ruby cups to thrilling music quaff'd ;

"And love and Bacchus laugh'd !"

In the language of the west (said a correspondent from the neighbourhood of Penzance in 1802) we should not call a person of 75 or 80, aged. Yet it is remarkable, that Mrs. SARAH CARTER of the town of *Penzance*,* now about 80, is godmother to her first cousin Richard Thomas, to Richard Thomas his son, and to Richard

Time of Burial.	Name.	Age.
1788, March 21.	Thomas Curgenvén.	87.
May 2.	Francis Ellis.	86.
1790, June 25.	John Stevens.	89.
1794, February 11.	Blanch Troon.	103.
1795, April 9.	Mary Edmonds.	88.
1796, July 28.	Hannah Williams.	86.
1797, September 14.	Honor Pengelly.	90.
September 17.	Elizabeth Rogers.	85.
October 15.	Richard Veall.	88.
1799, March 7.	Mary Radda.	90.
August 12.	Jane Taskus.	88.
1800, January 18.	Robert Thomas.	87.
1801, April 5.	Margaret Polgrean.	88.
April 24.	John James.	87.

* A woman of Penzance named TONKIN, born at the close of the seventeenth, lived throughout the eighteenth century.

Thomas his grand-son, all living at this moment."† So far my friend. Let me add, that I have known several instances of Cornishmen at the age of 75, breathing a love-sigh, and courting a mistress to their arms. The ages of three aldermen now living at *Marazion* amount to 140: yet, who would venture to call these gentlemen *old*, in the region of septuagenary lovers? In 1802, Mr. CHAPMAN, a farmer of the west of Cornwall I believe, (though I do not recollect his parish) was living in high health and spirits at the age of 88. My informant told me, that he daily galloped round his extensive farm, like a boy of sixteen. To DOLLY PENTREATH, who in January 1778, died at *Mousehole*, "one hundred ag'd and two," I have paid my respects in another part of the work. "In 1785, December 24, being at *St. Berian*, (says Pryce) a list of the following aged persons was given me, viz. THOMAS KEVAN, THOMAS JOHNS, THOMAS TONKIN upwards of 90 years old-----JAMES BOSWISTON, JOHN MADDERN, JOHN THOMAS, JOHN HUTCHENS, JAMES MATTHEWS, THOMAS NICHOLAS, RICHARD MICHELL, JOEL ROGERS, JOHN CLEMENS, SAMPSON HURCHINS, CHARLES CARNE, JOHN HICKS, JAMES POLMUAN, upwards of 80 years; besides old women who never die!"§ In the isles of *Sylleh*, those who live temperately, are remarkably free from diseases, and live to a great age.‡

† The Borlases, of *Castlehornec* and other places in the west, were, in general, I conceive, a long-lived race. JOHN BORLASE of *Rosecadgwell*, Esq. born at Pendeen in 1686, died April 9, 1754, at the age of 68. "He had enjoyed (says a correspondent) the greatest share of health that ever any one did; having never had a day's sickness to confine him to his bed, the whole course of his life, nor ever used spectacles to write or read. He took to his bed a few days, and when the oil was exhausted, the taper went out. He was blest with a numerous progeny; having left behind him of the first, second and third generations at least seventy."

§ See Pryce's Tonkin's MSS. in *St. Berian*.

‡ I shall pass the Tamar for a few minutes. S. W. OF DEVON, *Plymouth*. In 1796 died at Bath, aged 93, G. Marshall Esq. upwards of 70 years patent comptroller of Plymouth and all the ports to the westward (which place was abolished by Mr. Burke's bill.) He was alderman of the borough of Plymouth and Plymton; and in the rebellion of 1745, was a captain, adjutant and paymaster in Lord Edgecombe's regiment of Cornwall infantry. He retained his senses, except sight, to the last moment, and was the oldest officer in his majesty's customs. The longevity of the inhabitants of *Stonhouse* evinces the salubrity of the air, and the healthiness of its situation. In his "Observations on the western counties," Dr. Maton says, that those who live on the skirts of Dartmoor-forest generally attain an extraordinary age; "though it might naturally be imagined" "that so wet, exposed, and uncomfortable a district must be unhealthy. They reckon themselves *middle-aged* only when they arrive at *sixty*; and 'it is no very uncommon thing,' we are informed, to hear the death of a man of seventy years of age, spoken of as premature." A Mr. Lillicrap of *Okehamton*, lived out the whole term of a lease, under Lord Courtenay the lord of the manor, and died at the age of about 100. N. W. and N. OF DEVON. The Cohams of Coham in B. Torrington, have commonly lived to a great age. In *Buckland Filleigh*, I met some years ago, many old people; particularly Mr. Walter, who was full of information. He was nearly 100 years old. I am informed,

III.---1. We have been engaged by a pleasing subject. In contemplating the health, strength and activity of our countrymen, we are involuntarily disposed to compliment ourselves: and, in reviewing the long lives of others, we throw the period at

that in 1804, a child was baptized at *Welcombe*, the joint ages of whose four godfathers and godmothers amounted to 311. In the hamlet of *Fellavin* in *Roborough*, says Risdon, "lived since our remembrance, Austice Steer, unto the age of 140 years." p. 346. *Barnstaple*, 1766, died Margaret Thomas, aged 105. In April, 1805, were living in the poorhouse at *Barnstaple*, seven men and five women, whose united ages amounted to 984, the average of which is 82. The Rolles of *Stevenston* appear to have been a longlived family. Geo. Rolle, the famous merchant in the reign of Hen. VIII, and first of the Devon Rolles, seems to have lived to a good age. He died in 1552. Lord Chief Justice Rolle, was an old man at his decease. John Rolle, who was born in 1518, and died in 1570, did not reach the age of many of his family. Sir Henry Rolle Knight, was aged 75 years, in 1620. He died in 1625. Sir John Rolle lived to be very aged, and died in 1705. *Ilfracombe*. Died in 1804 William Soper, carrier, who had nearly completed his 103d year. He was born at Chagford, in April 1702. E. of Devon. In 1776, was buried at *Culmstock*, Margaret Collings, aged 89. She was one of three persons who lived under the same roof in that town, and whose ages together made, at the time of her death, 269. The surviving persons were Thomas Collier aged 85, and his wife aged 95. In the same parish, Hannah Hutchings died at the age of an hundred. They live to a very advanced age, in the neighbourhood of *Honiton*. "In a village two miles from Honiton, the united ages of the parson, clerk, and sexton make 270 years. The duties of these three persons are performed by their respective sons, whose ages united amount to upwards of 180 years. There is not a physician near the place!" Extract from one of the public prints in 1780. In 1804, died at *Offwell* at the age of 94, Mr. Emanuel Dommett, an opulent farmer of that parish, leaving behind him five children, (the youngest aged 60) 21 grand-children, and 15 great grand-children. The inhabitants of *Sidmouth* in general, are healthy and strong, and live to a good age from the salubrity of the air and the fine dry soil, not subject to fogs, open to the sea at the south, and screened from all other winds. Sir William Pole, Bart. (the antiquary) of *Colcombe House*, saw his children's children's children. *Exeter*. Chapple (who resided some time at Exeter) laboured hard to re-establish the exploded opinions of our forefathers, relating to the climacterical years of life. "We find from undoubted observations (says he) that people are, at certain ages, more obnoxious to diseases and death, than at others. But these ages differ in different climates. Thus in Devonshire the climacterical years are the 24th; the 41st; 50th or 51st; the 60th to 64th inclusive; but above all the 63d; as also the 70th the 4 succeeding years, and lastly the 81st. But at *Paris* and its neighbourhood, they are for the most part about two years earlier in life: and perhaps accurate observation would shew that in the more northerly climates, their variation from ours are as much in favour of longevity." Chapple's MSS. Dyer, (the Circulating librarian at Exeter) once informed me, that from his examination of 167 marriages in *Fore-street* and *S. Gate-street*, the average existence of the couples under wedlock was 54 years, and that the married men lived longer than the women. Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, elected recorder of Exeter in 1513, "lived (says Izacke) in the distinct reigns of seven kings and queens of this realm, viz. Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He was a domestic servant to King Henry VII. one of the privy council to king Henry VIII. chancellor to Queen Ann of *Clave*, custos rotulorum of Devon, and lastly, seven times sheriff of the said county, and once two years together, contrary to the statute of 23 Henry VIII. whereby he forfeited two hundred pound to the king and the informer, a moiety to each, where with he acquainted the king, who ordered his attorney-general, to file an information against him for the same, and had judgment thereon, which the king pardoned, and the informer released by acknowledging satisfaction on record. Izacke's Exeter, p. 107. The family of Parr came into Devon, from Shropshire about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. Of this family are Mr. Parr of Exeter, the father, and Mr. Parr of Moreton the uncle of Dr. Parr of Exeter. They have a tradition that they are descended from old Parr of

which our own must terminate, to a greater imaginary distance. Such is our attachment to our present possessions, that this is a spontaneous operation of the mind. But self-flattery will have an end. However numerous they may be, who drop off merely from exhausted nature, disease is not banished from among us: and "the painful family of death," are in full prospect. The very causes, however, which contribute to health and longevity, must operate, if not in preventing various diseases, yet in breaking their force, or in shortening their duration. That the Cornish are healthy, strong, and active, and that they live to a good age, is evident from the foregoing statements. These are facts, which have been, in general, referred to our peninsular situation, and our peculiar modes of life. But, that our physiological character has a great dependance on local causes, will be much more apparent on the consideration of the diseases to which we are subject. That we are not absolutely exempt from any of the diseases of the island, is unquestionable. But there are some, which assume a peculiar form from the influence of the climate; some, which are modified by different causes; and others which may be said to be incidental to our pursuits or habits of living.

However unphilosophical the Greek and Roman writers might have been in many respects, they were certainly founded in their ideas of *climate*, as influencing not only the physical, but the moral character of man. It was no less the opinion of our British progenitors, that the temperature and diseases of the inhabitants of a country, were materially affected by its air and scite. The difference, indeed, of a few leagues of latitude cannot generally give rise to any variety of consequence; but there may

Shropshire. They have no records to prove their descent. *Topsham*. February 1795, died Mr. JOHN CAWLEY, sen. Surgeon and Apothecary, having just completed his 89th year: "One Stone of Matford, in the parish of *Alphington*, was of so hard a grit (says Risdon) that he lived to the age of 120." He served King Henry VIII. in his Chapel, King Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and had this epitaph on his tomb:

Grand Salem's curse shall never light on thee,

For here a Stone upon a Stone I see."

He lived 96 years only; dying July 3d, 1613. See *Le Neve's Monument*. Anglican. S. E. & S. of *DEVON*. In May 1766, died the Rev. Mr. Carter of *Teignmouth* aged 91. He had served that parish 66 years. In 1793, died Edward Brewer of *Stoke Gabriel*, who, by his own account of his age, had lived some years above a century. Not long before his death, he walked to a gentleman's house about a mile from his own, where he made a hearty dinner and drank a cheerful glass, and entertained the company with several old songs and traditionary stories. *Kingsbridge*, 1766. George Gibbons died here, aged 104. Where John Bookey resided, I know not. But "in 1777, JOHN BOOKEY was living in Devonshire, aged 134 years." *Daily Advertiser*, November 18, 1777. For further instances of Devonian longevity, see *Hist. of Devon*. vol. 1. pp. 326, 327.

be local circumstances of such a nature as to occasion a great diversity at a small distance. The figure and scite of Cornwall, is peculiarly favourable to such a difference in its temperature.* Almost surrounded by sea, it feels little of continental winds; while the prevalence of the south and west winds, nearly two thirds of the year, renders the climate particularly soft and mild. From this circumstance, it is more humid; though the quantity of rain has not greatly, if at all exceeded that of the neighbouring counties. In sheltered spots in the western parts of Cornwall the range of Farenheit's thermometer (with few exceptions) has been found from 44 to 50 in the three coldest months: and a table of the weather kept here, compared with one kept in Devonshire, has shewn a difference on the average of 4 degrees through the winter. Changes of winds and weather are frequent, sometimes sudden: but these changes are generally the attendants of storms, and occasion very short, if any, increase, or decrease, in the temperature: so that the health of the inhabitants is less affected by these changes, than might be expected. The unusual continuance of easterly winds has been found most prejudicial; for the atmosphere most congenial with the sensations of the people is the mild, humid one: and even when rains have been long continued and excessive, no impression has appeared on the general health. The temperaments of the inhabitants are of course so constituted, that the physician would expect a mixed, rather than a decided character of disease. A combination of the sanguineous and the irritable is, accordingly, most frequent. And the irritable alone, are infinitely more common than the choleric or melancholic. Genuine inflammatory affections are, therefore, rarely seen.---Under what form, the *pleurisy* appeared in England in the year 1422, it is impossible to ascertain. But, in that year, Henry V. is said to have died of a pleurisy, "a sickness strange and little known."† Early in the reign of Henry VIII. William, Earl of Devonshire died of a pleurisy-fever, through the unskilfulness or ignorance of his physicians: they had had few opportunities, indeed, of observing this disease.‡ At present it is very different in Cornwall and

* Brice (whose affectation of conciseness is conspicuous throughout his Gazetteer) thus decides upon the climate of Cornwall. "The air is clear and healthy, but sharp; and Cornwall being almost encompassed by the sea, subjects it to violent *flaws* of wind. The spring is more backward, summer more temperate, autumn-fruits and corn-harvest later, but winter milder than elsewhere in England. pp. 376, 377.

† "Peter Basset Esq. who at the time of the king's death, was his chamberlain, so affirmeth." *Baker's Chron.* p. 179.

‡ See *Polydore Vergil*; and *Cleaveland's Courtenays*, p. 246.

Devon, from what it appears in many other parts of England. It occurs nearly in the form described by that celebrated physician of Plymouth, Dr. Huxham. To him are we indebted for the first light afforded on this subject: and posterity will have to thank him for a valuable history which he has given in imitation of his great prototype, Sydenham; and which neither time nor fashion will be able to invalidate. § The *peripneumonies* denominated putrid by Dr. Huxham, have been often seen as an epidemic in this county; more so, perhaps, than in any other part of the island. It is well known that all the epidemics appear at different times with more or less of inflammatory disposition, and sometimes with a tendency to putridity. To the latter form the climate and temperaments of the inhabitants of Cornwall predispose them: and we therefore have witnessed the fatal effects of this disease in many instances and at many periods. Sydenham described a bastard peripneumony; but the disease referred to above was little acknowledged throughout England till within these few years: it has of late been more frequent in London, than there is any reason to believe it to have been formerly. This disease which, with more propriety, may be called suffocative catarrh, has at times carried off vast numbers in this county: it may indeed be said to be almost endemic; for no winter passes without its appearance in some district. It is extremely insidious; since the patient has often no symptoms but those of common cold, or catarrh, for the first three days: on the fourth, he is unable to expectorate the mucus and dies suffocated, sometimes in his clothes while walking the room, and rarely feeling the consciousness of the fate that awaits him. In some instances the symptoms of the first attack have been indicative of violent pleuritic inflammation: but loss of blood has only accelerated destruction.* No remedy has been discovered, that can be

§ See *Huxham* on pleurisies, pp. 234——258. At the conclusion of the chapter, Huxham says: "it was an observation of *Asclepiades*, that the people of Rome and Athens did not bear bleeding in pleurisies and peripneumonies as well as those about the Hellespont; the former lying to the south, and in a much more warm and moist air than the latter, who were much exposed to cold dry northerly and easterly winds: *Hollerius* makes the same observation with respect to the people of Paris, who lie pretty cold, and the inhabitants of the southern parts of France, who are more to the south and much warmer.—Indeed, within a much narrower compass, I have once and again taken notice, that an epidemic disorder, which in low warm places near the sea proved only a slight catarrhal fever, and scarce required any manner of bleeding, hath, in the neighbouring cold and high exposures, been attended with severe pleuro-peripneumonic symptoms, and demanded no small evacuation of blood.—Without all doubt, the very constitution of the solids and fluids differs considerably, according to the different situations of the inhabitants."

* "There are some kinds of peripneumonies, (says Huxham) that will by no means bear large bleedings, as hath been noted by physicians of the best authority.—And I have observed the same in several epidemic perip-

relied on. Early vomitings, blisters and warm sudorifics, as camphor, water of ammoniac, have been found most serviceable; but antimonials have been as mischievous as bleeding: and opiates induce a fatal stupor and congestion in the brain. With

pneumonies, particularly in the latter part of the year 1745, and the beginning of 1746; during which we had an epidemic peripneumony, in which after a second bleeding (and even sometimes after a single bleeding) the pulse and strength of the patients sunk to a surprising degree; and they ran into a sort of nervous fever with great tremors, *subcaltus tendinum*, profuse sweats, or an atra-bilious diarrhoea, with a black tongue, *coma*, or *delirium*; though at the beginning the pulse seemed to be full and throbbing, and the pain, cough, and oppression so very urgent, as to indicate bleeding pretty strongly. Now in these cases, the blood was seldom found buffy to any considerable degree, but commonly very florid, but of a very loose and soft consistence, or very dark-coloured, and coated with a very thin and bluish or greenish film, under which was a soft greenish jelly, and a dark livid cruor at the bottom.—Sometimes indeed the coat was much thicker and more tough, but of a pale red colour, resembling the Cornelian stone, or dilute jelly of red currants. This last appearance I have frequently noted in real pleuro peripneumonies. Whenever I see such a loose, dissolved blood, I am very cautious how I advise further bleeding, especially if I find the pulse, or the patient become more languid after it, however the oppression, load, or even pain, may seem to require it. It was from observations of this kind that *Lancisi*, and *Bagliui* from him, caution against further bleeding, when no sily coat appears on the blood, in the second bleeding: *In pleuritide, peripneumonia, &c. si in sanguine & vena secta extracto non appareat in superficie crusta alba,---pessimum;---si vero in altera sanguinis missione incipiat apparere, bonum: contra si in secunda ne quidem apparebit, abstineto statim a sanguinis missione, aliter interficies aegrotantem.* And I concur with *Bagliui* in the first part of the prognostic as well as the last, having always found the very florid blood, drawn in the beginning of pulmonic fevers, of very ill omen; for it shews, that either the crasis of the blood is much broken and dissolved, or that the gross inflammatory blood sticks in the pulmonary arteries, and that nothing but the very thinnest and most serous part can transude and pass into the left ventricle of the heart. I cannot but observe however, that sometimes in peripneumonies and pleuro-pneumonies, the first, and even the second blood shall not appear buffy, and yet the third shall be very sily, and this particularly if the blood trickles down the arm, and doth not come off in a full stream; but then it is ever to be observed that this blood, though apparently florid, when cold, is very dense and tenacious; whereas in the case I mentioned above, the blood, though very florid, was of a very loose and soft contexture, and never formed into a regular firm crassamentum. Such a kind of loose, dissolved, florid blood was frequently drawn from sea-faring persons in the beginning of the year 1746, and was always attended with very ill symptoms, and very often fatal.—Such malignant peripneumonies indeed very frequently happen to sailors after long voyages, and to persons very scorbutic." pp. 184—186. "The blood drawn from such peripneumonies appeared in a dissolving putrescent state; the crassamentum loose and tender, the serum turbid and reddish: the black tongue, and teeth furred with a dark thick sordes, the offensive breath, and high-coloured, or blackish rank urine, which were generally observed, denoted a great corruption of the humours; and the black spots or bloody dysentery, which frequently appeared the fifth, sixth, or seventh day, more strongly evinced it. It was surprising how much the pulse and strength of the patient sunk after bleeding in such cases: with no small concern and astonishment I several times observed a vast anxiety, fainting, cold sweat, and a thready intermitting pulse, very soon succeed it; though at the very beginning of the fever, and when the pulse seemed strong and throbbing before. I have seen this even in pleuro-pneumonies, where the pain of the side was violent, the load at breast great, and the cough considerable; otherwise the peripneumonic appearance might have been imagined to be a mere symptom of a malignant fever. I am very sure this putrid peripneumony never bore a second bleeding with advantage, seldom indeed the first, unless there was some considerable degree of firmness and

children, the *croup* is a most dangerous and fatal disease. There is scarcely a family in the county which one time, or another, has not been alarmed by its appearance. Medical men have observed an analogy between the varieties of peripneumony of adults and the different kinds of croup of children in this county. The croup is described as a genuine inflammatory affection, with consequent exudation on the inner surface of the wind-pipe, forming into a crust and occasioning suffocation. All the symptoms of this suffocative disease have occurred, together with a large expectoration of mucus for a time; sufficient evidence of a great secretion of it, and of death being occasioned at last by the inability to expectorate the secreted mucus; as is the case in peripneumony: and this has been called the moist croup, in contradistinction to the common kind, which is dry. Though the dry species is by far the most frequent; yet the other is not less fatal when it prevails. The inference, with respect to the treatment, is obvious. *Low fever* or *typhus mitior*, may be said to be endemic. But different types of it are seen in an epidemic form, at certain seasons, generally connected with some of the anginas, and not unfrequently with catarrhal symptoms. Its mortality has, of late years, been much diminished by improved

tension in the pulse. When I was diffident as to bleeding, I ordered scarification and cupping sometimes with success; though in one or two cases, the effusion from the scarification was vastly profuse, and could not be totally restrained, till the patient expired. Here then some *anti-putrescent* pectoral medicines are necessary; a decoction of figs, colts-foot and red poppies, well acidulated with juice of sevil-orange, or lemon first, and then with *gas sulphuris*, or *elixir vitrioli*, is very proper. Nitre, *olibanum*, myrrh, flowers of sulphur and bole may be administered with *conserv. lujulæ*, rob of elder or currants, mucilage of quince-seeds, and *syrup. de rubo idæo*: *camphorated vinegar* with syrup of elder and raspberries is an excellent medicine; a spoonful or two of these latter should be given ever and anon. Sound cyder, and wine and water with sevil-orange or lemon juice, drank warm, promote expectoration when deficient, and correct the *alkalescent acrimony*. Tincture of roses with red poppy flowers, moderated an inordinate defluxion of the thin bloody *ichor*; frequently however *oxymel scillit.* & *aq. cinnamon. fort.* were necessary to pump up the matter, when a great rattling in the wind-pipe, and difficulty of breathing, indicated a vast quantity of it in the lungs: and yet very often the importunity and violence of the cough was to be appeased by *elixir asthmaticum*, *diacodium*, &c. Sago, panado, jelly of hartshorn, roasted apple, cream of barley, or thick gruel with a little wine and juice of lemon; given little at a time, but often, were necessary to support the patient: even strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, were sometimes indulged with advantage. Nor is this a new practice; for *Aretæus* advises the fruits of the seasons, such as figs, &c. in the cure of pleurisies; and the very same author very justly says, that food may be so adapted, as to be made physick. I have been more large in the dietetic part; for in a word a proper support of the patients, and gaining time till the acrimony of the humors was corrected, and the lungs disburthened from the putrid colluvies, seemed to be the great affair; at the close, at least, the whole depended on a well-regulated diet, in which toast with diluted red port wine, mulled up with sevil-orange rind, mace, or cinnamon, and well acidulated, were remarkably useful." pp. 211---214. I have often seen Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) when Physician at Truro, "lift the whites of both his eyes," in contemplating the numbers in Cornwall who were "slain by the lancet!"

treatment.—The *acute rheumatic fever* is next, in frequency of occurrence, to typhus : and this too is sometimes blended with the anginas. It is rarely fatal, but of long duration among the lower classes ; often leaving behind, lameness and chronic debility.—The *scarletina* or *scarlet fever*, seldom appears in its simple form : it is, often, accompanied with the *angina maligna*. In 1801, I had opportunities in my own family, and elsewhere, of making my observations on this disease. In the months of July, August, September and October, it passed through the parishes of Grade, Ruan Major and Minor, Manaccan and St. Anthony in Meneg, but scarcely appeared in St. Keverne or Constantine. Through St. Just and some other parts of Roseland, it spread rapidly. In its less forbidding form, it was not the simple scarletina, but was attended with a few slight ulcers in the throat, whilst it exhibited a scarlet flush upon the skin. This species was treated by those who understood it, with mild applications and very little medicine. A poultice of oatmeal and vinegar was applied externally to the throat ; a gargle of nitre and honey was used ; and all sorts of fruit in season, with small quantities of wine and water, were frequently given to the patient. Not one person dropped under this disease : but as it went off, the patient was generally observed to swell, as if poisoned ; and rhubarb and calomel were administered. The other species had an immediate tendency to putrefaction, and in the autumn became more malignant ; in some instances terminating fatally even on the third day. There were several of our medical people who made no distinction between the two species ; prescribing anti-putrescents indiscriminately, or purging and blistering their patients to such a degree as to reduce them to a state of extreme weakness.* In 1804, this fever prevailed much in Falmouth, and its neighbourhood.—Of *angina maligna* itself, the first occurrence to our physicians, is said to have been in Cornwall. Doctor Huxham, indeed, says, that the “ first accurate account we had of this distemper in England,” was from Doctor Fothergill in 1748. But (continues he) several of the Spanish and Italian physicians have described exactly such a kind of disease, as raging with great violence and mortality in Spain, and several parts of Italy, in the beginning of the last century. Perhaps the Syrian and Egyptian ulcers mentioned by *Aræteus Cappadox*, and the pestilent ulcerated tonsils, we read of in *Amidenus*, were of this nature ; and truly some of the scarlet fevers mentioned by *Morton*, seem not unlike it. It is not above six or seven years since I met with

* Of 25 burials in Manaccan in 1801, 12 happened in consequence of this disease. I observe about the same proportion in St. Anthony-meneg.

it in this town (of Plymouth) and neighbourhood, though it raged with great fatality in and about *Lestwithiel*, *St. Austel*, *Fowye*, and *Lesheard*, a year or two before. From the latter part of the year 1751 to May 1753, it was very common in this town, and places adjacent, especially in the year 1752, and not only carried off children, but several adults.* The *putrid malignant fever* is very different from that low

* "A vast quantity of rain fell during the year 1751, the summer particularly was, in general, uncommonly wet, cold, and frequently stormy. At the beginning of June however we had exceeding hot weather, and some very sultry days also in July and August; the atmosphere was almost always thick and moist, but the barometer low commonly. The fruits of the earth were crude, watery, and insipid; the harvest was excessively bad, and the grain of all kinds suffered greatly. Notwithstanding this we had but little sickness, at least no very epidemical distemper: but the small pox (brought in by Conway's regiment, in May) spread in this town considerably in July and August; and there were then several putrid and miliary fevers, in the southern parts of this county. Indeed, though we were not here very sickly, yet hypochondriacal and hysteric disorders greatly prevailed, and there was a kind of universal inactivity and lowness of spirits every where. The small pox became much more common in the autumn, and of much worse kind than they were at their first appearance, and about the mid-winter were very epidemic and fatal. In the mean time there were abundance of catarrhs, mucous and inflammatory sore-throats, some pleurisies and peripneumonies; and commonly eruptions of the erysipelatous, or pustular kind, attended all these disorders. The weather still continued wet, and often very boisterous, the wind various. December was a cold month, but wet from the 15th to the 25th---the same diseases continued, and about the end of the year were several malignant ulcerous sore throats up and down. The year 1752 began cold, wet, and frequently stormy, the wind most commonly from the east, verging however considerably, now to the north, now to the south; the barometer often very low, though at the beginning of January very high, with sharp frost. The small pox continued epidemic, often crude, crystalline, and undigested to the very end, sometimes very confluent; small and sessile; some black and bloody, and now and then attended with petechiæ, pleuroperipneumonies, and rheumatism, were not uncommon; catarrhal and mucous squinzies with much cough, and a large thin spitting, were very rife; and now also there were several malignant dangerous sore throats with no small degree of fever. Both at the beginning and end, of February, the mercury was high, and the air clear, dry, and frosty; but from the 8th to the 21st, there was much rain with the wind generally at the south. Many small pox were in the town, though few in the neighbourhood; several pleurisies, peripneumonies, and rheumatism, a vast quantity of catarrhal, mucous sore throats, and many inflammatory squinzies; and still some of the malignant kind. The weather was pretty cold and dry in March, especially at the beginning, and latter end; and the barometer high, at no time very low. The small pox grew more mild, and much less frequent; the other diseases also less-common, but more inflammatory; no malignant sore throats: many were severely tormented with coughs, and obstinate asthmatic disorders. The blood now drawn was commonly more dense and viscid than it had been for many months. The north-east wind prevailed at the beginning of April, and rendered the air dry, clear, and pretty cold; the baroscope high: a showery season succeeded for four or five days, and then the dry north-east wind returned, from the 21st it was W. N. W. The small pox still up and down, some of a bad sort: many pleurisies and peripneumonies, rheumatism, jaundice, and dropsy frequent; severe coughs every where: a vast many are troubled with worms, even adults, as well as children. Though we had some agreeable weather in May, the summer was wet, cold, and uncomfortable: the atmosphere thick and foggy, the barometer seldom high, the S. W. and N. W. winds were much the most frequent. The fruits of the earth did not ripen well, but were watery and insipid; a bad harvest; bad grain. A great dejection of spirits,

L

typhus, which I have noticed as endemic in this county. The pestilential disease, indeed, now soliciting attention, is often known to abate of its fury, when introduced into Cornish air. "Touching the temperature of Cornwall, (says Carew) the ayre

listlessness, and lassitude were universally complained of. The small pox became much more numerous in June, and were epidemic all the summer, and rather of a worse kind than in the spring, not only here, but every where in the neighbourhood; they were frequently confluent, very small, and sometimes black, attended with hæmorrhages of the nose, especially in children; but the petechiæ were much less common than I expected: sometimes they were very crude, crystalline, and indigested, running into large blisters, eroding the skin greatly. Rheumatisms, gout, and coughs were in vastly greater plenty than usual at this time of the year. Now also exactly such a kind of fever, as I called, in my first volume of epidemics, *Febris anginosa*, raged up and down with great violence, attended with scarlet or pustular eruptions, and succeeded with great itching and desquamation of the cuticle. In this the pulse was commonly hard, quick, and small, the breathing hot and laborious, with great oppression on the præcordia, the urine sometimes crude and pale, sometimes high coloured and turbid, but without sediment; a delirium generally came on soon. The sick commonly bore bleeding at the beginning with advantage, and the blood was often sily, though much less so in general than in squinzies of the truly inflammatory kind; they very seldom however admitted of large bleeding, scarce indeed of a second. In all sorts of fevers there was a surprising disposition to eruptions of some kind or other, to sweats, soreness of throat and aphthæ. The small pox were more fatal in August, and sometimes attended with a very dangerous ulceration in the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. Indeed the malignant ulcerous sore throat was now also frequent, probably sometimes complicated with the small pox. The autumn was far more fair, and comfortable, than the summer, particularly the month of October was for the greater part beautiful and serene, the mercury high; however, the atmosphere was generally thick, and sometimes very moist, the wind commonly from the eastern quarters: November was less wet and stormy than usual, and in general warm; the barometer pretty high, but the air thick and humid. At the beginning of December the quicksilver was exceeding high, the air cold and dry, wind E. N. E. but from the 6th to the 26th very wet and foggy, sometimes boisterous, and the barometer sunk very much; towards the end the easterly wind returned, raised the mercury, and restored fine, cold weather. During this period the small pox continued epidemic every where, and, though somewhat more mild in September and October, yet here and there they were very confluent, attended with spots and hæmorrhages of the nose. In December they were often crude, numerous, and undigested to the last, running into very large vesications, deeply eroding the subjacent parts: the crusts of the black confluent many times remained for at least thirty days after the eruption. The *anginose fever* also still continued, and we had several of the malignant sore throats in September, many more in October, in November and December they were exceeding common in this town, at the Dock, and all around us, and carried off a great many adults, as well as children. During this time likewise catarrhal, muconsore throats were innumerable, but with little severity, or danger.—In October particularly, after a few days of foggy, stormy, rainy weather, we had from the 12th to the 16th very cold mornings, and immense heavy frost with some ice, at which time hundreds of people were at once seized with a cough, sore throat, and a great defluxion from the nose, eyes, and mouth, attended with a slight fever, and more or less, of a rash, several with great fluxes of the belly.—Coughs, catarrhs, rheumatisms and fluxes were excessively common in November and December, especially catarrhal coughs, with which almost every one was in some degree troubled; and yet there were very few peripneumonies, or pleurisies; however, abundance fell into a pulmonary phthisis, and many died rapid. For many months past we had scarce the slightest fever, but it was attended with a sore throat, aphthæ and some kind of cuticular eruption, and that too even in pleuritic and peripneumonic disorders. So greatly did the constitution, of the air, &c. seem disposed, to produce eruptions in all sorts of febrile indispositions. The blood

thereof is cleansed, as with bellows, by the billows, and flowing and ebbing of the sea, and therethrough becometh pure, and subtile, and, by consequence, healthfull. So as the inhabitants doe seldome take a ruthful and reauing experience of those harmes, which infectious diseases vse to carrie with them. But yet I haue noted, that this so piercing an ayre, is apter to preserue then reconer health, especially in any languishing sicknesse which hath possessed strangers: neither know I, whether I may impute to this goodnesse of the ayre, that vpon the returne of our fleete from the Portugall action, 1589, the diseases of which the souldiers brought home with them, did grow more grieuous, as they carried the same farther into the land, then it fell out at Plymmouth, where they landed: for there the same was, though infectious, yet not so contagious, and though pestilentiall, yet not the verie pestilence, as afterwards it proued in other places."† In the year 1740, and the two following

drawn from the diseased, during all this time, had been rarely viscid, but generally florid seemingly, especially at the very beginning of the malady, and of a very loose texture. Thus ended the year 1752. The following part of the winter, and succeeding spring, was very cold and wet; the cold weather continued till the middle of May, and made a very backward spring. Then came on very fine hot weather, and we had the warmest and most beautiful summer, that hath been known for many years. The small-pox, and both catarrhal and malignant squinzies grew less frequent and less fatal, from January to May, when both entirely ceased. As the spring advanced, we had several pleurisies, peripneumonies, and a vast number of catarrhal disorders; the blood now drawn was much more dense and viscid in general than had been observed for many months before. I have given this short account of the constitution of the air and diseases, during this period, in which sore throats of one kind, or another, were much more frequent than I ever before remembered, and with which also cuticular eruptions of various sorts were exceedingly common, and this too even in the slightest fevers that happened. And this I have particularly done, that perhaps from it some rational conjectures of the cause and nature of such disorders may be made. Did the long cold and wet seasons occasion them, by hindering a due and regular perspiration? The suppressed perspiration grows very acrid, and productive at length of a variety of diseases, particularly such as pass under the general name of scorbutic, as well as more immediately of catarrhs, squinzies, peripneumonies, fluxes, colics, &c. which are notoriously the effects of suppressed perspiration." *Huxham*, pp. 167—276. For an exact account of the malignant ulcerous sore throat and for the method of cure, see pp. 276—306.

† f 5. This is often called the *gaol-fever*: and in gaols, its malignity almost exceeds imagination. At the lent assizes held at the castle of Exeter, in 1585, whilst the prisoners were tried before Serjeant Flowerby, there suddenly arose such a noisome stench from the bar, that a great number of the people then present were instantly infected. Of those, died the judge himself, Sir John Chichester, Sir Arthur Basset, and Sir Bernard Drake, Knights; and Robert Cary, and Thomas Riden, Esquires, Justices of the Peace then on the bench, and eleven of the jury impannelled and sworn for the trial of the prisoners. This dreadful accident originated in the imprudence of Sir Bernard Drake, of Ash, who having taken a Portuguese ship, sent his prisoners that happened to be ill of a contagious disease, to the high-gaol at Exeter. At Axminster, a prisoner discharged from Exeter-gaol in 1755, infected his family with this disease; of which two died; and afterwards many others in that town.

years, the putrid pestilential fever, was very rife in Plymouth, and its vicinities:†

† “An eminent surgeon of a neighbouring town, (says Huxham) of a thin and somewhat tender constitution, but constantly used to action and exercise, and frequently subject to fevers, and scorbutic rheumatism, from taking cold, &c. in October 1741, fell into a kind of slow fever, attended with slight rigors, frequent flushes of heat, a quick weak pulse, loss of strength and appetite, with a load at his breast, and a heavy sort of respiration. Notwithstanding this, he continued in his business, constantly riding and fatiguing himself for four or five days after this seizure. I met him at a gentleman's house, who was my patient; and finding him as above, and that his breath was, even then, very offensive, I earnestly desired him to take timely and due care of himself. Two days after, he, being at a gentleman's in the neighbourhood, was taken all on a sudden with a very great faintness, and fell off his chair: upon lifting him up, the company observed several livid and violet-coloured spots on his arms and neck. It was with very great difficulty they got him home, though but two or three miles distance, he very frequently fainting by the way. The disorder increased every moment, he had a vast languor with pain and extreme oppression on the præcordia, and a perpetual sighing; his breath now stank abominably, and a foetid bloody matter leaked continually from his gums, and thousands of livid, violet and black spots appeared all over his body, on the trunk, as well as the limbs. He was bled to about 12 ounces from his arm, but this gave him no manner of relief, the oppression, sighing, fainting, and anxiety continued as bad as ever, nay rather increasing; a violent hæmorrhage also broke forth from his nose; which continuing from both nostrils, he was bled again to 10 ounces about twelve hours after the former bleeding: neither did this give him any relief, but increased his weakness considerably, and he continued as anxious, restless, and oppressed as ever, without even the least sleep. The blood now not only issued from his gums and nose, but he also coughed up blood. Indeed the bleeding from his nose had ceased somewhat, but it increased from his gums, and in a surprising manner. Blood now likewise dropped, though slowly, from the caruncle of one of his eyes; and several livid pustules on his tongue, and withinside his lips, broke, and discharged a bloody, thin matter very copiously. The hæmorrhage being somewhat restrained, a bloody dysentery came on with severe gripes, and excessive faintness, and he was still exceeding restless and very feverish: his pulse now intermitted every sixth or eighth pulsation, and then fluttered on again vastly quick; he had likewise a constant tremor and subsultus. The hæmorrhage all this while continued from one part or other, and when stopped at one place forthwith burst out at another; so that his urine now seemed tinged with blood, being very dark coloured, nay almost black. Soon after he was bled the second time, I was sent for, and hastened to him. I found him in the manner described, under an inexpressible anxiety, yet quite free from a delirium, though he had no manner of sleep for several days and nights: his tongue was vastly black, and his breath so insufferably stinking, that it was greatly offensive even at a considerable distance; and his stools were so horribly nauseous and fetid, that the very nurses fell into vomitings and faintness in carrying them off. I found that neither of the portions of the blood that had been drawn (not even the first) had separated into *crassamentum* and *serum* as usual, though the former had stood so many hours; but continued as it were half coagulated, and of a bluish livid colour on the top: it was most easily divided by the slightest touch, and seemed a *purulent sanies* rather than blood, with a kind of a sooty powder at bottom. His hæmorrhage still continued, especially from the tongue, lips, and gums, with a perpetual dripping of thin bloody ichor from his nose; so that he was reduced to an extreme degree of weakness, with never ceasing tremblings, *subsultus tendinum*, and almost continual faintings. What was to be done in this dreadful case? Would the hot, alexipharmic, volatile cordials and blisters have served him, as some might have imagined, considering his extreme weakness, faintings, load on the præcordia, tremblings, &c.? But would they not have been certainly deleterious, would they not have certainly killed him? as they would have added to the stimulating acrimony, increased the fever, and further destroyed the crisis of the blood, already nearly dissolved, and reduced to a kind of putrid gore. I took it in this

And at Tiverton, it almost depopulated the town; insomuch that grass grew in the

view, and, as I had experimentally and repeatedly known the great use of the bark in preventing and stopping the advance of gangrenes, I gave him frequently of it in small doses with *elixir vitrioli*, premising a small quantity of rhubarb. Besides this he drank tincture of roses, with cinnamon water, made very acid, and also a decoction of seville orange rind, red roses, cinnamon, and a little japon earth (as it is called) well acidulated: claret, and red port, with about half water, he drank at pleasure. As the bark sat easy with him, I continued its use, and increased its quantity, giving with it some *confect. fruct. sine melle* to restrain the dysenteric flux; and yet I now and then interposed a small dose of rhubarb, to carry off any bloody, bilious, or sanious matter that might be lodged in, or leak into the intestines. In the mean time I ordered him to be frequently supported with rice, panado, sago, jellies of harts-horn well acidulated, toast out of claret, or red port wine; and I directed fomentations of aromatics and astringents, boiled in red wine, to be frequently applied to the whole abdomen. By this method, steadily persisted in, was this poor gentleman, through divine goodness, raised from a state of universal rottenness, as it were, to perfect health: not but that, for a very considerable time after his fever was quite gone off, he continued extremely weak; and even after he was capable of walking abroad, the hæmorrhage from his nose would return on the least occasion, his gums would bleed on the slightest rubbing, and his breath continued very offensive for a long time. By the further use of the *cortex, elix. vitrioli, &c.* this also intirely ceased. But his legs and feet continued very much swoln for a much longer time, and his flesh all over the whole body remained exceeding soft, tender, and sore, scarce bearing the least touch. Rhabarbarate purges, easy stomachic chalybeates, elixir of vitriol, pyrmont water with proper diuretics, and gentle regular exercise at length carried off all those symptoms; and in about two or three months he recovered a good state of health, which he still enjoys. I met with several of these petechial fevers, with hæmorrhages in the summer and autumn of 1745; particularly a gentlewoman, of Anthony near Plymouth, was seized with such a fever, with symptoms nearly resembling those in the above-mentioned case, tho' not in so high a degree. She fell into an immense discharge from the uterus, tho' out of season, after a very profuse hæmorrhage from the nose; she bled also from the gums, and at last had a bloody dysentery. She had a strong phrenzy before the bleeding from the nose came on, and had a vast number of purple and black spots all over her body, some as large, at least, as a silver penny. I treated her exactly in the manner aforesaid, and she happily recovered; tho' her legs were greatly swoln after it, and she continued in a long state of weakness. She was twice bled before I saw her; the first blood I saw not, but Mr. Freke, her surgeon, told me it was very florid and rich (as he called it) but very soft, and gave off a very small quantity of a reddish serum: I saw the second, which was of a very dark black colour, covered with a very thin, tender, greenish skin. Her urine, during the whole time of the fever almost, was like white wine, or cyder, that stands long exposed to the air, and turns black; at length however a kind of a dark-coloured mealy sediment was deposited. The fever, which attends gangrenes, is commonly of this kind, corrupting and dissolving the blood; the sanious matter of the gangrened part, being resorbed into the mass of blood, produces an universal gangrenous disposition in the humours, and dissolves the sound red globules; whence spots, hæmorrhages, black tongues, delirium, &c. supervene. Celsus justly observes that an acute fever, delirium, great thirst, and stinking breath, accompany a gangrene; all signs of corruption of the blood and high acrimony. I will instance but in one case, which, I think, is pretty uncommon in several circumstances. Mrs. Elisabeth S—th of St. Germans in Cornwall, about twenty-five, of a weak constitution and bad habit of body, who never had any regular catamenia, was taken at the latter end of May, 1742, with a pain in the right foot near the toes, and with a torpor all over the leg; which hourly encreasing, she sent for Mr. Dyer, an ingenious surgeon of Looe, who rubbed the part with camphorated spirit of wine, and gave her some nervous and cordial medicines. This having no effect, he fomented with a very warm aromatic decoction, applying the magma with spirits, theriaca, &c. to the leg and foot: notwithstanding

streets, and the most distressing scenes of mortality were daily exhibited.* "Mr. Carew's observation as to infectious diseases, is very true, (says Tonkin) more particularly as it respects the *Plague*. That disease has scarce been heard of, here; or if by shipping or such means, brought into any seaport town (which has seldom happened) it has not diffused itself into the country." Yet we shall find that in

which the parts grew soon discoloured, cold and quite insensible. When I came, I ordered the parts to be scarified, and that deeply, but not the least blood issued, only a few drops of quite black blood here and there slowly rose up, of the bigness of a pea: the skin and flesh looked as if the leg had been cut off for some days, though this was but in the forenoon of the fourth day from the very first seizure. There were no vesications, nor did the scarifications afterwards emit the least stench, matter, or sanies. I immediately ordered her the bark with elixir vitriol. confect. ralegh. and a warm acidulated julep, which she took freely, as she was vastly faint. A violent pain seized her in the afternoon in her right thigh and groin, and forthwith a fever, severe gripings, and a bloody flux, came on, which presently reduced her to the utmost degree of weakness, with perpetual faintings and agonies. The ensuing night she grew very delirious, her tongue became quite black and faulting, her pulse exceeding quick, weak and fluttering, with continual catchings of the tendons and tremors. As the cortex did not sit well, but ran down, I gave her a strong tincture of it with decoct. frascator. elix. vitriol. &c. which had a much better effect. In this miserable condition she continued for three or four days, every one about her hourly expecting her death; however the sphacelation did not advance, and never appeared above the knee, though a very vehement pain affected the whole thigh, and seemed chiefly in the periosteum of the bone. At length there appeared a dark, livid streak or line all round the limb, immediately under the knee, and pointed out where nature was disposed to separate the dead part from the living. This tendency to separation became more and more visible, and the surgeon used all proper means to promote it: for whatever foundation there might have been for an amputation, neither she, nor her friends, would admit of it. In these deplorable circumstances (the dead part of the limb daily rotting off from the sound) she continued till July the 14th; when the surgeon, finding the slough cast off, and a separation at the joint almost perfectly made, took off with a knife the dead leg from the sound thigh, at the very articulation, with very little pain, without her consent, and almost without her knowledge of it, when it was done. Soon after this she daily recovered, and by proper diet, and medicines, was in a little time restored to a tolerable state of health. pp. 62---71. "In putrid malignant fevers, sound old red wine is of the highest service; especially when acidulated with juice of sevil orange, or lemon. It may be also impregnated with some aromatics, as cinnamon, sevil orange rind, red roses or the like, as may be indicated; and a few drops of elixir vitrioli may be added. I will not say in the rant of *Asclepiades*, *utilitatem vini æquari vix deorum potentia*; but it is undoubtedly of admirable use not only in common life, but as a medicine. Rhenish and French white wines, diluted, make a most salutary drink in several kinds of fevers, and generous cyder is little inferior to either. The Asiatics, and other nations, where pestilential disorders are much more rife than with us, lay more stress on the juice of lemons in these fevers than on the most celebrated alexipharmac. It is not as to these only, but in many other things, that we seek from art what all bountiful nature most readily, and as effectually, offers us, had we diligence and sagacity enough to observe, and make use of them. And I cannot but here take notice, that I think the dietetic part of medicines is not so much studied as it deserves". *Huxham*, p. 124.

* "In the course of the year 1741, the spotted fever swept off, at Tiverton, 636 persons, about one in twelve of all the inhabitants of the parish. Ten or eleven funerals were seen in St. Peter's churchyard at one time. The ceremony of tolling the bell was omitted, to prevent a too general alarm." *Dunford's Tiverton*, p. 228.

various† parts of Cornwall, the plague has committed its ravages. In 1348, we have the first notice of the plague in Cornwall.‡ It was in this year, that a large part of the population of Bodmin was carried off by the plague. "In registro apud Bodman ecclesiam Fratrum Minorum," says William of Worcestre (citing a register in the church of the Gray Friars) "Magna pestilencia per universum mundum, inter Saracenos,—et postea inter Christianos; incepit primo in Anglia circa kalend. Augusti, et parum ante Nativitatem Domini intravit villam Bodminiae, ubi mortui fuerunt circa MILLE QUINGENTOS per estimacionem; et numerus fratrum defunctorum a capitulo generali Lugduniæ celebratum [celebrato], anno Christi 1351, usque ad aliud sequens capitulum generale, fuit de fratribus' (the Gray or Minor Friars *every where*) 'tres-decim millia octingenti octaginta tres, exceptis sex vicariis'."* How populous must Bodmin have then been, to suffer such a sweep as this, *fifteen hundred* of its inhabitants carried off by a plague! But now we can see for the first time the propriety of that remark in Norden, which says Bodmin "hath bene of larger receite than now it is, as appeareth by the ruynes of sundrye buyldings,

† Tonkin's MS. Carew, p. 9.

‡ In 1348, a great plague broke out in England. It began at Cathay in Asia, in 1346, thence passed into Media, Syria, Palestine, Africa, Europe, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and England. It began, as *Fabian* and others say, in Dorset, on the sea-coast, and passed thence into the western counties, and throughout the whole nation. It was the greatest plague known since that in the time of *Vortigern* mentioned by *Bede*. Some survived the seizure above two or three days; others not half a day. At this juncture, *Knyghton* says, things were sold almost for nothing;

A horse, worth 10l. was sold for 6s. 8d.

A good fat ox at 6s.

A cow at 1s. an heifer or steer, at 6d.

A mutton at 4d. a ewe at 3d.

A lamb at 2d. a hog at 5d.

A stone of wool at 9d. The historian adds upon this subject: "*Erat leve pretium cunctis pro mortis timore.*" They were not only afraid of the cattle dying, but of their own death: otherwise wool need not have been so cheap. He farther adds, that the great pestilence had crept among so many priests, that a chaplain could hardly be got to serve a church under 10 marks or 10 pounds per annum. Though before a priest might be had at five or six marks, nay at two with diet. And men would hardly accept of a vicarage of 20 marks or 20 pounds per annum. This, I suppose, was because vicars were thought to be obliged to stricter residence, which in pestilential seasons, was doubtless hazardous. Tradition says, that the estates of *Hawks-bramble* and *Kiddons* were annexed to the parish of *Exminster* in *Devon*, in recompence of its vicar's manly resolution in burying the dead of the parish, to which those estates originally belonged.

• Pp. 112, 113.

decayde."† We also see doubly evident the folly of attributing this decay to a local unhealthiness which does not exist. The secret ground for such a charge now appears to have been only a sickness particular and temporary, that pulled down Bodmin indeed from its proud pre-eminence in the county, to its present mediocrity of consequence within it, but involved equally with the town the whole county, the whole island, and the whole continent. It was during this pestilence that *seven thousand* persons died at Yarmouth in Norfolk under the year 1348,‡ and that *fifty thousand* were buried on the site of the present Charter-house in London, under 1349.§ This pestilence (says Stowe) "entring this island, began first in Dorsetshire; then proceeded into Devonshire [and Cornwall], Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, and at length came to London; whereupon Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, in the year 1348, bought the Charter-house land above." It appears from St. Cuthbert register, that in the year 1564, there was a plague in that parish; by which died, from August 20, to November 10, seventy people; and, it then abating, from December 25, to February 23, 1566, fifteen more---a considerable number for so few inhabitants, at present no more than 350; though the parish (says Tonkin) is now most flourishing. And so healthy is this parish, that Mr. Bradford the minister, from September 12, 1699, to October 18, 1700, did not bury one person.* In the year 1591, there died of the plague at Illogan, (as appears by the parish register) more than one hundred persons. The average of burials in the years preceding and following the plague, was from ten to twelve. From the feeble voice of tradition we learn, that there was once (of the exact time the echo is lost) a great plague in the parishes of Tregoney and Veryan; that it was introduced into the latter parish by an infected handkerchief accidentally dropt there; and that it swept off numbers of people from whose graves in Veryan churchyard, sprung up the "pestilent wort,"

† "The towne of Bodmyn (Bosvenna, or Bodminian) is situate on a valley equally distante betwene the two seas. It is of greate length, nere a myle, but of one mayne streete, and some little ragged lanes, a small brooke runinge thorough it, and thorough the churche-yarde wher deade bodyes are interred; by reason wherof the water cannot be salutarie, and that, no dowbte, maketh the towne often subiecte to longe and greynous infections; vnhealthfull it is by nature, and the more through the vnclene keepinge of their streetes and howses. It hath bene of larger receite then now it is, as appeareth by the ruynes of sundrye buyldings decayde". p. 72.

‡ *Worcestre*, p. 344.

§ *Stowe's London*, pp. 477, 478.

* *Tonkin's MS.* in St. Cuthbert.

or "plague wort," (*tussilago petasites*.) Another tradition says, that this plant was useful in the time of the pestilence.* Landewednec was visited by the plague about the year 1645.† It appears by the parish register, that the plague was at St. Ives in 1647: and from Easter in that year to the middle of October, there died 535 persons; although above half the inhabitants had fled. Some years since, there was at Bodmin a sort of spurious plague; in the treatment of which, Dr. Colwell, one of the physicians of the place, acquired great credit.‡ Nearly allied to the plague, was the

* Tonkin speaks of the large churchyard of Veryan being "covered all over with *Petasites*, or the Thunder-dock, which grows no where within this county, but here and one other place." Pryce's Tonkin in Veryan.

† "On examining Landewednec register, I found the following memorandum,"—Mr. Robert Sampson came to be minister of Landewednec in or about the year 1622 at Michaelmas; and died of the plague about the year 1645." The Vicar, in 1806.

‡ In 1233, and the two following years, the plague made dreadful havoc at Exeter; as also in 1345 and the two subsequent years. In 1373, the plague again broke out at Exeter; occasioned, it is said, by excessive heat, and again in the year 1379, it had almost desolated the city. In 1389, the plague was again at Exeter: and, in 1479, the whole city was infected by it. In 1503, 1535, and 1569, the plague carried off great numbers of the people of Exeter. See *Izacke*, who speaks of the removal of "most of the chief men of the city into the country with their families," in 1569. In 1571, the plague was at Plymouth. (*Plym. MS.*) In 1579, it again broke out there from some cotton wool that was landed out of a Smyrna ship without being properly aired. In 1581, it raged to such a degree at Plymouth, that the mayor was chosen on Catdown. Of this great plague died 600 persons. *Plym. MS.* This circumstance proves that Plymouth, then a small town, was but thinly peopled. In 1591, the inhabitants of the town and parish of Tiverton were more than decimated by the plague. Of 5000 people, 551 died within the year. *Blundel's Memoirs*. In 1603, "the plague (says *Brice*) took the city (of Exeter) as it were by storm, and horribly resolute to make an universal slaughter." A pest-house was now appointed, for the reception of the infectious sick, without the city—vulgarly called the pester-house, at the upper end of Head-well Mead. And Maudlin and Lammas fairs were suspended. In this year Moreton-Hamstead, also, suffered from the plague. The plague re-visited Exeter in 1624, and continued to rage for a whole year, sweeping away many whole families. The mayor himself, Thomas Walker, abandoning his duty as a public officer, retired into the country: but Charles the I. commanded him, on his allegiance to return, and discharge his office. In 1626, and the following year, Plymouth again suffered from the plague, which by a careful fumigation of some infected cotton might probably have been prevented: nearly 2000 persons fell victims to its fury. In 1639, Exeter Lammas fair in Southernhay, was prohibited to be kept on account of the plague at Taunton, for the relief of whose inhabitants contributions had been made at Exeter. At Bideford, there is an epitaph in the western wall of the churchyard, which shews that the plague raged there with great violence in 1646. The persons buried under it are three children of Henry Ravening, surgeon, who were the first that the disease carried off, and were supposed to contract it by playing on some bags of wool that were just landed on the quay. Among those, who died of the plague at that time, was Mr. *John Strange*, an eminent merchant, to whose memory a monument is erected in Bideford church. The life of this gentleman was rendered remarkable by such occurrences as should lead us, perhaps, to conclude, that he was preserved by providence amidst several accidents the most threatening and alarming, for one particular purpose, which he lived to accomplish, and expired. When he was a young man, he fell from a very high cliff, without receiving any injury. Some time after, he was struck on the forehead by an

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sweating sickness.* This disease seems to have first appeared† in England in 1487, and afterwards to have passed beyond the seas under the name of *sudor anglicus*.‡ In the ninth of Henry VIII. it again made its ravages in this country; as also in the thirteenth, twentieth, and twentyeighth of the same king. There is a monument in the church of Kellington, which is said to belong to Robert Willoughby Lord Brook. The son and heir, of the same name, died of the sweating sickness, 13 Henry VIII. and was interred in the church of Berefeerrers.§ In the 20th of Henry VIII. many of the court died; as William Carew, Esq. of the king's privy council. In the 28th,

arrow, which just raised the skin, and glanced away. The plague breaking out at Bideford, in 1646, the mayor deserted his trust, and fled the place. This was the crisis for which Mr. Strange seems to have been born. He was chosen mayor to supply the place of the fugitive: and during the whole time that the pestilence raged, he frequented the infected houses, to see that the sick were properly attended, to prevent the houses of the dead from being plundered, and to take care that the dead bodies were duly interred. After he had performed this good work, and there were none sick of the disease in the place, he was seized by it himself, and died: and being the last that the plague destroyed, his death crowned his labour and conferred his reward. "About four miles east from Tavistock, and close by the road which leads from that town to Moreton-Hamstead, are several circular arrangements and rows of stones, the origin of which is unknown. The tradition prevails, that they were collected and disposed in particular forms at a time when a dreadful plague raged at Tavistock, and that the inhabitants resorted to this place for provisions. The farmers bringing their marketable commodities, and placing them on certain stones, retired to a distance, when the purchasers took the goods, and left money in their place. Several of these stones are erect, and some are placed in two double parallel rows, with circles attached to them; and each double row, or avenue, is terminated with a single upright stone. These rows are about three feet asunder, extending nearly three hundred yards in length. On the southern side are a cairn and a fallen cromlech. The spot chosen is a dry level part of the moor, which seems to have been cleared of all the stones, except those used in the circles and in the rows." *Britton's Beauties*, pp. 229, 230.

* See *Huzham*, p. 44.

† "Ere yet the fell Plantagenets had spent
Their ancient rage, at Bosworth's purple field;
..... A monster, never known before,
Rear'd from Cocytus its portentous head.
This rapid fury, not, like other pests,
Pursu'd a gradual course, but in a day
Rush'd as a storm o'er the astonish'd isle,
And strew'd with sudden carcases the land."

.....
See *Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health*, Book III. from l. 532 to the end: The poet's description of the Sweating Sickness, is well worth reading.

‡ *Baker*, p. 250, and MS. memoirs of Plymouth.

§ See *Dugd. Bar. V. II.* p. 88.

I suppose Plymouth escaped not its destructive effects ; as my Plymouth MS. says : " the sweating-sickness rageth." In 1551, (reg. Edw. VI.) it raged throughout England.* And in 1644,† it was again epidemic.

That to the form of the county in general, to the *peculiar configuration* of its *hills* and *vallies*, we are to ascribe (if not the exclusion) the comparative mildness of many diseases, is unquestionable. He, " who dreads the *dropsy* or the *gout*, *tertian*, or moist *catarrh*," will avoid (to use the language of our best didactic poet)

" The mournful plain where osiers thrive, and trees

" That love the lake, and lazy rivers flow---

" Will shun the marshy margin of the main."‡

But the Cornish need not fear the miasmata of " mournful plains or marshes." We have *dropsies*, indeed, among us.|| And we have the *gout* : and our medical men are of opinion, that it is as general in Cornwall, as in other parts of the kingdom¶. But, whatever may be said of the dropsy or the gout, our situation exempts us, in a great

§ Baker, pp. 297, 298.

* Plym. MS.

† According to the parish register, and Blundell's and Hewett's memoirs of Tiverton, it then carried off 443 persons there, about one person in seventeen of all the inhabitants of the parish ; of which 105 were buried in the month of October. The town of Tiverton was so much deserted, that grass grew in the streets and lanes.

‡ Armstrong's Health. B. I.

|| " Of the young sappy branches of the elder, the bark pared off close to the wood, makes a salve efficacious beyond most others for scalds. This inner-bark is also very salutary in *dropsies*, says Ray." Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 225. The late Mr. Christopher Warrick, surgeon and apothecary, at Truro, had a notion, that the injection of claret into the cavity of the abdomen immediately after tapping, would cure the dropsy. And, I believe, he tried the experiment several times : but his patients were not cured. See Withering's " Account of the Foxglove, and some of its medical uses, with practical remarks on the dropsy and other diseases." (8vo. Robinson. 1785.)

¶ The authors of " The Tour through Great Britain," say " this county (Devonshire) abounds with persons afflicted with the gout ; which is attributed to the custom of marling the lands with lime, and the great use of poor sweet cider, especially among the meaner people." p. 370. " Marling the lands with lime"—the cause of the gout !!! Now for the cure. Dr. Lower's (the Cornish physician's) remedy for the gout in the stomach. " Take of Venice-treacle one drachm, Gascoign's powder, half a drachm, syrup of poppies, as much as is sufficient to make it into a bolus : let the patient take it going to bed." " There is a spirit to be drawn from the elder, which the late Duke of Somerset (who married the heiress of Piercy) took for the gout, as I have been informed, with success." Borlase's Nat. Hist. p. 225.

measure, from *agues*.† Tonkin very well observes, that the moisture of our Cornish air, does not produce “agues and such distempers, to which the level counties (as Essex) are so subject; and from which the high situation of Cornwall sufficiently exempts us. Agues, however, within these last four or five years (says he) have been very rife in this county; and in many places where they were scarce ever heard of before, and in dry open situations, such as St. Agnes, Piran-sand, St. Goran; which is ascribed to some particular temperature of the air, and the want of dry cold winters.”* Since Tonkin’s time, the low lands of St. Blazey and Tywardreth, have once or twice generated agues, that were not worn out for several years. At Porthalla in

† “The common procatarotic causes of *agues* are a moist foggy atmosphere exhaling from a swampy, morass soil, or a continuance of cold, rainy, thick weather; hence in low, fenny countries agues are endemic, and in such seasons epidemic. By such constitutions of the air the fibres are too much relaxed, and regular perspiration obstructed, which soon create a lentor of the blood, and that obstructions, and some degree of stagnation in the ultimate branches of the sanguineous arteries; as is manifest from the coldness, paleness, and lividity of the fingers, nails, lips, &c. which immediately precede and begin the rigor of an aguish paroxysm. The blood hence recoils upon the heart, and all the powers of nature rouse up to remove the obstructions; which are soon carried off by the hot fit, in sweats, turbid urine, &c. We see a kind of aguish paroxysm brought on by bathing in very cold water; paleness, coldness, shivering, a stoppage of the blood in the cutaneous arteries, and repulsion towards the heart; you are no sooner out of the bath than the heart, arteries, &c. overcome the resistance from the precedent constriction, and bring on an universal glow of heat. But, if the person bathed be weak, the water very cold, and the continuance in it long; he may die in the cold bath, as a weakly patient may in the cold fit, (which commonly happens, when the disease proves mortal) the heart not being able to overcome the resistance. If the fibres are pretty strong, the lentor and obstructions not very great, the paroxysm easily wears off by this effort of nature. But if the lentor and obstructions are great, the fibres strong and more tense; the fever runs very high in the hot fit, and is readily changed by wrong management into an acute continual. Indeed it is observable that some epidemic agues, in some constitutions, at first put on the appearance of ardent fevers, and then break into quotidians, or tertians; and it is not uncommon for a quotidian, or tertian, to be changed by a very hot regimen at the beginning, as volatile spirits, brandy, pepper, snake-root, &c. (which are too often quacked upon the poor patient) into an inflammatory fever with phreazy, pleurisy, or peripneumony. So that the constitution of the solids and fluids, in some kinds of agues, seems not greatly different from that of inflammatory fevers. I well remember, that the catarrhal fever, which spread through all Europe under the name of *influenza* in the spring, 1743, frequently became pleuritic, or peripneumonic; and as frequently, after two or three days, ran into a quotidian, or tertian: the difference of the constitutions of the patients, &c. thus altering the face and nature of the disease. Sometimes quotidian, semi-tertian and tertian fevers, are very rife, and cotemporary with epidemic pleurisies, and peripneumonies; as particularly in 1744; the cold season, in some constitutions, bracing up the fibres so high, and condensing the blood into such a degree of viscosity, as to bring on these inflammatory fevers on taking cold, or other accidents; whilst, on persons of a more lax system of nerves and fibres, and more weak, watery humors, it only raised the powers of the oscillatory vessels so high, and warmed the blood so much, as to carry off the ill consequences of deficient perspiration, and rosy heavy juices, by repeated fits of a regular intermittent.” *Huxham*, pp. 19, 20, 21.

* *Tonkin’s MS. Carew*, p. 9.

St. Keverne, the natives have been attacked by the ague, repeatedly. But, at present, we scarcely hear of this disease in any part of Cornwall. That agues prevail more "on the marshy margin of the main," than on our hills or uplands, we have abundant proofs. And, perhaps, they are more obstinate, on some maritime spots, than others.† As to the moist *catarrh*, (to follow the poet's arrangement) though frequent in Cornwall, it is comparatively slight. In the flat counties, it often hangs so heavily on the natives, that it may be almost said to bear them down to the ground, whence it springs: "Affigit humi, divinæ particulam auræ." Not so on our hills and downs; where dryness and airiness are a striking character, notwithstanding the humidity of our atmosphere. And the briskness of the springs and rivers in the vallies, preclude every ill effect, from the rushy ground and hop or willow gardens that intervene in little stripes and patches, though but rarely. Thus the *influenza*† or epide-

† "I conceive there is as great a variety in the steams of the sea, as in grounds at land; which may occasion sickness in some places more than others: for the sea smells differently, in different places. It is more sickly in the Downs than at Torbay; and on Plymouth-coast, more than past the Land's-end." "*Observations on a Voyage to the West-Indies.*" From Ann. Reg. Vol. 9. p. 190. In Devonshire, Seaton was, some years since, a most unhealthy spot, and very subject to agues; which, since the draining of the marshes, are not so frequent or obstinate. On the banks of the Exe, we may observe the same. The Exminster and Kenton marshes have doubtless occasioned intermitting disorders. The complexion of the people around those marshes is peculiarly sallow and cadaverous. Every spring and fall, we see them shivering under ague fits, as we pass through their villages. Yet, it must be acknowledged, that the draining of the low grounds, which seems now a pretty general practice, hath of late years greatly contributed to remove the cause, and consequently preclude the existence of those feverish complaints. Along the vale of the Clyst, intermitting disorders are certainly produced by the marsh miasma, after the retiring of the waters. There is a surprising difference in the births and burials in the Kingsteignton-register, since the marshes were drained. The people of *Holsworthy*, though they live, indeed, to a good age, in general, are subject to nervous agues(a) and intermitting fevers; owing, probably, to the surrounding moorlands, which, when half dry, emit very disagreeable and noxious effluvia.

‡ In a letter to Dr. Glass of Exeter, Mr. Tripe, of Ashburton, thus ably describes the Influenza of 1775

DEAR SIR,

I have perused your queries relative to the epidemic cold, and having extended my inquiry to the neighbouring parishes, deferred answering them till I had received the necessary intelligence, from the several gentlemen whom I requested to procure it. I now embrace the first opportunity of informing you, that as I had no patient under that predicament, till November 22d, I cannot ascertain by my day-book, the precise time of its appearance among us, but as almost every individual in a couple of large families, where I visited as a friend, were seized with a catarrhus defluxion, nearly at the same time about eight or ten days before, and as this corresponds with the accounts I have from my brethren, I think we may with propriety date its commencement from that time. At first, its progression was somewhat slow, though several whole families were soon affected, but from about the 20th it extended itself with such amazing rapidity, that in a few days there was scarce one in twenty that escaped. About the latter end of the month it seemed to be at its height; and from thence declined to the 25th of the next, when it almost forthwith disappeared. People of all ages, sexes, habits, situations, and circumstances were seized

(a) Mr. Cornish states the case of a woman cured of an intermittent fever by the *Tormentilla erecta*.

mic cold, whenever it recurs, exhibits milder symptoms here, than in many other part of England.

There is another cause, to which, I conceive, we should not greatly err in attributing the mildness or the short duration of many diseases, which in other places have a more formidable aspect---I mean *the situation of our houses*, whether in the town or the country, if not their internal commodiousness. It is an indisputable fact, that we are greatly indebted to our detached and open residences, for our preservation from the baneful influence of contagion. Of our towns, from Stratton to Penzance, the streets are all wide and airy. That Truro was always well ventilated, he, who recollects it before its improved state, must acknowledge without hesitation. But since the middle row of houses stretching from the market-place towards the coinage-hall, hath been pulled down, and the numerous projections of shops and porches have been removed, its spacious streets and buildings have an airiness and cleanliness, such as very few towns in the island can boast. And with the wide foot pavement of flat stone, a stream of water keeps pace in every street. Perhaps, in point of health, Truro has gained an advantage from the repose of its churchyard; where the graves of its old inhabitants have seldom been disturbed since the first consecration of the burial-ground above Castle-hill. At Helston, some of the principal buildings are detached from the houses in general; and, in their scite commanding, have an unin-

indiscriminately, and with such symptoms as are the general attendants of a morbid affection of the *membrana schneideriana*, or mucous membrane, in consequence of obstructed perspiration, viz. a redundant secretion, catarrhus cough, in some, soreness of throat, pains in the head, straitness and oppression at the breast, and in the more irritable temperament, with the above, febrile heat, dry skin, thirst, quick pulse, foul tongue, turbid urine, great lassitude, loss of appetite, and inability to sleep, all which by lying in bed, and having recourse to mild diaphoretics, and warm diluents, were in a few days removed, except only the cough, which generally continued with plentiful expectoration, for ten days or a fortnight. The common labourers were but little interrupted in the prosecution of their respective employments, and indeed I observed in those of whatever class who used exercise in the open air, the cough and expectoration were of shorter duration than in those who took more care of themselves, and kept at home, continuing in the one about ten days or a fortnight, but in the other, a fortnight or three weeks. It proved fatal only to a few, and those labouring under an humid asthma and advanced in years, owing probably to so great an accumulation of the bronchial mucus, as to prevent the admission of air into the lungs. The accounts I have received respecting its type, commencement, progress, and termination, in the parishes adjoining, nearly coincide with the description above." *Nicholas Tripe*, Asburton, Jan. 28, 1776. See *Mudge's* cure for a recent catarrhus cough, in *Ann. Regist. for 1778*, Vol. XXI. pp. 127, 128, 129, 130. In 1782, the influenza prevailed. (See *London Mag.* for July 1782, p. 344) and again, in 1803. At both times, it was the same, in its type, progress, and effect.



J. Walker sc.

J. B. Moore del.

TRURO.

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interrupted prospect of the country. The streets, from their declivity, have rapid streams to cleanse them : but I cannot say, that inconvenience may not at times arise from the dead flat below the bowling-green. I have heard some of the bowling gentlemen complain of damp evenings, there ; when the dry and airy downs above might have differently affected them. In our villages, the houses are, in general, of a good size, and stand at a distance from each other. If Helford in the parish of Manaccan, were the model, I should say that they were built with cob, and divided into apartments by slight wooden partitions ; and that, in the chambers, the partitions were raised not so high as the roofs, but left all open above ; whence there was a free circulation of air through every room. Yet, in some places, the dwellings of the poor, are wretched hovels ; or, if tolerable in point of room, are not so clean, as the general character of the Cornish would teach a traveller to expect. There is, indeed, very much wanting in the regulation of the sick poor, with respect to their own habitations. Most of their dwellings, as in St. Keverne church town, have their dung pits immediately before the doors ; their beds are, in general, rotten and filthy, and they lie three, or four, together. In this state, disease must spread, and too often has pervaded a whole family at the same time. Benevolent neighbours are liberal of their wine, their brandy, and their beef : but attention to the far more essential points, has been neglected, either from fear, or ignorance. A few mattresses of clean straw, old sheets and a bottle or two of vinegar should be in readiness in every parish : and the parish officers should be directed to have the stagnant pools of filth immediately removed. This sort of inattention to cleanliness about the houses and in the bedding, is not confined to the lowest classes in this county. Many of the farmers, who can afford a better provision, are shamefully mean in the furniture of their upper apartments, not to say filthy ; and to the paucity of inhabited houses they owe their exemption from frequent severe scourges by putrid fevers.

But there are *diseases incidental* to our *employments or habits*. Among the lower classes, we observe at first sight, three grand divisions of people---husbandmen, miners, and sailors. The husbandman seems (as I have already intimated) to be greatly indebted to his bidaxe for his health and strength. But, exposed as he is to all the changes of the weather, he is subject (I think more than either the miner or the seaman) to the *whitlow* or *paronychia*. This tumour or inflammation, however pain-

ful, is too frequently neglected, till it become a serious malady.* The *erysipelas* does not occur so often in this county as the *paronychia*: but it is, for the most, occasioned by cold air suddenly checking the perspiration, when the body is greatly heated or fatigued.†

* "An inflammatory tumour" (such as the whitlow) "in persons of a good sweet sound constitution, suppurates into a kindly laudable matter: in a very sharp state of humours, it turns either into a gangrenous sanies, or cancerous ichor." *Huxham*, pp. 54, 55.

† I was favoured some years since, by my ingenious friend, Cornish of Totnes, with a remarkable case of the *erysipelas*, and also of the cancer. Speaking of the elder, he says: "Among shrubs in this county as well as in Cornwall, the *elder* both for its uses as well as plenty, claims a distinguished place. Elder occupies a respectable situation in almost all our hedges and is used by the people for a great variety of purposes; it is used with success by the natives both externally and internally in most inflammatory complaints; in one instance I was an eye-witness to its good effects, and, as I conceive, lest any man might say, *cui bono*, the general intention of your work is to mix the *utile* with the *dulci*, I shall relate for the good of mankind this case pretty fully. A corpulent sanguine man of fifty was attacked with an *erysipelatos* eruption on one of his legs; a very considerable ichorous discharge issued from the *exanthemata* attended with an insufferable itching. By the use of plumbous applications a part of the cuticle would at times be incrustated; the consequence of this would be the generation of branny scales and a livid leprous appearance, and notwithstanding every medical assistance, the disease yielded not. Thus circumstanced, he was advised to drink four ounces twice in a day of a decoction made by boiling a handful of elder flowers in a quart of water, and to foment the part affected with the residuum. The usual effect was three or four liquid stools every day, and in the course of about two months, the man was perfectly cured, without having, to the end of his life, experienced any the least return of his malady. A syrup is also prepared from the ripe berries used for many good purposes." I have now to relate the case of a man who cured himself of a cancer, by taking an immense quantity of the juice of *hemlock*. It is necessary to premise that this plant is with us exceedingly plenty and luxuriant, and precisely the plant which with botanists is understood to be the *veritable hemlock*. The case signed by himself, is as follows: I have conversed with the man on the subject, and find him very intelligent and well informed. The medical particulars of the case are reserved for a future publication: you have here only the great outline. The case of *Ralph Barnes*, blacksmith, aged 43, dated March, 1790. About seven years since I received a bruise from the leg of a horse: after sometime (perhaps six weeks) I felt much pain in the part; a hard swelling came on, and three little white pustules arose from the part. Matter proceeded from these places which continued to discharge till I went to the hospital, where I continued twenty-two weeks under the care of Mr. Patch and his son, each of whom cut me, as supposed, for a cancer. The hard swelling increased again and the wound would not heal. I was discharged from the hospital, and about a month after my return (still growing worse) I began to take the juice of *hemlock* about two tea-spoonfuls twice in a day. I increased the dose by degrees till I took four table-spoonfuls in the morning and six in the evening. This course I continued near three years without any intermission whatever. Then I abated for a year when the wound totally healed and has continued perfectly sound ever since last harvest. I frequently felt violent effects from the large dose; once in particular I was nearly dead for almost an hour, but my sight was generally so affected that one candle seemed two. In seed time the juice is so strong that I could not take more than three tea-spoonfuls at a time, and in dry weather I found the strength of the juice much increased and was obliged to lessen the dose. I found the juice stronger as it was thicker. Every morning and evening I took, after the *hemlock*, about four

That the miner should be affected with diseases which other labourers have no great reason to dread, might readily be presumed. There is certainly a *consumption* peculiar to the miners; of which a full account will here be required.* And, per-

ances of a decoction made by boiling for a short time four quarts of water and three ounces of burdock seed, with about two ounces of sassafras. This is all strictly true, witness my hand,

Ralph Barnes."

"The original signed by the man himself may be seen at any time, and the identical tin cup from which this most wonderful quantity of hemlock juice was taken is in my possession." Letter from Cornish.

* *Pryce* is of opinion, that nervous and malignant fevers, (such as I have already described) are endemic in the mining districts. "In a treatise on the wholesomeness and unwholesomeness of air, Mr. Boyle makes it appear, that they depend principally on the impregnation received from subterraneous effluvia, a cause generally overlooked; and it is probable, that most of the diseases which physicians call new, are caused by subterraneous steams. In general, though the wholesomeness of the air in some places may arise chiefly from the salubrious expirations of subterraneous bodies, yet is the air depraved in far more places than it is improved, by being impregnated with mineral emissions. Indeed among the minerals known to us, there are many more noxious than wholesome; and the power of the former to do mischief, is more efficacious than of the latter to do good, as we may guess by the small benefit men receive in point of health by the effluvia of any mineral or other known fossil, in comparison of the great and sudden damage that is often done by the fumes of mundic, arsenic, vitriol, sulphur, and other deleterious minerals. And though these minerals are mostly found in mines, pits, and other places deep under-ground, yet they are commonly scattered on the banks of those mines at the surface, in all places productive of minerals as our county is. Hence it may, perhaps, be no difficult matter to shew, that an alteration of the common air by an unctuous vapour of the vitriolic kind, raised by an unseasonable warmth, and too great a proportion of watery and other grosser particles mixed with it, may be the cause of those epidemic diseases, which are usually called nervous and malignant, bilious and putrid. The mineral effluvia then, acting on the fluids in a degree short of extinguishing life, is absorbed into the habit, infects the blood, and from that minute the whole frame becomes more and more feeble: whence it will be easy to deduce all the symptoms which accompany a slow continual nervous fever. It is well known, that this contagion in the blood and animal spirits will produce in different persons very different disorders, though they may justly be attributed to one and the same cause; nay, in the same constitution, by length of time, and the solution of the red blood globules, a slow nervous fever will terminate in the highly putrid and malignant: yet the latter may be immediately derived from the same spring, and shall vary only in a vigorous constitution with rich blood, or in a weak lax habit and very incompact crassamentum. Upon the whole, then, it is not strange that those different disorders are frequently confounded, as the same constitution of the atmosphere contributes to both. I was drawn into the particular consideration of these matters, by our endemic fevers, in the spring of the year 1773, and my peculiar lot to fall in with those of the worst kinds: so prevalent were they indeed, that I may venture to affirm out of three thousand inhabitants here, not less than half the number were manifestly affected in a greater or less degree with febrile symptoms of the nervous bilious, or malignant kind; and though not above fourteen persons died, yet we have many who may lament the effects of those disorders to the latest day of their lives. In the year 1752, nervous and malignant fevers were reckoned mortal in this parish, [of Redruth] and particularly in families where a similarity of constitution equally favoured the productions of one disorder. I then knew three brothers to have died of a putrid malignant fever, out of four which had the disease; yet these men all lived in separate houses, at a quarter of a mile's distance; and had the least intercourse with each other that ever I observed in persons so nearly allied: I take this to be a great instance of the efficacy of

haps, to this disease, more than one half of their population fall a sacrifice.† It is brought on by working in what they term damp. These damp are either hot, or cold; that is, they consist of volumns of air elicited from the surrounding hills of the caverns in which they work, of different temperatures, sometimes as high as 90 or 100 degrees, and replete with moisture: at others as low as 45 or 40 degrees. This air is mephitic, or unfit for respiration, in a greater or less degree. Carbonic acid gas, is in general, the air by which the whole is vitiated: but it is known that two columns of bad air are met with in some drifts or passages: so that the labourer has a small portion of respirable air, in the middle only, while above him is azote, and below, carbona and gas. Tempted by high wages, or stimulated by fortunate speculations, the miner pursues his work in this deadly atmosphere in spite of repeated slight injuries to his health. Ere long however, a sense of heavy weight at

contagion in one derivative habit of body. Some part of our mining district is ever molested by such violent fevers: one or other of the parishes of St. Agnes, Kenwyn, Kea, Redruth, Gwennap, Stithians, Wendron, Sithney, Breage, Crowan, Gwinear, Camborne, and Illugan, have epidemic fevers always among them. Mineral exhalations are allowed to be one cause of contagion, and, Mr. Boyle says, even of the plague itself: my principal design, therefore, is to prove the obnoxious situation of our mine country to those dangerous diseases; and from thence to infer, that they are with us the peculiar production of mineral effluvia. If this is not the case, I should like to be informed what occasions those disorders to rage with such violence among us, and be endemial to our mining parishes? Perhaps it may be said, they are produced by the unwholesome and uncleanly manner of living among the tanners. But I have known them to originate in the most cleanly healthy families; nay, it is notorious, that the more regular liver, and more delicate inhabitants of this town, have more generally and powerfully experienced their attacks. In December 1772, particularly at the time of the poll for a knight of the shire, we had a warm moist atmosphere for three weeks, without rain, or a curreney of air sufficient to blow out a lighted candle. Soon after, nervous and malignant fevers were very rife, and were generated I apprehend by those mineral effluvia, which, in that month, by means of the foregoing constitution of the atmosphere, were suspended for a considerable time, and particularly affected those persons whose nervous system was very weak and lax, or those of quick and lively sensations; while such as were athletic, robust, and sanguine, generally escaped their pestilential influence. Again; it was observable, that the weather, in December 1774, and in the beginning of January following, was unseasonably warm, serene, and mild; the air for three weeks before was scarcely agitated by one breeze, but continued, all that time, warm, moist, and vapid. The writer then predicted the consequential malignant effects which happened soon after; and he thinks any one may foretel the eventual incidents that must follow such continual unseasonable weather, in a country teeming with metals and minerals." "In those mines which are replete with mundic and copper, and where some parts are not supplied with a sufficient current of air to disperse the effluvia, I have known several men and boys perish in a few months: and though some may linger for a longer time, they are generally grieved with nauseas and reachings to vomit, oppression upon the breast, lassitude and torpor of the limbs, till at last the whole habit becomes tabid, and they die hectic or consumptive." *Pryce's Mineral*. pp. 195, 196, 197.

† Common pulmonary consumption is, perhaps, as frequent in Cornwall, as in most other parts of the island. The pituitous kind is the most frequent. But in this, there is nothing peculiar, or materially differing from the symptoms enumerated by authors.

the pit of the stomach and shortness of breath, announces the approach of serious calamity. Soon after, the countenance becomes sallow, or leaden; a little cough and black expectoration in the mornings follow, and giddiness is felt on coming to grass (the surface) after work. The appetite fails, and a pain round the loins is added to the other symptoms. These occur in succession more or less rapidly, according to the quality of the air and constitution of the subject.† If the unhappy sufferer stopped here, his life might be preserved; but not without great injury of his health. Asthma indeed has sometimes supervened, and by this the impending consumption has been, for a time, averted. The progress of disease, however, is in general too little attended to, until all probability of cure is removed. Persisting in the same occupation and supporting himself with spirituous liquors, after his appetite for solid nutriment has failed; he relinquishes his pursuit only when he is no longer able to stand, and when the last stage of his disease is at hand. He is then assailed with excessively profuse sweats, increased pain at the pit of the stomach, and around the loins: his respiration is short and wheezing, resembling an asthmatic, except that he has no interval. The expectoration, which is of a slimy pituitous kind, becomes suddenly very copious and black: his strength is exhausted: and though there is often some considerable remission after the profuse sweats have continued a few weeks; he lingers only to feel a new set of symptoms, by which his sufferings are prolonged without hope. There are many obvious points of dissimilarity in this, from common pulmonary consumption. 1st. The subjects as far as regards their form and temperament. 2nd. The period of the profuse sweats, which in the latter are found greatest about the termination; whereas here they are excessive in the beginning, and comparatively little near the end. 3d. The quantity and time of the expectoration, which in this instance is most profuse in the beginning and very inconsiderable sometimes towards the end. 4th. In the appearance of the expectorated matter, which is a heavy slimy, blackish or bluish mucus, without an admixture of pus. And lastly in the seat of the pain which is, for the most part, confined to the pit of the stomach, and region of the loins, and in the latter sometimes intolerable, while the chest is affected in a very slight degree. Few opportunities have been found to examine the appearances after death; but it

† But no exemption attaches to any form of body. Among the number who present themselves for advice, the majority has been observed to consist of stout, short-necked persons of dark complexions and inclining to the choleric temperament: but this may be accounted for, by supposing that the strongest are the most ready to embark in difficulties which frighten the less vigorous, and that therefore the greatest number employed in this line are a stout race.

is most probable that other viscera are injured, besides the lungs : and it cannot be doubted that the morbid effects of a poisonous fluid, long respired, must be diffused through the whole system, and disorder all the functions. In such a case it would be vain to search the pharmacopeia for a remedy. That can only be afforded by regulations laid down and enforced by the thinking and humane part of the superior class of miners. Much, indeed, has been done and great are the daily improvements in the art of mining : but while the seducing advantages, already stated, exist, there is little hope that the poor labourer will forego them, though his life be the forfeit. Instances of *sudden suffocation* by *bad air*,* are not unfrequent, in the mines. That damp in Cornish mines, "are never so venomous as to be immediately fatal," is an assertion of Dr. Borlase. "It is a mistake," says Pryce. "I have known many instances to the contrary ; particularly one, in a short drift, by the side of an adit, which carries a large stream of water. A father and son, with other persons were walking through the adit, when the son stepped into this old short drift, and instantly fell down dead. The father, observing this, followed the son to give him succour, and shared the same fate. Their companions, seeing this misfortune, avoided the danger, and cautiously recovered the bodies for interment." "Mr. Jessop, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, observes, that there are four sorts of damp. The first, is of the ordinary sort. The signs of its approach, are the candles burning orbicularly, the flames lessening by degrees till they quite go out, and shortness of breath. Such as escape swooning, receive no great harm ; but those that swoon away, and are not suffocated, are, on their first recovery, violently convulsed. The ordinary remedy, is to dig a hole in the earth, and lay them on their bellies, with their mouths in it. If that fails, large quantities of good ale are prescribed : if that miscarries, their case is desperate. The second sort of damp is called the peas-blossom-damp,

* An instance of this sort, is recorded by *Izacke*, in his *Memorials of Exeter*. "Ann. 1648. One thing not to be forgotten, is, that there happened an accident in an inn commonly called the White Hart, in South-gate-street, from an old well long neglected, which the owner (Roger Cheek of this city, brewer) had a purpose to cleanse, and in order thereunto, caused one Paul Penrose to go down for the scootring thereof, who therein suddenly fell dead ; whereupon a second person named William Johnson (both of them by trade carpenters) was employed to descend after him, who presently in the said pit likewise died ; a third person adventuring himself to preserve his friend, had therein also perished, if with all celerity he had not been drawn up again, who, almost dead, was by rousing, and pouring oil and aqua-vitæ into him (through much difficulty) preserved, who, when he came to himself, did affirm, that there came such a strange stench out of the caverns of the earth, as that deprived him of breath : hereof divers men censured diversely ; some, that there was a *Cockatrice* in the pit, some one thing, some another, but the general received opinion, was that it was occasioned by a *damp*." p. 161.

because it is said to smell like that bloom. It always happens in the summer time ; and is observed in mines, that are not infected with any other. It is not reckoned mortal ; but on account thereof, many mines lie idle for the best and most profitable season of the year, when the subterraneous waters are lowest. The third is the most extraordinary, and most pestilential of all ; and those who pretend to have seen it, for it is visible, describe it thus : In the highest part of the roof or backs of large drifts, which branch out from the mine or main workings, something round is often seen hanging, about the bigness of a football, covered with a skin of the thickness and colour of a cobweb. This, they say, if broken by any accident, immediately disperses itself, and suffocates all the company : therefore, to prevent its ill effects, as soon as it is observed, by the help of a stick and long rope, they break it at a distance ; after which, the place is well purified by fire, before they venture in again. It is asserted, that the steam, arising from the bodies of the miners, and from the candles, ascends into the highest part of the drifts, condenses there, and in time contracts a film, which at length corrupting, it becomes pestilential. The fourth is that vapour, which, touched by a candle, presently takes fire, giving a report like a gun, and producing the effects of lightning. These pernicious damp in mines, shew abundantly, that nature affords inflammable air in some cases ; and we find by experiments, that art can do the same, and that, probably, on the same principles ; for if you mix iron filings, oil of vitriol, and water, by the addition of common air it will become inflammable . Sir James Lowther having collected the air of some damp in bladders, preserved it so well, that when brought up to London, it would take fire at the flame of a candle, on letting it out at the orifice of a piece of a tobacco pipe. It is well known to all that are versed in chymical experiments, that most metals emit a great quantity of sulphurous vapours, during the effervescence they undergo in the time of their solutions in their respective menstruums : this vapour being received into bladders, in the same manner with the natural air of Sir James Lowther, has been found to take fire, in the like manner, on being let out in a small stream, and answered all the phenomena of the natural kind. We shall observe that this inflammable air, the condensed air No. 3, and the pease-blossom-damp, are never known in our Cornish mines ; but that the fixable air which is readily imitated by a mixture of oil of vitriol, water, and chalk, and extinguishes candles, is common to some parts of them. Dr. Conner in his Dissert. Med. Phys. relates a case of some people digging in a cellar at Paris, for some supposed hidden treasure : after a few hours working, the maid

going down to call her master, found them all in their digging postures, but dead. The person who managed the spade, and his attendant who shovelled off the earth, were both on foot, and seemingly intent on their several offices : the wife of one of them, as if weary, was sitting on the side of a hopper, and leaning her head on her arm ; and a boy with his breeches down, was evacuating on the edge of the pit, his eyes fixed on the ground : all of them, in short, in their natural postures and actions, with open eyes, and mouths that seemed to breathe, but stiff as statues, and cold as clay. I have known some instances in Cornwall similar to this ; and I presume it is often the case with us, that people have fallen into a pleasing kind of slumber, from which they never awoke : at least I have been told so, by some who had experienced the approaches of it upon themselves, and had the fortitude to shake off that fatal reverie, into which they had been insensibly drawn. In the mine of North Downs, a drift end was in driving, where the air was scarce known to be scanty : one evening, at the usual hour of relief, an elderly man called Bamfield, and a boy, came to the mine, and went down to their place, from whence the other workmen were just come. Some time after the next hour of relief was elapsed, their partners were surprised that Bamfield and the boy did not come above ground. After waiting a little longer, they went down, and found the boy in a recumbent posture ; and Bamfield close to the end, sitting stiff upon his breech, with both hands to his forehead, and his elbows resting on his knees, in a kind of sleepy nodding attitude ; but both of them cold and stiff.”*

* A want of air is indeed so frequent, that few of our shafts or adits can be driven or sunk to any considerable depth or length, without some degree of its ill effects ; but as soon as they can conveniently give the shaft or adit a free communication of air, they are relieved, and the damp ceases. For this purpose, they sometimes make use of a kind of air pipe, which conveys air down to the labourers : at other times, they sink a side shaft ; and as they go deeper in it, they work holes or drifts, as occasion serves, from the side shaft into that which contains the damp ; and this communication between the two shafts, gives the air a drift or current. But when this want of air happens at the end of an adit, as it is very usual, they use these methods of sallerling, &c. [See Book iii. chap. 3.] which supply them with air till a new shaft is sunk down upon the end, and holed to the adit, which gives the men a free respiration, and liberty of working, till another shaft is requisite. Sometimes they are annoyed with damps in dry shallow pits, which are probably caused by noxious thick vapours that are emitted out of the pores of the earth ; at other times, the damps seem to proceed from the corrupt effluvia of stagnating waters, that have lain a long time in the lode or a shaft. Both these damps are so thick and heavy, that they kill and subdue the vivifying spirit of the air ; so that for want of a fresh supply, the miners cannot continue long under-ground. Besides the sinking of shafts and putting down air pipes or the like, there are some other things which help to set the bad air in motion, and so serve in part to dispel the gross unwholesome vapours : thus, the drawing of water out of a shaft, and the motion of the tackle, or the water that runs in an adit, will help to dissipate the bad air ; also, if faggots on fire or any burning fuel be thrown into a suffocating shaft, it will rarify the bad air for a while, and by the admission of fresh air the men may work some time longer, till the damp

The neighbourhood of St. Dye was, a few years since, deprived of a most valuable character both as a miner and a man, in the loss of Captain Harvey, by an accident of this kind. Accompanied by one of his men, he had proceeded to investigate a drift or adit, and in his passage forward, placed, as is the usual custom, several large candles against the walls. His zeal rendered him too adventurous, and carried him too far; so that in his return he found the candles extinguished, and began to feel embarrassed. He had however reached the entrance of the drift, within a few yards; when at the moment of rallying his companion, who was faint, he fell, and brought him to the ground with him. Nothing was heard of them for an hour, when suspicion of an accident led to a search. They were both found apparently dead: the man under, with his mouth close to a small rivulet, and Captain Harvey upon him. Every method of resuscitation was employed. Captain Harvey was irrecoverably lost, but the man soon shewed signs of life, and recovered, owing most probably his salvation to the circumstance of his mouth being so near the rivulet; by which he was

condenses and gets to a head again. Damps are generally most common in summer. About the dog-days we observe they are not so easily remedied by air pipes and fallers, as in other months; because the earth and atmosphere are greatly warmed by the solar rays, and the air itself is so very calm and serene, that for want of a due agitation thereof, damps are occasionally more or less, from these circumstances of the season, and very often in those places which are not affected by them at other times of the year. When they blast rocks by gunpowder they are frequently obliged to come above ground, and wait some hours before they can venture down again, to work and clear away the shattered stones. Linden says, he is sure, the smoke of gunpowder with the heat will dissolve and raise up in fumes a great deal of the *terra mercurialis metallorum*, which will occasion a poisonous damp; and therefore it is necessary that the gunpowder should be mixed with something that will prevent the solution, and sheath and envelope the acid particles of the salt petre and brimstone. Any unctuous or oily body will do it; and will be so far from being detrimental to the blasting, that it will be rather of service to it, because it will add to the strength of the gunpowder, and make it do more execution than if it was used alone; and not only hinder its smoke from occasioning any noxious damps, but destroy the naturally poisonous qualities that lodge in the cavities of the mine. The mixture that I would use with the gunpowder, is as follows: Take one pound of gunpowder, one ounce of oil of turpentine, two drachms of camphor, and half a drachm of borax. Mix them well in a marble mortar, and they will be fit for immediate use. Dr. Brown in his *Travels and Observations on the Mines of Hungary*, a book in which are many excellent remarks on mines and minerals, and highly useful to all concerned therein; says, that where an air shaft cannot be conveniently sunk, the Germans apply a large bellows with pipes of lead or leather to throw in air to the workmen. In the year 1696 this was put in practice, for the first time, in St. George's adit in Goon-laz in St. Agnes, where by reason of the great depth, (at least forty fathoms from grass) it was impossible to sink a shaft, and to have succeeded without this or some other invention to convey air. It has been since tried in other places with the like success, as I am informed, for I never saw it put in practice myself; indeed it was invented by the Lord St. Albans, before the time of Brown's travels, and practised in Wales by his servant Thomas Busshet, Esq. (*Fuller's Worthies in Wales*, p. 4.) *Pryce's Mineral*. pp. 198, 199, 200, 201, 202.

either prevented from inhaling the destructive air, or was provided with a small supply of atmospheric air, accompanying the running water. The author of this information, had an opportunity of feeling this man's pulse, some days after, when it was still so slow as 40. The suspension of life he had undergone, he described as extremely easy; rather pleasant, like going to sleep.—I have marked our seamen, as the third division of people: and sailors, it is obvious, are peculiarly subject to the *scurvy*.*

* In his Essay on Fevers, Huxham has treated this subject in a most useful and interesting manner. "The salt and half rotten provisions of sailors, in long voyages, cause such a sharpness and corruption of the humours, that they are rendered almost unfit for the common uses of life, producing great weakness, languors, wandering pains, and aches, stinking breath, corroded spongy gums, black, blue, and sallow spots, sordid, dark, livid, fungous ulcers, gangrenes, &c. and scorbutics frequently fall into petechial fevers, bloody dysenteries, hæmorrhages, &c. What is mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Walter, in Lord Anson's voyage, is very surprising, viz. that the blood burst forth from the wounds of some of the scorbutics, after they had been cicatrised for twenty or thirty years. I have known many a ship's company set out on a cruise in high health, and yet in two or three months, return vastly sickly, and ~~eaten~~ out with the *scurvy*, a third part of them being half rotten, and utterly unfit for service. About four or five weeks after they have been out, they begin to drop down one after another, and at length by dozens, till at last scarce half the complement can stand to their duty: particularly I remember, some few years since, from a squadron under Admiral Martin, we had near 1200 men put on shore sick at one time, though they went out very healthy, and returned in about twelve or thirteen weeks. (a) Those who accustom themselves to take largely of volatile and fixed alcalious salts, species, and aloetics, are always subject to these maladies. Not a few of those, who took the alcalious saponaceous hotch-potch of Mrs. Stephens, and the soap-lees, for a long time together, fell into hectic heats, a hot *scurvy*, hæmorrhages, dysentery, &c. A remarkable instance of this lately happened to a gentleman of the west of Cornwall, who for several years had laboured under a stone in his bladder: he was originally of a tender constitution, and had taken the lixivium, &c. for several weeks, till at length his gums began to grow exceeding spongy, inflamed and livid, at last extremely sore and putrid, insomuch that the flesh might be pulled off with the greatest ease; they bled considerably on the least pressure, and a thin bloody ichor continually leaked off from them. Livid spots also appeared on him, and his legs, and thighs, especially, became vastly sore, and of a claret colour, or rather more livid, so that mortification was feared. Upon this I was consulted for him by Mr. Hingston, a very skilful apothecary of Penryn, who stated his case. Apprehending an *alcalescent*, putrid state of the humors, and a dissolution of the blood, from the course he had gone through, and the symptoms he now laboured under, I advised the decoction and extract of the bark with elixir vitrioli, and *subacid* drinks and diet; which soon took off the inflammation, sponginess, and bleeding of his gums, and prevented the further advance of the livid colour of his thighs, &c. which in a few days disappeared. About some two or three weeks after, a copious eruption of red, fiery pustules broke out upon him, which seemed to promise some advantage. However, being reduced exceeding weak by a complication of disorders and a confirmed hectic, he died quite tabid about a fortnight or three weeks after. A very large stone was taken out of his bladder after his death, of the shape of a pear, weighing eight ounces half a drachm, avoird. the smaller end lay towards the neck

(a) "Upon this I drew up a proposal for preventing the *scurvy* among sailors, which I communicated to several captains and surgeons of the men of war. This I afterwards published in the Evening Post in October 1747, which was republished in the Gentleman's Magazine, &c. for October 1747. As it has since been tried with success, both in the men of war and privateers; and, as I am fully convinced of its usefulness, I again recommend it." *Huxham's Essay on Fevers*, pp. 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265.

But, as it is the effect of diet, more than any other cause, it is by no means confined to seamen.

of the bladder. It unquestionably appears from experiments made on the urine of those, that have taken pretty largely of the *lixivium*, or *Mrs. Stephens's* medicines, that the urine becomes alcalious, (a) and of course the serum of the blood likewise from whence it was secreted—This is indeed a very strong argument in favour of the lithontriptic, or dissolvent power of the medicines; as they have undoubtedly this effect on the human calculi when macerated in them, out of the body. But I think, at the same time, it gives us just reason to suspect very dangerous consequences from a long use of such things; especially in some tender constitutions. It is well known, that volatile alkali salts mixed with the blood, when just drawn, or rather as it runs from the vein, keep it from coagulating, and hinder it from separating into crassamentum and serum, as usual: the experiment is easy, and every one will find it true on trial. This very adequately resembles the blood drawn from the bleeding scorbutics, and also from most persons that labour under putrid petechial fevers, when the blood is drawn very early in the disease. All humours of the body, actually putrefied, become a strong alkali, and putrid blood loses its consistence, and soon after its colour, running into a yellowish dark-coloured sanies." pp. 47, 48, 49, 50. In his appendix to this essay, the Doctor prescribes a method for preserving the health of seamen in long cruises and voyages. And he tells us, "that a vegetable acescent diet and regimen, fresh air, fresh provisions, subacid and vinous drinks, are the certain and speedy cure of the sea scurvy, when not very far advanced. Apples, oranges, and lemons, alone, have been often known to do surprising things in the cure of very deplorable scorbutic cases, that arose from bad provisions, bad water, &c. in long voyages. But what will cure (he adds) will prevent. If therefore such a diet and regimen can be used at sea, it will prove a kind of a continual antidote to the rank putrescent qualities of the common ships provision, and correct, at least very much lessen, the ill effects. And it is eventually found, that the officers, who carry wine, cyder, lemons, fresh provisions, &c. are infinitely less affected with the scurvy, than the poor common sailors, who are not so provided. Is it practicable then to introduce such a general regimen into the navy? I think it is; and, from reason and experience, I recommend the following method. Let all ships that are to proceed on a long cruise or voyage, be supplied with a sufficient quantity of sound generous cyder; the rougher, provided it is perfectly sound, the better. If apples are found of such vast service in the scurvy, surely the juice of them, when become a vinous liquor, cannot but be very salutary and seems exceedingly well adapted, as a common drink, to correct by its acidity the alcalescent putrefying quality of bad, corrupt provisions. This cyder should be at least three months old before it is served in, and quite fine. If it be too new, and foul, it is apt to give severe colics: it should be racked off once at least from its gross ley into good and sweet vessels, which will contribute to its becoming fine, and prevent it from growing ropy, in which state it is good for nothing. But if some of it should turn to vinegar, which may frequently happen, it will still be very serviceable; but it is found, when well managed, to keep good and sound even to the Indies. Every sailor should have at least a pint of cyder a day, besides beer and water. And I would advise also a frequent and free use of vinegar in the seamen's diet, especially when the provisions begin to grow rancid. Besides the decks, &c. should be frequently washed or sprinkled with vinegar; after having drawn the gross and foul air out of the ship by Mr. Sutton's contrivance, or by Dr. Hales's ventilators; which should be done once at least every day." pp. 261, 262. In the *London Mag.* for September 1764, a correspondent communicates "the experiences of Mr. Peter Kingwood, of Topsham, in Devonshire (who had been many years in the sea service, and continued to his death to be concerned in shipping) in regard to the utility of a cheap and easily prepared drink, called by

(a) See the experiments of Dr. *Hartley*, Mons. *Morand*, &c. on this matter. *Mrs. Stephens's* receipt for the cure of the stone and gravel, is to be found in the supplement to *Mrs. Smith's* "complete housewife," pp. 354,—357.

There is no doubt, that this disease (with many others) has a great dependance on our modes of sustenance. The land, as well as the sea scurvy, immediately proceeds from vitiated humours : and the one differs from the other, chiefly in degree.* The

him *chowder beer*, for preventing the scurvy in long voyages, or for the cure of it where it may have been contracted. Perhaps says he, the term of chowder beer may be a provincial phrase, known only in Devonshire : but the following instructions for brewing a drink of black spruce fir, with melasses, will explain the thing to every one's understanding. Dry spruce, if boiled in water about one hour and half, will make good chowder beer. I think it the wholesomest drink that is made ; I am seldom without it when I can get spruce. I heartily wish that encouragement was given for planting these black spruce trees. 'Tis a fine beautiful ever-green tree with a fine top ; they grow in poor land, that in many places has little depth of soil ; at Newfoundland and in New England, a hard rocky bottom, that the roots go but little under the earth or moss. The black spruce is a very tough durable wood. If spruce beer was generally made use of in the West Indies, those ships that go there from Newfoundland and New England would likely carry what spruce they could with them if they found a sale for it : and for after ages it may be had in any part of Britain, if care is taken to propagate it, which I humbly presume would be of great service to the poor sailors and others. Before the use of this beer was found at Newfoundland, the men were, sickly, scorbutic. &c. but now no country where they are more healthy. I have heard a gentleman say, that now, when it has happened they had not the chowder beer, for want of melasses to drink, they would be sick. I cannot but think it must be very beneficial to the sailors in general, who after they leave this country, likely the beer they carry from hence is expended in six weeks or two months ; after that, if their voyage is twelvemonths or more, water is their common drink which if good it might be tolerable ; but at many places it is very bad, and at times at sea, stinks much in the casks. The method of preparation of chowder beer is as follows : take twelve gallons of water, and put therein three pounds and half of black spruce. Boil it for three hours ; then take out the fir, and put to the liquor seven pounds of melasses, and just boil it up. Then take it off, strain it through a sieve, and when milk warm, put to it about four spoonfuls of yeast to work it. For common drink for seamen, two gallons of melasses may be sufficient to an hogshead of liquor. It soon works. In two or three days stop the bung in the cask, and in five or six days, when fine, bottle it for drinking. Where the spruce is green and plenty they boil it about three quarters of an hour, so as that the bark will strip off from the branches by drawing through the hand, they never strain the spruce, but fill the cask, one half or two thirds full of cold water, on about a pint or more of the grounds of the chowder, drank out of the cask. After taking the spruce out of the kettle, without straining it, put the melasses into the kettle : make it just boil up, and fill it into the cask ; and the grounds of the chowder left in before will soon work it. If the hot water will not fill the cask, fill it up with cold. No need of coolers to cool the liquor as in other beer. It drinks as well when one half or two thirds of the water is cold, as when you boil more of it. In the West Indies they need boil but a trifle of the water ; just enough to get the bitter out of the spruce. And two and an half gallons of melasses will make a hogshead of tolerable good drink. Good West India melasses make better drink than treacle or coarse sugar : though in want of the former, either of the others may serve."

* Tonkin, speaking of the general state of the air, couples the scurvy and the *itch*, as companions often to be met with under a Cornish roof. "This County being surrounded by the sea except where it joins Devon, and in most places too, very narrow, the air is observed to be very salt and moist, and the whole county much more subject to rain than the rest of the kingdom, especially to sudden (or, as they call them, *coasting*) showers ; to which its many high hills not a little contribute. And the nature of the soil is, in most places such, that without such assistance, it would scarcely produce corn or grass. This vicinity of the sea, causes also, that acrimony in the air, which occasions the *scurvy*, and perhaps the *itch*, frequently among the commonalty, especially

Habitual use of salt provisions, is a prevailing cause of the scurvy:* and what Boerhave long ago suggested, we see, every day, exemplified in those whose chief diet is fish. In Cornwall, pilchards, and in Devonshire, herrings (with a variety of dried fish) are not only the cottager's (particularly the fisherman's) dinner, but his morning and his evening meal; whether accompanied by his dish of potatoes, his barley-loaf, or his bohea tea.† Salted pork is also, the food of the labouring classes.

along the sea-coasts, and not a little increased by their feeding much on fish. And it is this saltiness, and not so much the violence of the storms, that frets the stones, iron bars, &c. So that it may be truly said, that it is apter to preserve than recover health to strangers, especially in any languishing sickness. Yet the long lives of the inhabitants proves that few counties in England are more healthful than this." *Tonkin's MS. Carew*.—The number and variety of cutaneous diseases, are certainly great: and all go under the denomination of scurvy. But it does not appear, that there is any one species peculiar to Cornwall. And, so far from being frequent, I think the itch is rare among the Cornish; whose general character (as given by travellers) is cleanliness in themselves, and in their houses.

* "I had lately under my care (says Huxham, at pp. 308, 309) a gentleman of fortune and family, who so habituated himself to the use of vast quantities of the volatile salts, that ladies commonly smell to, that at length he would eat them in a very astonishing manner, as other people eat sugared caraway seeds. The consequence soon was, that he brought on a hectic fever, vast hæmorrhages from the intestines, nose, and gums, every one of his teeth dropped out, and he could eat nothing solid; he wasted vastly in his flesh, and his muscles became as soft and flabby as those of a new born infant; and broke out all over his body in pustules, which itched most intolerably, so that he scratched himself continually, and tore his skin with his nails in a very shocking manner; his urine was always excessively high coloured, turbid, and very foetid. He was at last, with great difficulty, persuaded to leave this pernicious custom, but he had so effectually ruined his constitution, that, though he rubbed on in a very miserable manner for several months, he died tabid, and in the highest degree of a *marasmus*; and I am persuaded, he would have died much sooner, had he not constantly drank very freely of the most fine and generous wines, and daily used large quantities of asses milk, and antiscorbutic juices well acidulated with juice of seville oranges, lemons, &c." It has lately been maintained, that salt in every form, acts as poison to a scorbutic habit: and sea water which was some time since universally administered as a remedy, is no longer prescribed by some medical men. "The case of a young lady of Launceston who drank sea water for an inflammation and tumour in her upper lip," as communicated by Dr. Lavington of Tavistock to Dr. Huxham of Plymouth, in the year 1765, shews, that the virtues of sea water were, even then, more than suspected. After having drank a pint of sea water, for ten mornings successively, she was suddenly seized with a profuse discharge of the catamenia; spat blood perpetually from the gums; had innumerable petechial spots on her neck and breast, and many large livid spots on her arms and legs. At last, blood issued from her nose continually, attended with frequent faintings: in which she at length expired, choked as it were with her own blood.—Dr. Lavington and Dr. Huxham were both of opinion, that the use of sea water, was the cause of this lady's death. See *Philos. Transactions*, for 1766.

† Tea, I believe, is part of the supper of the Devonian as well as the Cornishman. But barley bread is not so frequent in Devon as in Cornwall. In this county barley is commonly made up with leaven, into cakes or loaves of a conic figure, and baked under an iron kettle. The tea, the bread, and the potatoes, are wholesome: and so are fish, used sparingly.

A disease, once produced by the modes of living, is generally, transmitted from sire to son : at least, by the same modes of living, it is carried down to posterity. Often, however, children suffer for their parents; though their manner of living be very different. Resembling their parents in constitution, they inherit disease and infirmity, as well as bodily strength or vigour. Accordingly, we find scorbutic diseases prevailing in one family, much more than in another, without any visible cause. And I have heard of instances, where the first-born of a family, has been more afflicted with disease, than the succeeding children.*---Akin to the scurvy, is the *leprosy*. As this disease is now extinct, it must have sprung from some cause which is, also, done away.† Voltaire (if I recollect rightly, in his essay on the manner and spirit of nations) thinks it was probably owing to the want of linen; as lazarettoes were very numerous in the time of Charlemagne, and linen very uncommon. The more prevailing notion, is, that the leprosy was generated by the eating of salmon too frequently, and at unseasonable times. That our forefathers thought so, is evident from covenants which I have seen in this county, and in Devon, stipulating, that no apprentices or servants shall be obliged to dine on salmon more than once or twice in a week. And we are told, that in consequence of a due abstinence from salmon, lazar houses became no longer necessary. In the same manner, this disease is said to have prevailed in Ireland, till the English laid the Irish under restrictions in their use of salmon. In the time of Elizabeth, the leprosy seems to have been frequent in Cornwall. "Lazar houses (says *Carew*) the deuotion of certaine Cornish gentlemens ancestors erected at Minhinet by Liskerd, S. Thomas by Launceston, and S. Lawrence by Bodmyn : of which this last is well endowed and gouerned.‡ Concerning the other, I have

* To what cause we are to attribute the following remarkable facts recorded by *Carew* and *Tonkin*, I know not. *Carew* [f. 117.] speaking of the family of *Coryton* (*Corington* he calls it) says : " I have heard William Coryton, Esq. declare, that in eight lineal descents, no one, born heir of his house succeeded to the land. I forgot when I was last at Newton, to ask Sir John Coryton if the same misfortune was continued down to his time. But I can name seven in my own family, that have died in their father's life time. And if we may credit tradition, no one for more than 500 years back born heir to the estate, hath succeeded to it. I had myself an elder brother, who died soon after his birth, before he could be baptized; and buried my eldest son, Hugh Tonkin, of about 16 years of age. My son James, buried the only son he ever had, George Lewis Tonkin, at two months old." *Tonkin's MS.* *Carew*. The *hæmorrhoids* are sometimes owing to a scorbutic habit of body. It may not, therefore be improper to mention in this place, that the Warmingstone found in Cornwall (which once well heated, retains its warmth a great while) is said to give ease and relief in several pains and diseases, particularly the internal hæmorrhoids. See *Tonkin's MSS.* and *Borlase's Nat. Hist.* p. 11.

† See *Musgrave de arthritide scorbutica*, p. 98 to 103, for the Devonshire leprosy and scurvy.

‡ "In this town, (Bodmin) situate between two hills, and a pleasant river running through it, stands a *Lowres hospital*, that is to say a hospital of lepers (for lowre, lower, in British, is a leper) which hath good

little to say, vnlesse I should eccho some of their complaints, that they are defrauded of their right. The much eating of fish, especially newly taken, and therein principally of the liuers, is reckoned a great breeder of those contagious humours, which turne into

endowment of lands and revenue appertaining thereto, founded by the piety and charity of the well-disposed people of this county in former ages, for the relief, support, and maintenance of all such people as should be visited with that sickness, called the elphantiasy, in Latin lepra, elphantia, elphantiasis, in English leprosy, British loweresy, being a white infectious scurf running all over the bodies of such men and women as are tainted therewith, which disease heretofore in many families was hereditary, and infected the blood for many generations. This disease, though common in Asia, was thought to have been brought first into England from Egypt by seamen and traders that came from thence: so that generally it spread itself over this kingdom, Anno. Dom. 1100. Soon after which a general collection of charitable benevolence was gathered throughout the land by one of the Mowbrays a gentleman who was tainted with this disease, for erecting and endowing the lazar house, or hospital, of Burton in Leicestershire: to which place were made subject all other hospitals of this sort in England, as the master of Burton hospital, was afterwards made subject to the master of St. John's hospital of Jerusalem in London. And then soon after the erection of lazar houses throughout this kingdom, was invented that writ called leproso amovendo, for removing a leper from his country house to the hospital. But the custom in this place was such, that none were to be admitted by the governors of the same for the time being, unless the person so brought in paid them five shillings a pot for dressing his meat, a purse (and a penny in it) to receive alms. At present I hear of no lepers in this hospital, nor indeed of any one person touched with this disease in the whole county of Cornwall. However, in this chappel of St. Laurence God Almighty is by the town's people worshipped, a chaplain in deacon's orders therein reading divine service according to the church of England, and at three several times in the year at least, the vicar of Bodmin and rector of Lanyvet, for a small stipend, preach and administer the sacrament to them. The lands, customs, and privileges of the lazar, or lower house, were much augmented, and also confirmed by a charter from Queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, with the jurisdiction of a court leet within the precincts of its manor of Ponteboy, (that is, by the ford, or bridge, viz. whereon the town of St. Lawrence is situate) the white rod erected yearly whilst the court is sitting. It is also privileged with a weekly market, to be kept on Wednesdays, within the town of St. Lawrence, though of late discontinued; as also with fairs yearly, on the 10th of August, and the 18th of October. Otherwise this manor is called Ponte Boyse i. e. bridge-meat or sustenance for the lepers." *Hals* in Bodmin. This hospital has lately drawn the attention of the county. The purpose, to which the lands which belonged to its corporation, may be most usefully applied, is at present the subject of consideration.

* *Cornwall.*---At a county meeting for taking into consideration the purpose to which the lands lately belonging to the hospital of St. Lawrence de Ponteboy, may be most usefully applied for the benefit of the county.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, Esquire, high sheriff, in the chair.

Resolved, 1st. That it is the opinion of the meeting, that if the corporation of the hospital of St. Lawrence de Ponteboy should be decreed by the court of chancery to be dissolved, and the lands belonging thereto can be applied to the support of some other charitable institution, the most beneficial appropriation of the said lands, will be to the establishment of a county asylum for the reception and care of lunatick paupers.

2. That a committee be appointed to carry into effect the object of the foregoing resolution, as far as circumstances will admit.

3. That the committee do consist of the following gentlemen, conjointly with the magistrates of the county; the Right Honourable the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Right Honourable Lord De Dunstanville and Basset, the Right Honourable Lord Eliot, the Honourable Charles Bagnall Agar, Sir William Lemo n,

leprosie; but whence soeuer the cause proceedeth, dayly euents minister often pitiful spectacles to the Cornish men's eyes, of people visited with this affliction; some being authours of their owne calamity by the forementioned diet, and some others succeeding therein to an *hereditarius morbus* of their ancestors: whom we will leaue to the poorest comfort in miserie, a helplesse pittie."* "The last tradition of the Hermitage chapel of St. Roche, is, that when it was kept in repair, a person diseased with a grievous leprosy, was either placed or fixed himself therein---where he lived till the tyme of his death, to auoide infectinge others who was dayly attended with meate and drink, wasling and lodging by his daughter named Gunnet or Gundred. And the well hereby, from whence she fetched water for his use, is to this day known and called by the name of St. Gunett's well."† With the *scrophula*, or *king's evil*,

and Sir Christopher Hawkins, Baronets, Francis Gregor, Francis Rodd, and Francis Glanville, Esquires, and the Reverend Henry Hawkins Tremayne, and Robert Walker, Clerks, and that any three of them be a quorum.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the magistrates who have called the attention of the county to this subject, and to Lord De Dunstanville and Basset, and Sir Christopher Hawkins, Baronet, for the steps which they have taken to obtain a decree of the court of chancery relative thereto.

5. That the foregoing resolutions be printed in one London and two provincial papers.

6. That the thanks of the gentlemen present be given to the high sheriff, for convening the meeting, and for his conduct in the chair.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, Sheriff.

Bodmin, 25th October, 1805."

* *Carew*, f. 68.

† *Hals MS.* in Roche. There were once a number of lazar houses in Exeter, Tavistock and other towns in Devon. That people were, in Exeter, subject to the leprosy, the lazar house of St. Mary Magdalen, far apart from the city, of itself makes evident. But it seems that the poor wretches sent to reside therein were not sufficiently provided for, since it is recorded that they were allowed, every market day, to come into the market with a clap-dish, and went from one to another to beg corn, and all other victuals there brought to be sold; which liberty they claimed by the grant of Bp. Barth. Iscanus, who, by his deed dated 13th February, 1163, granted to the said sick people a toll of all corn and bread sold in the several markets and fairs of this city; also that they should collect the citizens alms on certain days of the week. They accordingly came with their clap-dishes demanding the said toll, &c---but found little relief. This occasioned a permutation to be made between the mayor and the bishop, viz. that he should become patron of St. John's, and the mayor of Magdalen's hospital. Even the mayor in 1464 himself, Richard Orenge, though of noble parentage, became infected with this hateful disease: and thereupon submitted to be removed to, and dwell in, the said lazaretto, among the leprous people; and there ending his days, he lies buried in the chancel of the chappel belonging to the said hospital. The said chappel becoming ruinous, it was well repaired in 1750, in the second mayoralty of Thomas Heath, Esquire; Mr. Nic. Arthur then receiver. A mayor of a city so patiently yielding to be set apart, &c. brings to remembrance, that of all diseases this of the elephantiasis was reckoned among the Israelites the most defiling, for which reason those who were

some families are still sorely afflicted. This sad disease may be worn out in a family, after a few generations : but for the scrophula, we should vainly seek an immediate cure, except in the regions of fancy. Thither, indeed, not even the vulgar of the present day, are much disposed to resort. The genii of medicine have forsaken our mineral waters :* nor is there, any longer, virtue in the touch of kings.† The bad diet of the poorer classes, certainly predisposes them to this disease, But there are some grounds for a belief, that improved treatment has lessened the number of its victims ; which, according to the reports of medical men, have within these twenty

infected with it were forced to live separate from the rest, till they had been cured of it. Monarchs themselves were not exempted from this law, as appears from the instance of K. Azariah, or Uzziah, as he is in the chronicles called, who being smitten with an incurable leprosy, was deprived of his government, and forced to live apart to the day of his death. And indeed one kind of it was of so infectious a nature, that too much caution could not be used to prevent its spreading ; insomuch that even those that died of it were buried separately from the rest. Moses distinguishes three sorts of leprosy, viz. those of the body, garments, and of houses. The first of these is a cuticular disease, not unlike an inveterate itch or scurvy, which causes a violent itching, and whether caused by some prolific animalcula communicated by the touch, or by corrosive vitrioline salts (though the former seems the most probable) will in time corrode the flesh, even to the bone. We shall not disgust our readers with repeating the marks which Moses gives of that distemper, (such as please may see them in Levit xiii.) nor with what other physicians have writ concerning it ; but only observe that it was of a much more corrosive and dangerous nature in hot climates than in cold ones. They observe three kinds or rather degrees of it. The first of these, namely, whilst it is as it were in its infancy, may be easily cured. The second, when it has communicated itself to the blood, cannot be mastered without great difficulty, and a long regimen of diet and physick. The last, which is when it is grown inveterate, and has fixed itself, and corroded the solid parts, is reckoned incurable. However, M. Tournefort, who had seen it in the Levant, thinks it rather a kind of a venereal disease, and that, if taken in time, it might be cured by the same method. And indeed the symptoms of this, of the leprosy, and of an inveterate scurvy, are so alike, that unless a physician be very expert and cautious he may easily condemn the innocent and absolve the guilty." *Brice*, p. 548.

* "There is a mineral water at Treleven in the parish of Mevagizzy, at the bottom of the park there, adjoining to Nancollan in St. Gorran, the estate of Lewis Tremaine, Esquire, through both which estates runs a large lode of iron, and not any other lode or vein of any other sort of metal in the neighbourhood. Doctor Kestel hath often told me, that he thought this mineral spring came nearer to Tunbridge Wells, than any other water in Cornwall. Like that, it hath a brassy scum over it in the morning ; whence the common people call it the *Brass-well*. By this water several great cures have been wrought ; particularly on John Wise of Totness, Esquire, butler to Mrs. Sawle of Penrice." *Tonkin's MSS.* See *Hist. of Cornwall*, Vol. I. p. 55.

† "John Tregellas, a tenant and servant of mine, was so ill of the struma or king's evil, that he was given over by his physicians. But being touched by King Charles II. in the latter end of that king's reign, he was perfectly cured. His son of the same name, who is now living at Bolster in St. Agnes, feeling the same disease coming upon him, and having a swelling on his thigh, was, by wearing a piece of gold which the king had put about his father's neck, perfectly healed in a short time, also. Nay, the father has often told me, that he has lent his piece of gold to two or three other persons, who were attacked by the same disease, on whom it wrought the like cure." *Tonkin's MSS.*

years be enconsiderably diminished. May it not be hoped that the banishment of that scourge, the *small pox*,* as having been one of the most powerful means of bringing

* Those, who are accustomed to gross or bad provisions, suffer most severely from the small pox. And I doubt not, that an attention to diet, previous to inoculation, may be ranked among the good old fashions. A few observations of Huxham on this disease, may not be unacceptable. "There are some peculiar constitutions, that will never receive this disease; for several persons never have the small pox, though frequently conversing with, and even attending people in them. I knew an old nurse and one apothecary, who for many years attended persons (and a great number too) in the small pox, and yet never had them. Nay many, that have industriously endeavoured to catch the infection, by frequenting the chambers of the sick, have done it without effect;—and yet some of these very persons, some months or years after, have been seized with the small pox. The variolous pus, in inoculation, will not infect every one; and it is well known the pus, even from the same person, produces very different numbers of small pox in different persons, and very different degrees of fever. Upon the whole then it is evident, that the previous state of the body, and disposition of the humours, greatly contribute to determine the quantity and quality of the small pox. Not but that the contagious miasmata may be of a much more virulent and active nature at one time than another, or during one constitution of the air than another: and indeed we actually find it so. But even this may be very much owing to that peculiar state of the air, inducing such or such qualities into the solids and fluids, which render them liable to such or such peculiar fevers; for we find one constitution of the atmosphere disposed to inflammatory fevers, another to the slow nervous remittents, intermittents, &c. and a third to the putrid, malignant, or petechial. Now where the contagion coincides, and co-operates with such or such a constitution, it will be productive of such or such a kind of small pox, or rather of such or such a kind of fever with the small pox. For surely we many times observe a very untoward fever to accompany the small pox, where are very few, and very distinct, though of an ill kind. Indeed, I think, I have frequently observed the common epidemick fever manifestly concurring with the small pox, and that the variolous contagion only diversified the disease, or rather the epidemick fever was coincident with the small pox on the same subject. This was the case very often in 1740, 1741, and 1745; when a violent epidemick fever, of the pestilential kind, raged here, chiefly among the sailors, soldiers, and prisoners (especially in the last of those years) who had commonly the most evident symptoms of the malignant fever, with the small pox, which therefore proved exceeding fatal among them; whereas many persons in the neighbourhood, that had no communication with the hospitals, and were otherwise tolerably healthy, had a very favourable kind. And probably this malignant fever was chiefly owing to the high scorbutic ill habit of body, manner of life, confinement, &c. to which the above set of people were subject." "I am persuaded, if persons regularly prepared, were to receive the variolous contagion in a natural way, far the greater part would have them in a mild manner; for undoubtedly a very bad sort of small pox many times arises from an over-fulness of blood, acrimony of humours, or great loads of foul matter in the first passages; and very frequently errors are committed in diet, exercise, &c. after the infection is first taken, which often prove of fatal consequences in the event. From these, those that are inoculated are, and should be guarded, and hence the great success of that operation." "The contagion of the small pox seems to affect some constitutions in a dreadful manner, producing spots, putrefaction, and vast effusions of blood from several parts of the body, sometimes even at one and at the same time. I have seen many instances in this disease, where, within four or five days from the seizure, purples have appeared all over the body, and hæmorrhages from several parts in a profuse manner; particularly the ulcerous, urinary passages, and nose; and the postules have turned quite black, a bloody ichor issuing from them in abundance; and this too where no violent symptoms of any kind had preceded. Little Miss R----n, about five years old, had such a kind about fourteen years ago; they came on with scarce any considerable fever, pain, sickness, or the like, yet spots appeared at the same time very large, livid and black. The pox were but few, some of which about the lips, internal parts of the cheeks and

scrofula into action, will lead to a happy change in this way? The introduction of vaccine* inoculation has been too recent to warrant any observations perhaps, in the

tongue, turned very black, and bled pretty largely. The child was often taken with a slight delirium, and forthwith would return to her play-things as before. At length she brought off pretty much florid blood, and some black and coagulated, by stools, and sunk away insensibly as it were in the arms of death, about the ninth day from the attack of the disease. I lately saw a dreadful case of this kind in Miss B---y, a young gentlewoman, who had much fatigued herself in very hot weather, immediately before the seizure with the small pox, by walking, riding, dancing, &c. She had millions of truly small pox, and a vast number of black and blue spots, that broke out all over her body the third day inclusive from the seizure, and her legs and thighs appeared quite purple; she bled at the gums and nose very largely, and yet at the same time had a very profuse discharge of the catamenia about six days before the regular period. She died the sixth day from the attack: she had from first to last an inexpressible load at her breast, with vast anxiety, frequent faintings, and a vastly quick, fluttering, small pulse." *Huxham*, pp. 52, 53. See his account of an anomalous small pox in 1724 and 1725, in *Phil. Trans.* No. 390. We have numerous instances of persons, who died of the small pox, either natural or inoculated. The common herd are left illachrymables: and the names of some of the higher classes, are preserved by mere accident. "Bevil, brother of Baron Grenville of Potheridge, died of the small pox. So did, William Henry, Earl of Bath, in 1711. As also, Robert Lord Petre, (see Torbryan in Devon) 22 March, 1712-13." "Henry Scobell, of Roselian in St. Blaze, had two sons, who both died of the small pox." *Tonkin's MS.* in St. Blaze. "The Hon. Colonel Speccott of Penheale, in Egleskerry, married the Lady Essex Robarts, daughter of the Right Hon. John Earl of Radnor, with whom he lay but one night; he being seized, the day after his wedding, with the small pox. She also fell sick, about a month after, as he was upon his recovery, and died." *Tonkin's MS.* in Egloskerry. "George Prestwood, of Pencost in Golant, died of the small pox. His son Thomas Prestwood who came of age in 1731, had then been twice married. His first wife died of the small pox. His daughter Anne by his second wife, died of the small pox." *Pryce's Tonkin in Golant*, p. 71. *Prudence Molesworth of Pencarrow*, who was married to Hugh Gregor Esquire, died of the small pox, 2 May, 1741, aged 23. [The *Pencarrow Papers.*] *Barbara Morice of Werington*, who was married to Sir John Molesworth, of Pencarrow, Baronet, died of the small pox, at Staines in Middlesex, May 17, 1735, aged 24. Mr. Hawkins (of Trewithan in the parish of St. Probus) father to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Baronet, died of the inoculated small pox. His dread of the disease from contagion had rendered his life a burthen to him. He, therefore, determined upon inoculation. But his fears still operated on his mind, and killed him. Edward, Duke of Somerset, who died in 1792, was so afraid of the small pox, that he would not open letters: they were held up to a glass window, that he might read them through it.

* There have been numerous publications on the subject, but my concern, is only with the west of England. Here I have met with few treatises. In 1800, Richard Dunning, surgeon of Plymouth Dock, published *some observations on vaccination, or the inoculated cow pox*. At p. 15, a case is related where the vaccine inoculation appears to have corrected a scrophulous diatheræ, as Dr. Jenner has asserted; and could so important an object be attained, how pleasing the prospect, how desirable the end! The author appears to attach much importance to his own *Insania Amabilis* (p. 22) and from p. 33, we shall extract a specimen of his style; to read which a long breath is necessary. "It is now time to advert to the subject of vaccination. But truly the whole affair of that absorption and passage of the vaccine aura, through the human body, affecting that inexplicable, immaterial, and indelible flat or orgasm, which assures to it complete invulnerability to every possible future attack of small pox, and, indeed, of every circumstance preparatory and subsequent to it, is altogether a transaction so trifling in itself, so like a mere nothing, as far at least as it is cognizable to sense, and in the way it has hitherto happened to

form of history. As far as it has been practised in this county, it has answered all

me in every case under my own immediate observation, (and those have now been numerous) that I am almost at a loss, where to begin the description of it." In p. 46, we have an ingenious letter from Mr. Little, surgeon of Plymouth Dock, containing some important observations, opposing the erroneous idea that has prevailed, of the cow pox being an eruptive disease by stating the eruption on two children in one family, to be "the chicken pox, so distinctly marked as not to be mistaken by the most superficial observer." This, we believe, has been the cause of all those mistakes (a) which have been urged against the cow pox. Mr. L. adds his testimony to that of many others, "that the genuine vaccine disease, in as far as postules are concerned, is confined to the place of insertion, producing specific fever in a given time." (This is, however, so slight as frequently to be scarcely distinguishable.) And, at p. 50, where inoculated small pox would be very hazardous, from constitutional disease, "the vaccine may be substituted with safety, often with advantage," by producing a beneficial change in the habit. This is the more worthy of attention from the writer's having added, "should I at any future time have reason to change that opinion, I will communicate it," &c. At p. 63, Dr. Pearson's report is inserted, that of six thousand vaccine patients, only one died; (and that was from another disease.) Dr. P. also thinks, that the chance of life is greater under vaccine inoculation, than under ordinary circumstances. At p. 70 and seq. some "general reflections" are hazarded on the possible origin of the cow, small, swine, and chicken pox, measles, &c. being bestial, as their names appear to indicate: which I think not improbable. The author recommends (p. 79) an attention to the origin of the diseases of brutes. I allow him to "plead guilty to the charge of much tediousness," (p. 55.) and think Mr. L.'s letter the best part of the publication. The vaccine inoculation, is certainly superior to the variolous in a greater degree than the latter is to the natural small pox. And is not an eruptive disease; but perfectly harmless, communicable at any period, and more entitled to the appellation of a preventive than a disease." In 1803, there appeared in one or more of our provincial papers, the following comparative view of the natural small pox, inoculated small pox, and inoculated cow pox.

NATURAL SMALL POX.	HISTORY, GENERAL CHARACTER, MORTALITY.		CIRCUMSTANCES independent of CONTAGION and MORTALITY viz. <i>danger, eruptions, confinement, loss of time, expence, requisite precautions, medical treatment, deformity, and subsequent diseases.</i>
	For TWELVE CENTURIES, this disease has been known to continue its ravages, destroying in every year an immense proportion of the population of the world.	ONE in SIX, who have the disease, DIES. At least half of mankind have it: consequently ONE in TWELVE of the human race perish by ONE DISEASE!! In London 3000 annually In the united kingdom 40,000.	
	A CONTAGIOUS disease, in some instances mild; but for the most part VIOLENT; PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS to LIFE.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One in three has the natural small pox in a <i>dangerous</i> form. 2. It produces <i>eruptions</i>, numerous, painful, and disgusting: 3. Occasions <i>confinement</i>, 4. <i>Loss of time</i>, and 5. <i>Expence</i>, more or less considerable, affecting individuals, families, parishes, &c. 6. Renders <i>precautions</i> for the most part unavailing; 7. <i>Medical treatment</i> necessary both during the disease and afterwards: 8. Leaves <i>pits, scars, seams, &c.</i> disfiguring the skin, especially the face; and 9. Is followed by <i>scrofula</i> in every form, diseases of the skin, glands, joints, &c. blindness, deafness, &c.

(a) Dr. J. Simms has contradicted the testimony which he originally gave against the cow pox, and acknowledged he was mistaken.

that the most sanguine of its promoters could have expected: and it is a credit to the

HISTORY, GENERAL CHARACTER, MORTALITY		CIRCUMSTANCES independent of CONTAGION and MORTALITY, viz. <i>danger, eruptions, confinement, loss of time, expence, requisite precautions, medical treatment, deformity, and subsequent diseases.</i>
INOCULATED SMALL POX.	<p>A CONTAGIOUS disease, for the most part mild; but in some instances</p> <p>VIOLENT, PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS TO LIFE.</p> <p>The inoculation of the SMALL POX having been but partially adopted, has become the means of spreading the infection, and has thus increased its general mortality. In London this increase has been in the proportion of SEVENTEEN in every THOUSAND.</p>	<p>One in THREE HUNDRED Inoculated DIES ;</p> <p>In London probably, ONE in ONE HUNDRED.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One in thirty or forty has the inoculated small pox in a <i>dangerous</i> form. 3. It produces <i>eruptions</i> in greater or less numbers; 3. Occasions <i>confinement</i>, 4. <i>Loss of time</i>, and 5. <i>Expence</i>, sometimes considerable; 6. Requires <i>preparation</i> by diet and medicine: care to avoid certain seasons, as extremes of heat and cold: certain periods of life, as early infancy and old age; and certain states of constitution, as general ill-health, teething, pregnancy, &c. 7. Renders <i>medical treatment</i> usually necessary: 8. Is liable to produce <i>deformities</i> whenever the disease proves severe; and to be 9. Followed by the same diseases as above enumerated, though less frequently.
	<p>Not CONTAGIOUS; and, when properly conducted, uniformly</p> <p>MILD, INOFFENSIVE, free from pain or danger, and an infallible preventive of the small pox.</p> <p>NEVER FATAL.</p> <p>During a long series of years, the cow pox, accidentally received, has been considered as a PRESERVATIVE against any future attack of the SMALL POX. Many persons in the dairy countries who have had the former in their youth, have remained to old age unsusceptible of the latter.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inoculated cow pox is attended by no <i>danger</i>, 2. Produces a <i>pustule</i> on the inoculated part only: 3 Occasions neither <i>confinement</i>, 4. <i>Loss of time</i>, nor 5. <i>Expence</i>: 6. Demands no other <i>precautions</i> than such as respect the conduct of the inoculation: 7. Requires no <i>medicine</i>: 8. Leaves no <i>deformity</i> nor <i>disfiguration</i>: and 9 Excites no <i>subsequent diseases</i>.

The above was subscribed by the committee of the EXETER JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

Hugh Downman, M. D.
 Barth. Parr, M. D. F. R. S.
 Geo. Daniell, M. D.
 William Dyer, M. D.
 A. Hutchinson, M. D.
 Geo. Rhodes, M. D.
 J. Sheldon, Surgeon, F. R. S.
 Robt. Patch, Surgeon.
 Sydenham Peppin, Surgeon.

George B. Eaton, Surgeon and M. D.
 B. W. Johnson, Surgeon.
 S. Luscombe, jun. Surgeon.
 Wm. Gater, Apothecary.
 G. G. Spelling, Apothecary.
 John Thomson, Apothecary.
 Edwin Williams, Apothecary.
 T. Tucker, Surgeon.

Joshua Stabback, Surgeon.
 John Harris, Surgeon
 S. F. Milford.
 Edmund Granger.
 Patrick Kincaid.
 Wm. Benj. Kennaway.
 James Manning.
 Wm. Kendall.

good sense of the common people of Cornwall, that their prejudices against this novel process have been infinitely less vehement than those of most other parts of the king-

Mr. Head's remarks on vaccination, (which appeared in the Truro and other public prints) do credit to himself and the profession. And the following notice proves his activity in rendering his observations of practical use.

"JENNERIAN INOCULATION. The efficacy of this inoculation in the prevention of that most fatal disease the small pox, being now fully established and confirmed, by many thousands of instances, not only in this kingdom, but also in every part of the habitable globe; an institution has been formed in London, under the patronage of the king, queen, royal family and numbers of the nobility of this kingdom; denominated the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY. The object of the institution is no less than the total extirpation of the small pox, from this kingdom. Patronised by the mayor and corporation of Helston, Messrs. HEAD & BORLASE, are desirous of assisting with their best endeavours so beneficial and laudable an undertaking, and for that purpose inform the public, that they will attend on every Saturday morning from ten o'clock till twelve, at the house where Mr. HEAD now lives, (in Meneage street,) for the purpose of inoculating gratis all persons who may be desirous of taking the benefit of this mild and efficacious preventive of the small pox. Every person inoculated on the above plan, will be required to attend on the following Saturday, in order to ascertain his having properly taken the Jennerian infection; without which, no security from the small pox is to be expected." Yet it is to be lamented, after all these testimonies and exertions, vulgar prejudice still operates, in many places, to the destruction of the human race. In 1804, a great number of children were inoculated for the small pox, in Plymton and its neighbourhood. The following letter from Colonel SANDY's of Helston, this moment offered to my notice, justly merits preservation. I cannot but add, that in his character, is finely illustrated a text to which all religion is reducible---that "He, who loveth God, love his Brother, also." "To the Editor of the Royal Cornwall Gazette.

"SIR,

"The gracious blessing bestowed upon the present generation in the discovery of vaccination should be acknowledged with reverential love and gratitude towards God, "who giveth wisdom to the wise," and "revealeth the deep and secret things." Dan. ii. 21, 22. This blessing however is impeded by doubts and prejudices; not only by many among the tinners and yeomanry of this county, but in various parts of the world. I knew it to be introduced into Bengal, about the year 1803; and I am happy to have it in my power, to send you an authenticated report of its benefit to our fellow subjects in the east; whose prejudices were early subdued, and among whom, in that extended empire, vaccination now, generally supercedes the old mode of inoculation, although the Bramins, native priests, were the inoculators.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Helston, June 13, 1806.

W. SANDYS."

"Fort William,---April 23, 1805.

"The following declaration of the native inoculators in favor of vaccine inoculation is published for general information. On Friday, the 15th of March, 1805, we, the undersigned small pox inoculators, attended at the native hospital and witnessed the inoculation of Panchcowree and Ramut, two sons of Kullo Washerman, a Musselman, with fresh small pox matter taken on the spot, from a boy in the ninth day of the eruption, in the natural way. These children were inoculated in each arm by Birdjoo Paul, in the Bengalee manner, and in each forearm, by Mr. Shoolbred in the English manner; and no doubt can be entertained, but they would have taken the small pox, if they had been susceptible of infection from the matter of that disease. On examination of the children on the 22d of March, no effect whatever appeared to have followed these inoculations, from which we are satisfied that the children's constitutions had been rendered proof against the infection of small pox, by having previously undergone the vaccine disease in January last, as appeared by the register kept by Mr. Shoolbred, for that purpose.

dom. In Sylleh, the small-pox has been always the most dreaded disease, but is now banished, I presume, from the islands by vaccine inoculation.*---I have considered some of the diseases just mentioned, as greatly depending on the diet. And, on this topic, it were an omission, not to notice the salubrity of the waters of Cornwall. Little experience must assure us, that good water is conducive to health; and when disease attacks us, will frequently break its force or repel it. But disorders are often caused or aggravated by bad water: and water, impregnated with some mineral substances, becomes poisonous, or from stagnation, putrid. That in this county, we need not be afraid of stagnant waters, is evident from the† copiousness and briskness of our springs and rivers: but the wholesomeness of the water in the neighbourhood of our

On the 1st of March, Birdjoo Paul inoculated his own son Takeoor Doss, with vaccine matter at the native hospital, and he regularly went through the disease. On the 16th of March, he again inoculated this child with small pox matter, as above, in the Bengalee manner, but no effect followed this second inoculation. On the 17th, Ram Luckun Chucherbutty, a Bramin, inoculated with small pox matter, Gopee, a Hindoo girl, who had been vaccinated on the 22d February, and had regularly gone through the disease; but neither did any effect follow this inoculation. The matter used on this occasion, was of an equally genuine nature, as the former; and the experiment was made in the native part of the town, for the purpose of shewing some considerable Hindoos the decided power of the vaccine disease, in rendering the constitution unsusceptible of small pox. From the above fair, public, and decisive experiments, we are fully convinced that the vaccine disease does possess the inestimable power abovementioned, and being equally satisfied that it is attended with no danger, and hardly any inconvenience to the inoculated, we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion, that it is a safe and efficacious substitute for the small pox; and ought therefore to be generally adopted. A declaration which we make with the greater confidence, as we are not aware of any circumstance which can render the adoption of this mild practice improper for any rank of Hindoos. (Signed) by twenty-six native inoculators.

" Calcutta, 24th March, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN SHOOLBRED,

" Superintendent Gen. of Vaccine Inoculation. Fort William, Medical Board Office, April 2, 1805.

* "The air here, must be healthy in general, fanned as it is by the sea-breezes rising from every quarter, and uninfected by any large marshy ground. But sea-fogs are more common here, than where there are larger tracts of land."---"They have few distempers here. The ague appears but seldom; and to have a fever, is a rare thing. About fourteen years since, they had a fever which was infectious and carried off several: they have had a fever also lately, by which some have died. These are reckoned extraordinary incidents. The *small pox* is their most common and fatal distemper. In all such little islands, spirituous liquors are too much used. But those that live temperate here, live to a great age." *Borlase's Scilly*, pp. 65, 66, 67. See *Heath*, p. 132.

† That there was formerly lack of water in some parts of St. Anthony in Roseland, seems to be an opinion of the common people; who on a certain occasion, ascribed to the sword of Drake, the power of the rod of Moses. On the south side of the barton of Place, are some large fields and a well, called Drake's downs and well. They were so called, it seems, from Sir Francis Drake, who on his return from the West Indies, was in great distress for want of water, and landed here; but finding none, struck the place with his sword, when immediately rushed out a spring of clear water, which continues to this day. *Tenkin's MS.*

mines, has been sometimes suspected: and I have known strangers ~~extremely cautious~~ in the use of water, from which the natives never experienced the slightest inconvenience. By the tin-streaming, indeed, some fine fountains* and rivulets are polluted;

* "The consideration (says Pryce) of the nature of mineral spaws and springs, will sensibly inform us, that there is a continual percolation of minerals and metals, or their salts or principles, through the pores and channels of the earth; and the goodness and providence of God are paternally apparent in their salubrious effects upon the impaired constitution of mankind. But there is a far greater display of his benevolence to us in particular: for this town (Redruth) and neighbourhood are entirely supplied with pot water from mineral springs, and those of the most deleterious miasma: nay, for the most part, our water for culinary uses, is taken up at the low sloven, or tail of the adit, immediately where it discharges from those mines which are not working; and have run half a mile or more over a bed of copper, mundic, and every other congeries of mineral poisons. This is a fact so notorious, that I can produce many thousand attestations to confirm my assertion. To what cause shall we ascribe the salubrity of Pednandrea, and Huel Sparnon waters? Those mines have been wrought at a considerable depth by the power of three fire engines, and have produced vast quantities of tin, copper, mundic, and some lead; yet, at this time, when those mines are not working, and the water is clear, we use it for all purposes indiscriminately, without the least tinge, or the least incrustation upon our household utensils; and in twenty four years acquaintance with the practice of medicine, I have not met with any one patient, whose disorder I could attribute to the most trifling unwholesomeness in our mine waters. If the reader will advert to the true cause of these different effects in one and the same fluid, he will presently join in opinion with me, in the properties attributed to gossan lodes: and this will be a further demonstration of the decomposition of those waters into their primitive purity and innocence, by contact with this ferruginous medium. Again, as a proof of a proof, several mines, whose adits are so much deeper as to be under the gossany bed of ore, do produce water fit for no use but driving mill or engine wheels. Such water is quite noxious, and palpably vitriolic to the taste, particularly at the mines of North Downs, Chacewater, and Huel Virgin. I know that some may say, if this be the case, these mines will be again renovated. Probably this, in a certain degree will be the case: but let it be remembered, that when the nidus with the decomposing matter is taken away, the water from the circumjacent strata, instead of percolating through the vein, falls into a congregated fluid of its own kind. Indeed, where any of the vein is left in whole, as we call it, we see no reason why it should not have the same effect there as formerly: nay, we are of opinion, that where a mine has been wrought till the lode has proved barren in quality, and is left off from extreme poverty, if the vein continues, and is endued with the same decomposing and attractive qualities as the part formerly wrought originally might have been, such lode may probably be converted into ore by the water now percolating through it, and saturated accordingly. The miners often feel a palatable difference in water under ground, at a great depth; for if they taste a clear stream of water, as it flows down upon the walls of the lode, it is either very cold or almost lukewarm, or insipid or sweet. In copper mines particularly, we sometimes find the water full as warm as new milk in one part of the mine; while it is very cold in another; nay, in several of these, particularly in Huel Musick and Huel Rose, the writer has stood with one foot in the warm, and the other in cold water, and has divided and diverted them different ways. In the former of these mines, the discovery of this warm water, has always immediately preceded a considerable enlargement of the lode, and richness of the ore. In the latter, the cause is not so absolutely determined; as the lode from which it is known to proceed, has not been discovered at that depth; but where it has been so, it greatly abounds with sulphureous minerals. On the other hand, the water which flows through a bed of tin, is generally very fine, soft, and insipid; especially if the lode or strata are of the grouan or elvan kinds, and the tin rich in quality and homogeneous. Our clean pryan tin lodes likewise yield a soft alkaliescent water, that, I am satisfied, would be of singular service to all persons afflicted with acidities in the primæ viæ." *Mineralogia Cornub.* pp. 11, 12.

whilst the wooded vales where they rose, and through which they ran, have been all disfeatured, and from spots that were pleasingly picturesque, turned into wastes of hideous aspect.---Yet the Cornish are much less in danger from water even in the heart of the mines, than from fermented or rather spirituous liquors. The disease, which has been termed the *Devonshire colic* was formerly very frequent, in Cornwall, as well as in Devon; but is now banished, I believe, to the east of the Tamar. There I have known it occasioned not only by harsh cyder, but by cyder drank to excess. The Devonian farmers, (and in some places the Cornish) too often give the juice of green apples to their people in harvest---“the green apples” for the most part *wind-falls* not grown to half the natural size of the fruit, and “the juice” just taken from the *wring* or in a state of fermentation. But even of good cyder, the almost incredible quantities that are swallowed by the Devonian labourers, are fully adequate to the production of colic and many other disorders, without the intervention of the smallest particle of lead. Yet Baker's well known theory seems to have gained credit with Pryce, and others of far greater authority. “A very minute quantity of lead, (says Dr. Pryce) largely diluted, is often of fatal consequence to those who take it into their bodies; insomuch as to have given name to a particular disorder in these parts, called the Colic of the Danmonii, which was endemial in Devonshire and Cornwall in 1742, and returns every autumn, more or less. I have met with those who have been tortured with this excruciating and uncommon disorder; which, though seldom mortal as a colic, leaves behind it a spasmodic asthma, and an incurable paresis.” All this is occasioned by a few grains of lead dissolved in the cyder which is made in leaden vessels.* But it were well, if “lead or leaden vessels,” were our chief cause of ter-

* Mineral. Cornub. pp. 55, 56.---What has been called in derision, “Baker's Leaden Theory,” produced a controversy so particularly interesting to Cornwall and Devon, that to state a few particulars of it, may not be unamusing.---In 1767, Dr. Baker read in the theatre of the College of Physicians, an essay concerning the cause of the endemial colic of Devonshire: and he published his essay in a shilling pamphlet. I should premise, that the colic of Devon and Cornwall, had some years before, been copiously treated of by Dr. Huxham, who referred the cause of it, principally, to a gross, essential, acid salt, or tartar, with which the expressed juice of apples, whilst unfermented, abounds. That gentleman thought “that by long and frequent drinking a liquor of this kind, such a quantity of crude, gross tartar was thrown into the blood, that it thence became very acrid; and not only the blood, but, from that impure source, all the humours thence secreted. So that instead of a very soft, lubricating mucus separated by the glands, discovered by Dr. Havers, we had as it were a sharp, coagulated matter, whence arose a great pain in the joints, and impotence of their motion. Instead of an exceeding soft lymph to moisten the nerves, a corrosive ichor; and hence epileptical attacks. Moreover, the blood being saturated with such a great quantity of salts, they attracted one the other strongly, and formed greater molecules than will pass

ror. There is another poison among us, more deleterious than all the lead that

through the lymphatic arteries, scarcely indeed through the sanguineous capillaries; hence various obstructions, and great irritations on the nervous extremities. At length even the very bile, that variously useful balsam of the body, became corrupted and quite enervated by the superabundant apple-acid, though in its natural state it was designed to correct acidity." Dr. Baker however informs us, that, "notwithstanding the deference which he had always paid to the authority of this celebrated physician, he had for some time entertained doubts concerning the solidity of this doctrine. When he had considered, that there was not the least analogy between the juice of apples, and the poison of lead; and that the colic of Devonshire was precisely the same disease, which was the specific effect of all saturnine preparations; it had not seemed to him at all probable, that the two causes, bearing so little relation to one another, should make such similar impressions on the human body." That however much of our cyder may agree with the Rhenish and Moselle wines in the circumstance of containing a large quantity of essential salt, of a similar figure, no argument from analogy will here be valid, unless it can be shewn that Rhenish and Moselle wines have ever produced the colic of Poitou in an unadulterated state. If cyder is the cause of this disease, as being an acid, why is the colic of Poitou very little known in the eastern countries, where the Turks, whose religion obliges them to abstain from wine, drink every day very large quantities of an acid sherbet? 'Does the experience of jockeys, says he, who, in order to reduce themselves to a certain standard of weight by sweating, are said to drink largely of vinegar, strengthen such an observation? Do we find it to be true, that children, and valetudinary people, and particularly chlorotic girls, whose *primæ viæ* abound with acid, are on that account subject to this colic? Is not a diarrhoea, or cholera, the ordinary effect of eating unripe fruit immoderately? What reason can be given, why the poorer inhabitants of the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, who use as their common drink, a weak acid cyder, are subject to no such colic? Why is this disease no longer endemic in the province of Poitou? Is it that grapes are brought to more maturity, than they were formerly? Has the sun more power now, than in the time of Cato? Why, in the Bahama-islands is this disease unknown? I am informed, continues he, by a gentleman, who lived there many years, that this has been the case, ever since rum has been no longer distilled in those islands. The same gentleman informs me, that the inhabitants drink very large quantities of small punch, made extremely acid with the juice of limes; the labouring people to the amount of two gallons of it every day. And lastly, is it reasonably to be suspected, that the essential salt of a vinous liquor can raise such tumults in the bowels, whether by corrupting the bile, or otherwise; when it is vulgarly known, even among the miners in Derbyshire, that patients, afflicted with this same disease, do not receive a more immediate, or a more important relief from any medicine whatever, than by taking large and repeated doses of this very essential salt, the *cremor tartari*; and when it appears, that Dr. Hillary greatly depended on it for the cure of the dry-belly-ach in the West Indies? Zeller, in his *Docimasia signa, Causæ & noxa Vini Lithargyrio Mangonisati*, gives an account of the revival of the adulteration of wine with litharge in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in the beginning of the present century. In this dissertation he asserts, that though the wines in the neighbourhood of Tubinga, were as acid as vinegar, the inhabitants had long drunk them with impunity, 'till this fraud was introduced.' Our author then proceeds to observe, that physicians who have resided some time in the hotter countries have testified, that there are no better remedies against spasms, dysenteries, and the other endemial diseases in hot climates, than the vegetable acids. From all these arguments, the Dr. infers, that it seems not to have been without sufficient foundation, that he had for some time suspected the cause of this colic is not to be sought for in the pure cyder, but in some other fraudulent or accidental adulteration. He tells us he has been informed, that in several parts of the county of Devon, it is common either to line the cider-presses intirely with lead, in order to prevent their leaking, or to make a border of lead quite round the press, to receive the juice of the apples, and convey it into a vessel, made of wood or stone, placed underneath. And in many other places, where these methods are not used, it is common to nail sheet lead over any cracks or joints in the presses: and likewise to convey

ever existed in all the cyder-vessels of Devonshire and Cornwall. The ardent

the juice of the apples from the presses in leaden pipes. 'Moreover I am informed, says he, that it is the practice of some farmers, in managing their weak cyder, made early in the year, before the apples are ripe, to put a leaden weight in the casks, in order to prevent the liquor from growing sour; and that this cyder is the common drink of their servants and labourers.' 'These facts being ascertained, (continues the Dr.) I determined to make use of the first opportunity, which might occur, of informing myself by experiment, whether or no there are really marks of a solution of lead in the cyder of Devonshire. Being therefore, in the month of October 1766, at Exeter, I procured some of the expressed juice of apples, as it flowed from a cyder-press, lined with lead, in the parish of Alington. On this I made and repeated several experiments by means of the *atramentum sympatheticum*, or *liquor vini probatorius* described by Neumann; and of the volatile tincture of sulphur. These experiments intirely satisfied me, that the must contained a solution of lead. The same experiments were made on some cyder of the preceding year. This likewise shewed evident signs of lead contained in it; but in less proportion than in the must. It does credit to Dr. Baker's ingenuoussness and his desire of investigating impartially this important subject, that, being unwilling to make any positive assertion, solely on the authority of his own trials, more especially as he had been under the influence of a pre-conceived opinion; he brought with him to London some of the same must which he had examined at Exeter. This must, together with some Devonshire cyder of the preceding year, which he had purchased of the maker, (who assured him that he used no lead in any part of the apparatus for making the cyder, except only what is necessary for composing the trough) were the subject of some experiments, in which he was assisted by a gentleman who teaches chemistry. 'Experiment 1. A small quantity of Devonshire cyder being exposed upon clean paper to the fumes of the volatile tincture of sulphur, became immediately of a darkish colour, approaching to black. And we could only imitate this colour by exposing a dilute solution of *saccharum Saturni* to the same fumes. A small quantity of cyder, made in the county of Hereford, exposed in like manner to the same fumes, exhibited no such appearance, until a few drops of a solution of *saccharum Saturni* were added to it.' 'Experiment 2. A small quantity of *hepar sulphuris* (prepared by digesting together in a sand-heat one ounce of orpiment, and twelve ounces of quick lime, with twelve ounces of water, in a close vessel) being added to some Devonshire cyder, in a few minutes occasioned a darkish colour in the body of the liquor, approaching to black; and the whole became very opaque. No such change was produced in the cyder of the county of Hereford, until a few drops of a solution of *saccharum Saturni* were added; when the same appearance, which was produced in the Devonshire cyder was perceived.' 'Experiment 3. To a small quantity of Devonshire cyder a few drops of *hepar sulphuris* (prepared by boiling equal parts of fixed vegetable alkali and sulphur together in water) were added; and a precipitation of a very dark colour, was produced. When some Herefordshire cyder was treated in the same manner, the precipitate produced was as white as milk; and it was only upon the addition of a few drops of a dilute solution of *saccharum Saturni*, that a precipitate of the same colour with the former could be obtained.' 'Experiment 4. Some Devonshire cyder was examined by means of the volatile tincture of sulphur, as in experiment 3. A very dark coloured precipitate was obtained. A similar precipitate could only be obtained from Herefordshire cyder, after that a weak solution of *saccharum Saturni* was added to it. Some of the must (taken from the press in the parish of Alington, as was mentioned above) treated in the same manner with the cyder, produced precipitates of a deeper black colour. This sufficiently shews, that the solution of lead in the must was stronger than that in the cyder. It is a matter of no consequence, whether the lead, the existence of which is proved, was applied to the cyder in its state of must, or in that of a vinous liquor. However, as the must afforded more considerable signs of impregnation than the cyder, it would seem probable that the lead was added to the must; and that, as the acid, during the fermentation, is in a great measure converted into alcohol, a proportional quantity of lead will consequently be precipi-

spirits to which the Cornish vulgar are habituated, "young men and mai-

tated. The same experiments were afterwards tried on several other specimens of Devonshire and Herefordshire cyder. The result of them was constantly and uniformly the same as has been described.' 'Experiment 5. In order to leave the matter entirely without doubt, an extract from 18 common quart bottles of Devonshire cyder (first strained through a cloth) which had been in my cellar more than three months, was prepared. This extract, being assayed with the black flux, a quantity of lead, weighing four grains and an half, was found at the bottom of the crucible.' These experiments were made in October 1766. From all these experiments Dr. Baker presumes, that the existence of lead in the cyder of Devonshire is demonstrated. Soon after, were published, *Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. By Francis Geach, Surgeon at Plymouth, and F. R. S. To which were added, some remarks on the same subject, by the Reverend Mr. Alcock. 8vo. Pr. 1s. Baldwin.* These observations were written in support of the theory of Dr. Huxham, maintaining that the Devonshire colic is, in part at least, owing to a predominant acid; since other acid liquors, devoid of all lead, taken when new, and in larger quantities than can be subdued by the force of the stomach, will occasion the same severe symptoms. 'For, that such liquors, before they have acquired a proper fineness and strength by age, are apt to undergo a new fermentation in the bowels; whereby much hot elastic air is produced, causing all those spasms and colics, which commonly afflict immoderate drinkers of those liquors. That the colic is seldom very frequent, unless in plentiful seasons of apples, when the common people drink immoderately of cyder, whilst yet foul and uncracked from the gross lees, or in a state of absolute fermentation. That ladies who drink but little cyder, and children who drink none, are often troubled with colics. That warm autumns, which ripen the fruit and render their juices more elaborate, are less productive of this disorder than cold and inclement seasons; which may account why this disorder will rage with greater violence in one autumn, and hardly be heard of in another, though in both there might be great plenty of fruit: whereas, did it depend on the lead in the pounds, the same universal cause would always invariably produce the same universal effects; the contrary of which is proved by experience: for the colics which happen in mild and warm autumns, are hardly to be distinguished from ordinary diarrhæas, which are the natural consequences of lessened perspiration, ripe fruit, and the sweet pomaceous juices. That in the West Indies, where this kind of colic was, some years ago, very common, and often fatal, it has in a great measure abated its severity; the inhabitants having found, from experience, that the too free use of acids was the chief cause of it; and therefore it is now customary to drink their rum and water but slightly acidulated. That the same reason may be assigned why the Turks receive no prejudice from their use of sherbet, which is also made but with a small proportion of acid. That the observation of jockeys not being liable to such a disorder from drinking vinegar, may be owing to their taking it only now and then, and in small quantities; and the violent exercise they immediately use, in all probability, prevents the evils to be expected from it. That the reason why the poor inhabitants of Gloucester and Herefordshire are not afflicted with this colic, is not because no lead is used in the implements in which the cyder is made, but because the cyder itself may be less austere, and less loaded with that gross tartar, of which Dr. Huxham has taken notice. That though Devonshire cyder and the Rhenish Moselle wines may not agree in every circumstance, they are, nevertheless, alike in one of no small consequence in the present case, which is that of their crude tartar. And that those wines do, in an unadulterated state, bring on the colic, is evident from Mons. Bouvaru's own words, as quoted by Dr. Baker: *Ces vins (sçavoir de Rhen & de Moselle) pechent souvent par trop de verdeur*; "the wines of the Rhine and Moselle often hurt by their too much acidity." That, Dr. Baker observes, (page 58) that cyder may in time deposit the greatest part of its poison; but if ceruse was thrown into cyder, the longer it remains there, the more impregnated would the liquor be, and consequently old cyder would act like a poison as well as the new: but, that old cyder, well fermented, produces neither the colic nor the palsy. That it is not probable the ill effects of cyder can be imputed to the lead used in the machines in which it is made, for, that Mr. Worth, a gentleman in

the north of Devon, and a great cyder maker, declares, he never knew any lead at all used in any of the pounds, and yet his tenants and neighbours are more universally afflicted with this colic than those in other parts of the county. That Mr. Ward, a very reputable farmer near Oakhampton, informs me, that last autumn all the lead in his pound (which was a very small quantity) happened to get loose from the iron spill, and, was, by the moor-stone grinder, broken to pieces. This accident was not discovered, till a large quantity of cyder had run off. All this liquor, however, amounting to many hogsheads, and which (according to Dr. Baker's opinion) must have been fully impregnated with lead, has been since used without any ill effect. Two men drank twenty-two quarts of it in one day, without being in the least indisposed, which agrees with what Dr. Wall observes of the Hereford cyder, "that the common people will drink several gallons of it in a day, and yet be healthy and robust." So that Devonshire cyder, when fermented, has not worse qualities, than that made in Herefordshire. That in fact, not one pound in fifty has any lead at all, or not of any consequence in it. That if the cyder acted so strongly upon the lead, the lead must soon waste, and the implements often stand in need of it. That, according to Dr. Baker's proportion, a pound that makes one year with another two hundred hogsheads, must lose in solution, in one hundred years, one hundred and sixty pounds of lead : whereas the lead is not replaced once in a hundred years ; during which time many thousand hogsheads of cyder will be made. That it does not necessarily follow, because all the cyder, on which the experiments were made, turned black, that the blackness must shew evident signs of lead ; for, cyder will become black only by standing a short time exposed to the air, in a glass or silver vessel, especially when made of the fruit called the *bitter sweets*. That leaden shot, which are frequently put into bottles, in order to clean them, might have been left behind, which gave solidity to these experiments. In support of this opinion, the copy of a letter is produced from Mr. More, a chymist in Jermin-street, to Dr. Baker, relating to the experiments which had been made on the cyder of Alfington. In this letter the writer informs us, that he had seen a quantity of dry matter, of a dark brown colour, which was the extract obtained from the cyder above-mentioned. That upon his hinting some doubts as to the extract containing any lead, he was answered, that a considerable quantity had already been obtained from it ; and was shewn another paper containing several globules, one of which he tried on an anvil, and found it perfect malleable lead. These the gentleman who gave them said he picked out of the extract : and being asked what degree of heat had been given to the extract, or whether he thought it had been made so hot as melted lead ; he said, he thought it had not. Mr. More adds, that from its appearance, it seemed never to have suffered such a degree of heat as that in which lead melts ; nor if it had, would any globules have been produced. From hence he concluded, that the globules were no other than the remains of some shot, which had been carelessly left in the bottles after washing.' The remarks of Mr. Alcock contain some critical strictures, which, as they refer mostly to some or other of the arguments above-mentioned, it is unnecessary to subjoin. I have now exhibited the arguments on either side : and allowing each its full force, I am of opinion, that the colic of Devonshire may be produced from the different causes alleged by the two learned physicians. That it may be produced by drinking liquors impregnated with a certain quantity of lead, seems evident from the similar disorder occasioned by the Rhenish and Moselle wines, when adulterated with litharge. On the other hand, that this colic is produced by cyder, austere, undeputed, or drank in the state of fermentation, appears certain from the testimony of Mr. Worth, who declared that he never knew any lead at all used in any of the pounds ; and yet his tenants and neighbours are more universally afflicted with the colic than those in other parts of the country. The question then is, to which of these two causes is it principally owing, that this colic is endemial in Devonshire ? From a consideration of all the arguments on each side, I confess I am of opinion, that the disorder proceeds generally from the unwary abuse of cyder not properly fermented ; and that the learned physician who espouses the other opinion, has endeavoured too implicitly to defend the character of acids from the injurious effects they produce, when taken in immoderate quantity. The absolute existence of lead, however, in the cyder of Devonshire, if properly ascertained, affords proof that the in-

genious author was not biased without much presumption on his side: and with regard to the remarks made by Mr. More on the experiments instituted for that discovery, they are certainly too conjectural to be decisive of the reality of a fact. In continuation of the controversy was published "An Answer to the Observations of Mr. Geach, and to the Cursory Remarks of Mr. Alcock, on Dr. Baker's Essays on the endemial colic of Devonshire. In a letter from Dr. Sanders to Dr. Baker." Dr. Sanders was the gentleman mentioned by Dr. Baker, as the person who assisted him in making the experiments on Devonshire cyder. In this performance, mention is made of a few matters of fact, which, I shall give my readers. One is, that it can be proved by a certificate which Dr. Baker shewed the author, that, in the year 1766, there were in Devonshire, in three parishes only, at least thirty vessels lined with lead. Another is, 'that in Dorsetshire, particularly on the side to Somersetshire, the cyder-presses are very frequently lined with lead; and that the colica pictonum is most frequent in those parishes where they use the most lead: he knows a gentleman who makes a great deal of cyder, but who used no lead in his utensils; the colic of Poitou is never in that gentleman's family, although his servants drink large quantities of cyder.' But what is still more alarming, it is affirmed, from the positive testimony of gentlemen of credit who resided in Dorsetshire, that it is a common practice among the farmers of that county, to buy from the apothecaries large quantities of *saccharum Saturni*, with which they sweeten their cyder. To Dr. Sanders, Mr. Alcock replied with all convenient speed; insisting that the endemial colic in question, was not caused by a solution of lead in the cyder(a). The combatants here seem to have been exhausted. But, after the lapse of eleven years, Dr. James Harding, of Barnstaple, published, a candid Examination of what has been advanced on the Colic of Poitou and Devonshire, with Remarks on the most probable, and Experiments intended to ascertain the true causes of the Gout. It was certainly proved, upon good authority, that lead was not used in all the vats employed in the making of cyder; and that those who drank of the liquor thus prepared, were not therefore less liable than others to the influence of the disease. Experience however fully ascertained, that the Devonshire colic may be excited by lead, when this metal

(a) *The Rev. Tho. Alcock, who was rector of St. Budeaux on the borders of Cornwall, was a very strange character. His, however were not the eccentricities of an ardent imagination, disdaining the trammels of prejudice and prescription. Many of his singularities appear to have been the offspring of solicitude respecting worldly matters; and others may be ascribed to a certain peculiarity of mind, which, though uniform, is frequently unaccountable. Mr. Alcock officiated at St. Budeaux upwards of sixty years. During the early part of his ministry he boarded and lodged at a farm-house in the neighbourhood; whence he removed on forming a matrimonial connexion, which brought him a house and a good estate. It is rather paradoxical, though not uncommon, that men, who have once experienced the inconveniences attending a small income, should, nevertheless on a change of circumstances, voluntarily continue those privations to which they were before subjected from necessity. Instead of indulgence in those gratifications which their former restraints might reasonably warrant, the apprehension of being again reduced to dependance, seems to hang in terrorem before their imaginations, through the remainder of life; thus the fortune which Mr. Alcock had unexpectedly obtained, 'was managed (says the writer of an entertaining account of Mr. Alcock inserted just after his death in the European Magazine) with strict attention to the maxims of a too rigid prudence; indeed it must not be concealed that this was his predominant, if not his only failing and it threw a shade over the brighter parts of his character, which nothing could dispel. The homeliness of his dwelling no description can exceed: every article of modern convenience was excluded. His drawing-room was a miserable bed-chamber, with walls that once were white washed, and where nothing appeared in opposition to their simplicity. Here he boiled his coffee, toasted his cakes, and entertained his guests at the same time; who forgot in the charms of his conversation, the wretched apartment they were in, and the yellow time-worn bed on which some of them were perhaps obliged to sit instead of a sofa. His sermons abounded with Latin and Greek quotations, and passages from the English poets; even the treasures of private epistolary correspondence contributed to the instruction of his congregation. Among other singularities, which occurred in his preaching, it should not be omitted that he delivered his own wife's funeral sermon; and once in the season of Lent, adverting to the custom of eating fish on fast days, he severely reproached it, saying that, 'in fact fish was the greatest stimulant to concupiscence; especially if eaten with rich sauces; and to prove his assertion, instanced the superior population of sea-port towns, where a greater proportion of that nutritive diet was used.' He married a second time at the age of seventy-eight, and a few years after, sold his property in Devonshire, and retired to his native parish of Runcorn, where he soon after died. The few works which he published,' says the same account, 'evinced much genius, and his memoirs of the life of Dr. Nathan Alcock, his brother, are an admirable piece of biography.'*

has entered the alimentary canal even in a very inconsiderable quantity; on which account it must remain an object of suspicion, if evidence is brought of its being conveyed into the body. In the Medical Observations and Enquiries, Dr. Fothergill related a case, of which he had been informed by a person of veracity in Cornwall. Two persons in this county had purchased between them a hogshead of cyder, for the use of the people they employed in harvest. Those in the service of one of the parties had no complaints, but enjoyed their health as usual, while his neighbour's work-people had, most of them, some degree of the Colica Pictonum, and many of them severely. The cyder was the same, and given in like quantities; the people worked in the same neighbourhood, and at the same season. On enquiring into the cause of this singular difference, it was found that the former of those neighbours had always sent his cyder to the field in a barrel; and that the other had as constantly used a glazed earthen pitcher for this purpose. The cyder was thin and sharp; the glazing was almost dissolved. The anecdote above related affords strong presumption that the glazing of the vessel had been the cause of the disease; but the justness of this opinion seems to be established beyond a doubt by Dr. Hardy. Having judiciously commented on the several hypotheses which have been maintained respecting the Colica Pictonum, Dr. Hardy thus proceeds: 'Convinced, after the most mature deliberation, that no cause which had hitherto been assigned, was equal to the paralytic effects produced, except the admission of lead into the human system; the regular, uniform and singular characteristic of which is, to cause these effects; and observing also that the colic chiefly prevailed amongst the inferior class of people, I was led to consider, what drinking vessels they had in common use among them, which at the same time were different from those employed, for that purpose, by persons of superior rank in life. It occurred to me, that the common glazed earthen jugs, were the universal drinking vessels of the lower class in this county. Upon enquiry I found the quantity of lead, made use of in glazing them, much greater than I suspected; being nearly in the proportion of one ounce of lead-ore, to every quart in measure.' Many experiments are afterwards related, proving the solubility of the lead in glazed vessels, both by cyder and other liquors. I shall lay before my readers those that were made with the former, after informing them of the preparation of the liquor called the *test*, which so often occurs in the recital. The following is the method of making it, prescribed by Dr. de Haen. "Take of yellow orpiment, one ounce; quick-lime, two ounces; powder them separately, and then mix them. Pour upon them, in a proper glass, twelve ounces of pure rain-water. Having secured the top of the glass, digest in a moderate heat, for twenty-four hours; shaking the phial or glass every two hours. Let it grow cold. When clear, pour it off, and keep it in a bottle well corked. Should you prefer boiling it half an hour, to this slow manner of digestion, you may prepare it equally good. If upon adding a few drops of this liquor to vinegar of lead, or litharge, it soon grows black and turbid, depend on it, the test is good. Be very careful that you cork the bottle well; and do not open it often, lest the virtue of the liquor evaporate. It will therefore be most adviseable, to keep it in half ounce or ounce phials. Should you have a mind to examine, whether white-wine be adulterated, pour a few drops into a clean glass half full of wine: if it becomes from a yellow, of a red, brown, or blackish colour, and is likewise turbid, in proportion as these alterations are more or less apparent, so must the degree of adulteration, by the means of lead, have been greater or less: but when the wine is not adulterated, only a milky pale cloud will be produced." 'Experiment 1. A quart of must, fresh from the pound, stood in a glazed earthen vessel, without being agitated, six hours. Upon the application of a few drops of the test to a glass of the must, a reddish cloud was produced. After standing nine hours, the like application produced a deeper cloud. After standing twelve hours, the cloud was still more deep; and in a little time, the must became opaque. After twenty-four hours, a deep, and almost liver-coloured cloud was produced; which on being stirred with a small piece of wood, instantly occasioned that colour through the whole.' 'I remarked that it did not seem of much importance, whether the test was used in the quantity of only five or of ten drops. As to the degree of colour it produced, it seemed to depend, solely on the quantity of mineral particles with which the liquor was impregnated. No alteration whatever was produced by an addition of the like quantity of the test to a glass of the same must, which had been preserved in a bottle.'

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Experiment II. Two quarts of ordinary cyder, about two months old, stood in a common glazed earthen vessel, that had been used, without being agitated, two hours; when, upon adding a few drops of test, as before mentioned, a sensible alteration was produced in the colour. The trial was repeated at the several distances of three, four, five, six, seven and eight hours, when the change in each glass was gradually deeper and deeper; so as to enable any person to distinguish clearly, by the degree of shade, the different number of hours each glass had stood. That which had stood eight hours was the colour of Madeira wine; after eighteen hours (not shook) deeper; after twenty-four hours, still deeper and sooty. I must observe, that this cyder, and all other liquors upon which any experiment was made, were constantly examined, before they were put into the glazed and other vessels, by the means of the test, which never produced any dark discolouration.

Experiment III. A quart of the same cyder was heated, almost to boiling, in a common glazed earthen vessel, that had stood on the fire about twenty minutes. The test produced as deep a colour, as in that which had stood eighteen hours without heat.

Experiment IV. A quart of ordinary cyder was gently agitated in a glazed earthen vessel half an hour, in order to give it that degree of motion, which might be supposed equal to its being carried into the field for the farmer's servants. Upon examination, by means of the test, it appeared evidently impregnated, equal to that which had remained two or three hours quiescent in the same kind of vessel.

Experiment V. A quart of generous rich cyder was placed in a glazed earthen vessel, without being agitated, two hours; when, on using the test, a very slight degree of impregnation was discovered. After three, four, five, six, seven, and eight hours, this appearance gradually increased. Upon the whole, it seemed, that the degree of impregnation was three hours behind that of the rough cyder, which had stood the same space of time in the same kind of vessel.

Experiment VI. Ten grains of sugar of lead were added to one quart of ordinary cyder. After forty-eight hours, it bore a finer face, and was greatly improved in taste; but, on mixing a few drops of the test, it instantly became as black as that cyder, which had stood in a glazed earthen vessel twelve hours.

It is necessary that I subjoin to these experiments some of the author's observations upon them. Whoever, says he, will attentively consider these experiments, or, what would be much more satisfactory, whoever will be at the trouble of making all or any of them, must, I am persuaded, find the result uniformly and constantly the same: and I think every person will then readily agree, that the certain general cause of the endemial colic of Devonshire, is by them clearly demonstrated. That these glazed earthen vessels (of different sizes, from a pint in measure, to those which contain three or even four gallons) are in constant use with us, the whole county will bear testimony. It is also well known, that the cyder is frequently sent in them from the farmer's houses, to their servants and labourers at a distance in the fields, sometimes hot, which, as appears by Exp. III. exclusive of the agitation, renders it liable to be more readily impregnated. This is a fact which should be taken into consideration, when we enquire after a general cause. Besides, we may confidently suppose, that, as no public suspicion is entertained of danger from the use of these vessels, people are not very cautious respecting the time their cyder has been in them; and, that it may happen more having been drawn the night before, or for the preceding meal, than was necessary, individuals may drink of the cyder which hath remained in such vessels many hours; long enough to take up so much of the lead, as to produce the colic of Devonshire, and all its supervening symptoms. It appears from Exp. II. that the cyder suffered to remain in these vessels two hours, is impregnated very perceptibly with the mineral particles; it consequently, every hour after, becomes more and more so. Hence it appears, that, as these vessels are universally in use with the lower class of people through this county, those of the inhabitants who accustom themselves to drink cyder for their common liquor, are constantly liable to receive a solution of this noxious mineral into the stomach and bowels, the only certain general cause of the disease. Hence also it is easy to account, why one family continues free from the colic, while its neighbours are afflicted with it; many circumstances, as to the preparation of their cyder, and the mode of their diet, being nearly the same: because the one may make use of glass, or wood, or stone-ware, for their domestic purposes; whilst they who are afflicted with the colic, make use of the common glazed earthen vessels. This, probably, is the reason, why Devonshire is much more afflicted with this colic.

dens*, old men and children,"---" pueri, innuptæque puellæ"---are unquestionably prejudicial to health, and are often attended with fatality. On our farms, the women, as well as the men, have at particular seasons, their morning drams before the commencement of the work. And the brandy-glass circulates briskly among the farmers, before any occasional dinner, immediately after the dinner, and a third time before the breaking up of the company: this latter is called the stirrup-glass, and is generally given by the master of the house to his departing guests when mounted at his door. Among the miners, and others, spirituous liquors are equally in repute.†

than the counties of Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford; because the use of glass, wood, or stone-ware, may be much more prevalent with them, than with us. We are now likewise sufficiently informed why the poor, in general, are more liable to this disease than the rich, "and especially why the servants and labourers of those who make poor, crude, sour cyder, are, of all persons, the most afflicted with it," not only from their using the glazed earthen vessels, but also in consequence of their drinking an inferior kind of cyder; which, as appears by Exp. II. compared with Exp. V. is, unhappily for them, more adapted to dissolve, and be impregnated with, the deleterious particles of this mineral, than the more generous.' Dr. Hardy judiciously advises, that all cyder be examined by means of the test, before it is purchased or drank; and he intimates a suspicion, perhaps well founded, that the dry-belly-ache, so frequent in the West Indies, may likewise proceed from the use of glazed vessels.

* Perhaps I have spoken inconsiderately of the Cornish girls in respect to their personal attractions. A lady of a distant county lately observed to me, that Cornwall, and the west of Cornwall in particular, was remarkable for beautiful women. "The girls are very pretty (she said) to the age of thirteen; after which, their complexions are soon spoilt by brandy-drinking, and their health impaired." It is certain, that even the rites of Cupid and of Hymen, are here profaned by drams. At a wedding (when by midnight we may be sure a sufficient quantity of ardent spirits have been consumed, and are consuming the patients) all parties are armed at twelve o'clock with dram-glasses in formidable array; and proceeding to the chamber of the bride and bridegroom (who are at that time placed in bed and sitting up to receive their guests) drink off successively a dram, and dance about the room like bacchanals; then kneeling at the foot of the bed with their backs to the new-married couple, throw the bride's stocking behind them at a venture, assured that he who makes the best hit at the bridegroom or bride has the chance of being first married; then dante about the room again; and, bidding the happy couple good-night, toss off another dram all round, to close the ceremony.

† Dr. Borlase has favoured us with a discourse against the intemperance of the Cornish, more with a view indeed, to their morals than their health. "No inconsiderable corruption (says he) to which our inhabitants of the lower class are subject, may in part be attributed to the same cause (I mean their occupation), but neither can be justified by that, or any other plea; that is, spending much time and money in public houses, which defrauds the master of the labour he pays for, deprives the family of that subsistence which is their natural right; but above all, prompts the tippler to cheat and overcharge, not to say steal, in order to pay for the excesses he has been guilty of. If these extravagancies were only committed by those who had wherewithal to pay for them, the vice of excessive drinking would not be altogether so shameful; but the misfortune is, that the poorest working-tinner shall be credited by the ale-drawer till his account becomes considerable, then persecuted by bailiffs till he pays costs as well as scores. There is no part of England which has more reason to com-

---It is a fact, that *palsy* and *epilepsy* (particularly the palsy) are more frequent than formerly. May not this circumstance be partly attributed to the late hour of dining

plain of this kind of debauchery than Cornwall, and I have heard it hinted, with some shew of reason, that since the present laws against drinking to excess are ineffectual, and the nature of a tinner's employ secretes him from his master's eye, 'tis great pity that some farther restraints should not be laid upon the keepers of public houses, and retailers of spirituous liquors, who might deservedly be restrained by law from suing any man, who had neither freehold or lease estate, for any sum exceeding one or two shillings, and not be at liberty even to sue for that but before a justice of the peace, or after the space of six months from the contraction of the debt. This would prevent the idle from spending what they have not; for if they had no credit, the ready money they get comes in seldom, and must go in necessities, and consequently would not be sufficient for the purposes of idleness. However that may be, this is certain, that to credit a poor labourer for superfluities, much more for excessive drinking, is to encourage and tempt him to neglect and transgress every serious duty of life. Nor does this low luxury and great evil prevail only in the mining part of the county, but in towns and villages, which surely is to be attributed to the present too general (but it is to be hoped short-lived) corruption of our boroughs at the electing members of parliament. This fatal, infamous traffic begins with intemperance and riot; these dissipate every generous sentiment of freedom, love of our country, and inclination to industry: venality naturally succeeds, and is followed by extravagance and idleness; these by poverty, and poverty (such is the round!) by abandoning themselves to intemperance again on the first opportunity, and repeating the basest prostitution of the highest privilege. A corruption this both of principle and practice, of patriotism and morality, infesting more counties than one; but so much the more to be lamented in Cornwall, as this county has so much a greater number of boroughs than any in Great Britain, and sends as many almost as the kingdom of Scotland itself. However, the whole disgrace of this iniquity cannot rest upon my countrymen. It is the much to be lamented vice of the nation, and not confined to the vulgar; the part of the corrupted is indeed most shameful, (for so the world will have it) but that of the corrupter is at least equally guilty and ought to share our detestation." pp. 308, 309. Strenuous endeavours have been lately used, in inviting the lower orders of society in Cornwall, to consider the grievous effects so frequently produced by drunkenness, a vice become so prevalent, as to call for some serious remedy. A noble and worthy magistrate, and several others of his lordship's brethren in office, have expressed their approbation of the proposed plan, for improving the morals of this useful class of people, by co-operating with him in their official capacities. We are informed that, on the most moderate computation, the enormous sum of £8000, is annually expended in liquor, by labourers, in the parish of Redruth only! And there is no doubt that the neighbouring parishes bear their proportion—a convincing proof of the necessity of holding up the evil to the view and consideration of those who indulge in it, and of making some vigorous efforts to check its growth.(a)

(a) To the respectable INHABITANTS of REDRUTH, GWENNAP, ILLOGAN, CAMBORNE, St. AGNES, and the neighbouring parishes, especially those gentlemen concerned in mining, and the different departments of trade. Whereas the vice of drunkenness, in this populous neighbourhood, has long been noticed as a growing evil, and is carried at present to a most extravagant length, particularly among the lower orders of society; and, being a vice very prejudicial to the interests of mining, and to business of every description, as well as highly injurious to the health, families, and morals of the unhappy persons who indulge in it, every gentleman either as concerned in trade, or as a friend to moral order, is called on to point out the evil, and to make some effort to suppress the same. From the general regret that has been manifested, several gentlemen have been induced to take up the matter with deep concern, and in order to prosecute the attempt with more general success, they request the public to take notice, that a meeting will be convened at the New School Room at REDRUTH, on Wednesday, December 20, 1804, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of consulting on the measures most proper to be pursued: at which meeting the attendance of every friend to morality is most earnestly solicited. Dated Redruth Dec. 14th, 1804.

among the superior orders, and to dram-drinking, among the inferior? Owing to late dinners, the stomach is long preyed upon by the gastric juice: and our forefathers, familiar as they were with drams, led very different lives from those of their descendants.† That *lethargy* and *apoplexy* are more prevalent than heretofore, has

At a MEETING of the SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS, held in the School-Room, REDRUTH, on Thursday the 17th day of January, 1805.

The Rev. HUGH ROGERS in the Chair :

Resolved,

That this Society shall use its utmost endeavours to enforce the attention of the police officers to their duty, and the rigid execution of the existing laws against drunkenness.

That it be recommended to the pursers of the mines to pay the men in small bills and notes, not exceeding five pounds, and as early as possible in the day.

That printed papers be distributed, clearly explaining the duty of constables, churchwardens, and other such officers appointed for the preservation of the peace.

That printed papers also be distributed stating the penalties enacted by law against tippling and drunkenness in general.

That informations be lodged against all constables, churchwardens, and other such officers neglecting their duty.

That it be strongly recommended to officers of excise to use the greatest vigilance, as well in suppressing unlicensed gin and brandy shops, as in preventing licensed ale-house keepers from selling any spirits on which the proper duties have not been paid.

That information against all such offenders be warmly encouraged, and acted on, if properly substantiated: and that a reward of THREE GUINEAS be given to the Informer, on conviction of every offender.

That the gentlemen forming this association shall exert themselves in their respective neighbourhoods, taking charge of particular parishes or districts, as may hereafter appear most expedient.

That a new committee be chosen for each parish, or district, every year, at a general meeting of the subscribers.

That a general committee, consisting of one member or more from each parish committee, meet every three months, in the School-Room at Redruth.

That in order to establish a fund for defraying all necessary expences, the undernamed gentlemen endeavour to collect subscriptions in their respective parishes, and that the Cornish and the Miners Banks, at Truro, be requested to receive contributions from any friends to this institution.

That Mr. William Jenkin, of Treworgie, be appointed Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Rowe, of Redruth, Secretary to this Society.

The following gentlemen undertake to receive subscriptions in their respective parishes.

For Redruth, Rev. Mr. Rogers, Capt. William Jenkin, Mr. W. H. Rowe.-----Gwennap, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Collan Harvey, Capt. T. Mitchell.-----St Agnes, Mr. John James, Mr. Prout.-----Kenwyn, Mr. John, Chilcott.-----Camborne, Capt. Andrew Vivian, Mr. Mathew Vivian, Mr. Andrew Paull.-----Illogan, Rev. Mr. Keigwin, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Philips.-----Stythians, Rev Mr. Nankivell. Mr. Gould.

That all other parishes and individuals be invited to assist in promoting the views of this association.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Hugh Rogers for his conduct in the chair.

Signed

H. ROGERS, Chairman.

“SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—At a meeting held at the New School Room Redruth, on Tuesday March 26, 1805,

Reported.

An information has been received against the holder of an unlicensed brandy shop in the parish of Redruth.---Richard Lawrance, Nicholas Frebitcock of Perranwell, and Nicholas Jennings of Bessow, all inkeepers in the parish of Perran Arworthall, have been brought to justice by the gentlemen of the association resident in that neighbourhood, for suffering tippling in their respective houses, and have been fined according to law. The good effects of this institution are already apparent in the improving sobriety of the different parishes.

Resolved. Three hundred copies of the act of parliament which renders invalid all debts under the amount of twenty shillings contracted in the purchase of spirituous liquors, shall be printed and distributed in the parishes joining in the association. That the thanks be given to the constables of the parish of Perran Arworthall for their very spirited and laudable conduct in the execution of their office; and that every expence attending their obtaining justice in the cases above reported, be defrayed from the fund of the association.

† Several cases of a *locked jaw* occur in the west of England. I shall first transcribe “a letter from Mr. Woolcombe surgeon at Plymouth Dock, to Dr. Huxham, F. R. S. concerning the case of a locked jaw. Ac-

also, been remarked. The late Mr. HORLYN of Nanswhydden, died from lethargy. But the case of the present Mrs. HOBLYN his relict, is very extraordinary. It is said, that during her residence at Bath, where she now lives, her sleep has been, sometimes, protracted to the length of three days and three nights; and that she

cording to your desire I have sent you the case of the locked jaw I lately had under my care. On Saturday, June 2, in the afternoon, I was sent for to a poor woman, who an hour or two before had been taken with an oppressiou at her breast, attended with a slight pain in her side, and at the same time complained of a soreness in her jaws, and a little difficulty in swallowing; as I then took it to be only a common cold, she had fourteen ounces of blood drawn off, and some nitrous medicines sent her. Upon visiting her the next morning, I found her relieved as to her breast and side, but her jaw was fixed, and almost closed, with a very great difficulty of swallowing. Upon a further inquiry, and short reflection, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. As this disorder is more frequently the consequence of external injuries than from internal causes, I inquired whether she had any kind of wound or cut; and was told, that about eight days before a rusty nail had run into the bottom of her foot; and though the wound was painful for two or three days, yet it was cured by their own applications, and had been well four days before she was taken with the above complaint. I therefore examined the foot, and found it quite whole, though upon pressing the tendons of the foot she expressed a little uneasiness. I now endeavoured to relieve this terrible malady; as the blood drawn the preceding day was of a firm texture, and her pulse full and tense, I took away fourteen ounces, which proved sisy; and having procured some stools, gave her an anodyne of forty drops of T. Thebaica, in a very small vehicle, which she swallowed with great difficulty. I then applied a large blister to her back, but without any relief. Soon after she was seized with frequent convulsions, which, for the time deprived her of her senses; and though, in the intervals, they were quite perfect, and her jaw not quite so shut, but a little might be put into her mouth by a tea-spoon; yet so great were the spasms, that she never after could swallow any thing; and in this manner the continued, with short remission of the spasms, till two o'clock the next day, Monday 4th, when death put an end to her misery. I have been since told, that an hour before she died she could open her jaw, at which she seemed to be greatly rejoiced; but it was of a short duration, the convulsions again returning, and an universal one carried her off. Give me leave to make an observation on the case, which I submit to your better judgment. That a locked jaw should often be the consequence of an external wound, is nothing new, several cases having happened that put it beyond doubt; but that symptoms should come on, after a slight contused wound that had been cured for four or five days, and make such a rapid progress as to carry off the patient in little more than forty-eight hours after the first appearance of the symptoms, is very remarkable. We are certainly much in the dark, in regard to the nervous system; but I think it a strong presumption, that from the first impression of the nail, the nerves were so peculiarly affected, that though the irritation was not sufficient to hinder the external wound from healing, yet it might be sufficient to dispose them to suffer those violent agitations which ended so fatally. On the other hand, is there any reason to conclude, that it was from an inward affection of the nervous system; the wound being well, and the woman able to walk about and manage her family-matters? If the above case is worthy of your mature reflection, it will be a great satisfaction to, Yours, &c."

In 1766, a girl of Deptford about 18 years of age, was cured of a locked jaw and paralysis, by means of electricity; if we may depend on Dr. Spry's Narrative in the Philos. Trans. Vol. 57. p. 88. In 1795, died at Redruth, PETER COX, a miner. He was drinking at the Three Compasses in that town, and, in a fit of inebriety, blasphemed the Evangelists, wished perdition to all the kings of the earth, and drank Tom Paine's health; when, on a sudden, his jaw became locked, and he died on the spot in the most excruciating torments. He left a pregnant widow and four helpless infants, for whom Sir Francis Basset's steward received orders to provide.

always wakes from her death-like repose, refreshed and apparently in perfect health.* Miss FORTESCUE, of Exeter, has been subject for many years to a periodical sleep: It was the effect of sudden fright. Almost every day, she falls into a sort of slumber, from which nothing can arouse her: yet she is sensible, all the time, of what is passing; though unable to speak or move.—The suddenness of such† nervous affections, and the recovery from apparent death, should induce caution against the burial of persons supposed dead: the suspension of the vital functions, may be easily mistaken for death. There is a singular entry in the parish-register of St. Erme, which records “the death and resurrection of Mr. CARTHEW, minister of that parish in

* “The powers of the mind, (says Borlase) together with the nervous faculties of the body, are sometimes interrupted and suspended, and then restored: the most remarkable instance of which happened lately in the town of Penzance to PHILLIS wife of THOMAS SIBLEY, fisherman, who on the third of August 1744, aged then about forty-one years, had a male child, was well in health, nursed the child, and had plenty of milk; but within a few weeks after (viz. in September 1744) upon hearing a rumour that her husband was drowned in Gwavas-lake by the then violent storm, took fright; this struck back her milk immediately, she grew low-spirited, gradually weaker, despaired of remedy, lost her memory (but not totally), and scarcely distinguished one person or thing from another: on the seventh of May, 1747, she had a dead child, but was so weak that she was not sensible of her having had a child; and about six weeks after being brought to-bed, lost her memory quite, knew no one, and lost her month speech. She used at times milk, broth, fish, and potatoes, as they were administered, but could make no stir to feed herself; and in the whole taking little nourishment of any kind, was altogether emaciated, and continued without motion, speech, and apprehension, till christmas 1753, when, on a sunday night, she had several strong convulsive fits, and the family thought these her last struggles; but they were only the efforts of nature to remove obstructions, and restore the sensibility of the nervous system. The fits returned the next day, and when they had ceased, she seemed to take a little more notice of things around her than she had done before; then perceivably bettered in senses and discernment for about half a year, when, a little before midsummer 1754, after much struggling, she spoke a few words very imperfectly and like a child learning to pronounce, found her tongue very stiff, and was some days before she could speak distinctly, after being seven years and two weeks utterly speechless. She has the character of a serious, good woman; and when I saw her, July 27, 1757, inclinable to be corpulent.” *Nat. Hist.* p. 294.

† The sudden death of WILLIAM SMITH, labourer of Buckland, in a harvest-field at Broadway, in the year 1795, shews strongly the effect of violent passion on the nervous system. The unfortunate man a short time before his death, had quarrelled with one of his fellow-labourers in the field, and, in the violence of his passion, had given him a severe wound on the head with his scythe. The cries of murder had soon brought a third person to them, whose friendly interposition most probably saved the life of the wounded man. The aggressor, when his passion had subsided, intreated the man to conceal the matter, and offered him money for that purpose; which was refused. He then framed a story, with a view to shew that the wound had been accidentally given; and when this was contradicted by the person who had rescued the assaulted man, he maintained, with the most vehement asseverations, and the most horrid imprecations, that it was actually so; repeatedly wishing, if the case, as he represented it, were not true, God Almighty would strike him dead upon the spot! He was struck dead, and when the poor wretch dropped, he exclaimed, that “he was struck for death through the head.”

1699."* We have an astonishing instance of such reviviscence, in one of the **EDGECUMBE** family; I believe the mother of Sir Richard Edgcumbe knight, who was created baron of Mount Edgcumbe in 1748. The family were then residing at Cutteel. Lady Edgcumbe had expired; in consequence of what disorder I am not informed. Her body was deposited in the family-vault, not I suppose in less than a week after her supposed death. The interment, however, had not long taken place, before the sexton, from a motive sufficiently obvious, went down into the vault; and observing a gold-ring on her ladyship's finger, attempted to draw it off; but not succeeding, pressed and pinched the finger---when the body very sensibly moved in the coffin. The man ran off in terror, leaving his lanthorn behind him. Her ladyship arose, and taking the lanthorn, proceeded to themansion-house. It was about five years after, that of her, Sir Richard was born. Of the authenticity of this account, there can be no reasonable doubt. A few years ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance, heard all the particulars of the transaction, from the late Lord Graves, at Thanckes, which is in the neighbourhood of Cutteel. But I need not appeal to Lord Graves's authority; as I recollect the narrative as coming from the lips of my grandmother Polwhele; who used to render the story, extremely interesting from a variety of minute circumstances; and who from the connexion and intimacy of her own with the Edgcumbe family, was unquestionably well informed on the subject.---About sixty years ago, a lady in Cornwall, more than eighty years of age, who had been a considerable time declining, took to her bed, and in a few days seemingly expired in the morning. As she had often desired not be buried till she had been two days dead, her request was to have been regularly complied with by her relations. All that saw her, looked upon her as dead, and the report was current through the whole place; nay, a gentleman of the town actually wrote to his friend in Sylleh, that she was deceased. But one of those who were paying the last kind office of humanity to her remains, perceived some warmth about the middle of the back; and acquainting her friends with it, they applied a mirror to

* A pen has been drawn over the lines; but the original insertion is very legible. I have transcribed it, exactly as it is in the register, with the entries preceding and following. The page in which it is inserted, consists of two columns; contrary to the usual mode observed in the register. "BURIALS. 1699.---Thomas Harris, Nov. 11. Kath. Ames, Nov. 21. Francis Carthew, Minister of St. Erme, died one night and revived the next morning, by the operation of the Mighty God, and now records this truth. He was not put into a coffin, but died in his bed. And unless thou believes that God can rise the dead, He will damn thee forever. Elizabeth Penhallow, of Clements, buried Dec. 24th, 99."

her mouth; but, after repeated trials, could not observe it in the least stained; her under-jaw was likewise fallen, as the common phrase is; and, in short, she had every appearance of a dead person. All this time, she had not been stripped or dressed, but the windows were opened, as is usual in the chambers of the deceased. In the evening the heat seemed to increase, and at length she was perceived to breathe.* Mr. DEEBLE of Maker or its neighbourhood (who has some property, I apprehend, in the parish of Stythians,) was, when a boy, laid out for dead, but on some suspicion of his having only expired, was tried by a glass; when on a steam appearing on the mirror, he was not nailed down, though placed in his coffin. In a few hours, he shewed signs of returning animation, and recovered, and is still, I believe, on this side of the grave. Very similar was the reviviscence of Mr. CREGOR. This gentleman, indeed, was actually screwed down in his coffin, but by a violent effort was fortunate enough to convince his friends of a mistake which had well nigh proved fatal. He, too, is yet living.---The influence of the passions on the nerves, is but too palpable: and violent affections of the mind, if sometimes the cause of apoplexy, more frequently produce *insanity*. Yet, as in every part of England, madness is more observable among the higher ranks than the lower classes of society, and is in many distinguished houses an hereditary disease (I speak of the island at large) I make no question that it is heightened by voluptuousness. From luxuries that feed the diseases of the rich, the poor are happily precluded. Whether mental derangement be now of rarer occurrence in Cornwall, than in former ages, I know not. But a singular method of curing it, which once obtained, has long sunk into disuse.† “In our forefathers daies,” (says Carew, 23, with more feeling and judgment than what he generally shews,) “when devotion as much exceeded knowledge as knowledge comineth short of devotion, there were many *bowssening* places for curing of madmen; and, amongst the rest, one at Alternunne, called *S. Nunnes Poole*.---The water running from *S. Nunnes Well*,” (through a channel noted by Hals, p. 6.

* See Lond. Chron. Vol. IV. p. 465.---The mother of Mr. GEORGE, attorney-at-law at Penryn, used often to express her fears of being buried alive, and therefore desired that at her decease she might be kept till signs of putrefaction took place. She was kept a whole month: and even then no mark of putridity appeared, but a little lividness over the nose. For the revival of Sir HUGH ACLAND, bart. see Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 483.

† The same custom, probably, existed in other parts of the county. “At the foot of St. Agnes Holy-well, a place formerly of great resort, I think (says Borlase, Nat. Hist. pp. 302, 303) the remains of such a pool are still to be discovered, though the sea has demolished the walls.”

and in his usual tone of folly pronounced very different from what it is, "fell into a square and close walled plot, which might be filled at what depth they listed. Upon this wall was the franticke person set to stand, his backe towards the poole, and from thence, with a sudden blow in the breast, tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellowe, provided for the nonce, tooke him and tossed him up and downe, alongst and athwart the water, untill the patient by foregoing his strength had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was hee conveyed to the church, and certain masses sung over him; upon which handling, if his right wits returned, *S. Nunne* had the thanks; but, if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowsseened* again and again, while there remayned in him any hope of life, for recovery. It may be, this device tooke origin from that master of Bedlam, who (the fable saith) used to cure his patients of that impatience, by keeping them bound in pooles up to the middle, and so more or lesse after (or according to) the fit of their fury." It took its original undoubtedly from that principle, by which all its circumstances were directed, the efficacy of a violent shock to the nerves for the cure of madness. So that famous physician of the mad, who happily proved his skill under the blessing of Providence by a speedy and a sure recovery of *THE BEST OF KINGS* (for a period of political danger, that peculiarly wanted his experience, his firmness, his religiousness;) and who was afterwards invited into Portugal, in hopes of his having the same success with the queen there; had contrived a plan for her cure, which was similar to this, and would have been effectual probably. He meant to take her out to sea in a ship formed of two halves, to make the halves separate there, and so plunge her majesty in an instant into the waves. The execution of this process was prevented, I believe, by some of her royal relations, compassionately cruel to her. But that this or the other would assuredly have been effectual, we have had a proof, I understand, still more recent and very strong. A Mrs. Donnell of the county of Donnegall in Ireland, having been six years in a state of outrageous madness, during the month of January 1795, stole away from her husband's house, hastened to the neighbouring sea, and plunged in to drown herself. She was found very soon, was brought to land, and in more than two hours revived; but, to the astonishment of her friends, revived *with her reason restored*. So truly rational was the process at St. Nunne's Poole, if, in the conceitedness of our understandings, we can contemplate any process as rational in the medical conduct of our ancestors; or if, in the deadness of our hearts to the spirit of religion, we can admit any corporeal application to be efficacious, when religion makes a presiding part of

it * Of the *rabies canina*, or the madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. I should be glad to entertain Dr. Darwin's opinion. But, in the west of England,

* Of madness terminating in suicide, I shall select from numerous instances before me, a few of the most remarkable. "Triscobays (alias Triscabays, Triscovays, in St. Budock, signifying threefold kisses) was the dwelling of Wm. Gross, Gent. who married Erisey, the widow of Charles Vyvyan, of Merthin, Esq. mother of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. who, upon some jealousy or discontent of his wife, drank a pint or two of brandy, entered his chamber, took a pistol and charged it with a brace of bullets, and then forthwith shot himself dead, about 1693." *Hals.* p. 39. "At Lancar, in the parish of Bodmin, was the dwelling of John Mountstevens, Esq. sometime member of parliament for West Looe, who purchased the same of Mr. Bullock. He was the son of Mounts or Stevens, alias Mountstevens, of St. Mabyn; and had his first education under Mr. Stephens, sometime schoolmaster of Bodman; to whom at length he became usher; afterwards became an under-graduate in Oxford; and being recommended to the notice of the Earl of Sunderland, lord president of the council temp. K James II. his lordship made him one of his clerks or secretaries. This circumstance brought him further to the knowledge of Jonathan Lord Bishop of Bristol; by whose interest he obtained a burgeship at West Looe for the parliament; and was afterwards made one of the commissioners for the king's tin-farm in those parts. By which ways and means he got himself considerable wealth and reputation. But notwithstanding all those his prosperous successes, in the month of December or January, 1706, aged about 60 years, while he was at London a member of parliament, as aforesaid, and in his own house there, upon some discontent (or delirium possibly) one night about eleven o'clock, he went from his company into a more retired apartment, took a razor and cut his throat therewith; so that he instantly fell dead, and was found with the razor all bloody by him, to the great terror and amazement of his domesticks. Various were the conjectures and sayings of the people upon this sad occasion. Some reported the fatal deed was done, because his addresses for marriage with a gentlewoman superior of degree were rejected by her, on account of his keeping a mistress at Trurow. Others, with more probability, gave out, that he was detected by the Earl of Sunderland, who raised him, to have been for eighteen years space a French pensioner, and to have received a great sum of money annually for communicating the secrets of the queen and parliament to the secretaries of the French king: which as soon as he understood, by a letter shewn him under his own hand, he went directly home to his lodging, burnt all his papers, and committed the *felo de se* aforesaid." *Hals.* pp. 23, 24. Charles Bonython, Esq. of Bonython, serjeant-at-law, in a fit of madness, shot himself in his house in London, in 17** Richard Bonython, his son, a barrister of great ingenuity, but mad also, sold all his estates in 172*, and soon after, set fire to his papers in Gray's Inn, burnt all his papers, bonds, &c. and then stabbing himself with his sword but not sufficiently, threw himself out of the window and died on the spot. *Tonkin's MSS.* In 1773, a young lady of St. Merrin, in Cornwall, threw herself from the top of an high cliff into the sea and was drowned: her corpse was much defaced by dashing against the rocks. This melancholy affair is said to have been occasioned by her father's refusing to let her see a young man a few hours before he died. *Ann. Reg.* Vol. 16. p. 123. From St. Hilary Register. "1780.--Oct. 22. Thomas Thomas, aged 37." This man died of mental anguish, or what is vulgarly called a broken-heart. He lived in the village of Dran-sock, in the parish of Gwinear, till an unhappy event occurred which proved fatal to his peace of mind for more than 8 years, and finally occasioned his death. He courted Elizabeth Thomas of the same village, who was his first cousin; and it was understood that they were under a matrimonial engagement. But in May 1772 some little disagreement having happened between them, he, out of resentment, or from some other motive, paid great attention to another girl, and on Sunday the 31st of that month in the afternoon accompanied her to the methodists meeting at Wall. During their absence the discarded female, who was very beautiful in her person, but of an extremely irritable temper, took a rope and a common prayer book in which she had folded down the 109th psalm, and going into an adjacent field, hanged herself. Thomas, on his return from the preaching, enquired for

we have had so many instances of persons affected by canine madness, as to render the speculations of that celebrated physician and philosopher, too painfully absurd.

Betsy, and being told she had not been seen for two or three hours, he exclaimed, "Good God! she has destroyed herself;" which apprehension seems to shew either that she had threatened to commit suicide in consequence of his desertion, or that he dreaded it from a knowledge of the violence of her disposition. But when he saw that his fears were realized, and had read the psalm, so full of execrations, which she had pointed out to him, he cried out, "I am ruined for ever and ever!" The very sight of this village and neighbourhood was now become insupportable, and he went to live at Marazion, hoping that a change of scene and social intercourse might expel those execrating reflections which harrowed up his very soul, or at least render them less acute; but in this he appeared to be mistaken, for he found himself closely pursued by that evil demon

Despair, whose torments no man sure

But lovers, and the damn'd endure. COWLEY.

To hear the 109th psalm would petrify him with horror, and therefore he would not attend divine service on the 22nd day of the month. He dreaded to go near a reading school lest he should hear the ill-fated lesson. Whatever misfortunes befel him, (and these were not a few, for he was several times hurt and even maimed in the mines, where he laboured,) he still attributed them all to the malevolent agency of the deceased; and thought he could find allusions to the whole in the calamitous legacy which she had bequeathed him. When he slumbered, for he knew nothing of sound sleep, the injured girl appeared to his imagination, with such a countenance as she had after the rash action, and the prayer book in her hand open at the hateful psalm; and he was frequently heard to cry out, "O, my dear Betsy, shut the book, shut the book, &c." With a mind so disturbed and deranged, though he could not reasonably expect much consolation from matrimony, yet imagining that the cares of a family might draw off his thoughts from the miserable subject, by which he was harassed both by day and night, he successively paid his addresses to many girls in Marazion; but they indignantly flew from him, and with a sneer asked him whether he was desirous of bringing all the curses in the 109th psalm on their head? At length however he succeeded with one, who had less superstition, and more fortitude than the rest, and he led her to St. Hilary church to be married, January 21st 1778; but on the road thither they were overtaken by a sudden and violent hurricane, such as those which not unfrequently happen in the vicinity of Mount's Bay: and he, suspecting that poor Betsy rode in the whirlwind, and directed the storm, was convulsed with terror, and was literally '*coupled with fear*.' Such is the power of conscious guilt to impute accidental occurrences to the hand of vindictive justice; and so true is the observation of the poet,

Judicium metuit sibi mens male conscia justum.

He lived long enough to have a son and a daughter: but the corrosive worm within his breast preyed upon his vitals, and at length consumed all the powers of his body, as it had long before destroyed the tranquility of his mind, and he was released from all his pangs both mental and corporeal on Friday October 20th, 1780, and buried at St. Hilary the Sunday following during evening service. But here observe a strange coincidence of circumstances; for while the body lay in the church, to the astonishment of all the congregation, who knew that the 109th psalm had caused his death, that very psalm came to be read in the ordinary course! Against this event there was more than sixty to one; and that his funeral should also happen on a Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon, exactly corresponding to the time in which the girl destroyed herself, is another remarkable occurrence. It does not appear however that the maledictions of this psalm were verified after his death by any ill effect on his family; for both of his children died before himself, so that they were neither fatherless nor forced to beg their bread; and his wife took care to frustrate the curse of perpetual widowhood designed for her, for on August 15th 1784, a young man brought her to St. Hilary church a second time, where she was married in a perfect calm: and

In my younger years whilst resident at Truro, I perfectly well remember a child there who, bitten by a mad dog, was smothered between two feather-beds, in the

though his posterity may be said to be destroyed, yet so numerous are his collateral relations that certainly the next generation will not see his name clean put out. This dreadful example of perfidious courtship, made such an awful impression on the minds of the young men in the neighbourhood, that no instance of plighted faith occurred for a considerable time, and especially in the parish of St. Hilary, where this love tragedy was best known, and where it had such an influence, that though the annual average number of marriages since the year 1754, had been only fifteen, in 1781, the year ensuing Thomas's death, no less than forty one couple were married! In Devon, we have on record several acts of suicide, the effect of love. "Three persons, guilty of suicide, have been buried at Seven Crosses, near Tiverton. The first, a man named Lake, disappointed in love, who shot himself, about the year 1727, after writing to his cruel mistress, and throwing it into her window, "my soul chuseth strangling and death rather than life." The second, a young woman, servant of one Farmer Pearse, at Lnrly farm, who, finding herself pregnant, hanged herself, about the year 1739. The third, a boy, apprentice to John Heathfield, a weaver, at Coldharbour, who hung himself in the year 1743, with some worsted, in the loom where he had been at work. Near the first mile stone from Tiverton, in the road to Bickleigh, a woman also, named Christian Beck, was buried, who poisoned herself, in the year 1782." Dunsford's Tiverton, p. 297. A young man of the name of WILLIAMS, rode one night after a ball, in the madness of despair, thirty miles to *Lidford Bridge*; and would have leaped over the parapet; but the horse failing him in his design, he alighted, threw himself over, and was, in consequence, dashed to pieces. A similar story is told of a person of the name of DREW, who after he had taken the fatal leap, hung some time on a tree, that caught him before he had descended half-way. This extraordinary place (says the author "of the Picturesque Views in Devon and Cornwall") has been the scene of frequent suicide: whether it arose from an expectation that the world would be deceived respecting the real cause, and attribute to accident what arose from premeditation; or, that the gloom of the mind would be increased by a situation, which only awakened images of congenial horror, and strengthened the fatal intention, rather than repressed it; can only be the subject of conjecture. The most remarkable is related of a gentleman, who resided in the vicinity of Exeter: born with the expectation of a large fortune, he had the enviable prospect of enjoying the happiness of affluence: but an unfortunate propensity for PLAY, in which he was generally the dupe of designing wretches, blasted the fair promise of fortune, and occasioned the loss of very considerable sums. To pay these he had no immediate means; and, under the impression of the false interpretation of honour, he rashly determined on self-destruction. To execute this dreadful intention he chose this scene, and riding over the moor to it, in the awful hour of midnight, he dismounted, and madly leaped headlong into the destructive chasm; a few days after his disfigured body was found among the rocks. Another instance is related of an unhappy wretch, who drowned himself in a deep pool above the bridge, which takes its name from the circumstance; and also of a poor maniac, who escaped from his keeper, and with a convulsive laugh threw himself over the rocky precipice. A story is also related of a traveller, who being benighted on this road, and wishing to get to some place of shelter from the 'pitiless pelting of the storm,' spurred his nag forward with more than common speed: in the morning he was informed that the bridge had been swept away by the current, and he shuddered to reflect on his narrow escape, his horse having cleared the chasm by a sudden leap in the middle of his course, the occasion of making it being unknown at the time." pp. 81, 82, 83. The story is, that he shuddered and died as he reflected on his narrow escape. Many have died of terror, and some of joy. That the recent death of MR. GRIFFITHS, was caused either by "love or madness," I will not presume to say. From the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine for August, 1802. "The Rev. William Griffiths, vicar of St. Issey, near St. Columb, on Saturday morning the 31st ult. took his horse, and

last extremity of this dreadful disease.* The *poison* from the *bite* of the *viper*, should in this county excite so much attention, as to induce us to seek for a remedy; since we meet with adders in every direction, "and the voice of the charmer" is now scarcely "heard in our land."† Carew, telling the story of MARTIN TREWINNARD, has confounded snakes with adders. "The mention of snakes, (says he)

said that he intended to go to Lanherne (a seat of Lord Arundell, about two miles from St. Columb) to see the nuns, and that if he did not return to St. Issey to dinner, he should dine at St. Columb, and return home in the evening. On his not returning to St. Issey as expected, Mrs. Griffiths grew very uneasy, and sent several persons in search of him on Saturday night, but in vain; and on Sunday morning his horse was found in a field near the cliff at Mawgan, and his whip was stuck up near the cliff. As he had been seen there riding to and fro several times on Saturday afternoon, it was immediately conjectured that he had fallen over the cliff into the sea. On searching the cliff, his body was discovered under water, and was drawn up by ropes; but though the cliff was very high and rugged, he did not appear to be much bruised by the fall; his spurs were found one in each pocket of his coat, and a gold ring in his coat pocket. The coroner, (Mr. Hamley of Bodmin) was sent for immediately, and the jury brought in their verdict "accidental death." He is generally lamented by his parishioners, as well as by every person who knew him in the neighbourhood, and has left a widow and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender father. The living of St. Issey, about £200 a year is in the gift of the bishop of Exeter."

* In 1790, died MISS TOMLINS, of Exeter, in a state of canine madness. June 10th 1795, died at Raleigh, near Barnstaple, ROBERT PICK, servant to ——— Mathews, Esq. He was bitten some weeks before by a dog, then supposed mad; but, having ever since enjoyed good health, no bad effects were apprehended till about three days before his death, when strong symptoms of the hydrophobia appeared, which threw him into violent convulsions, in which he died. About a fortnight before a maid-servant belonging to the same family, who had been bitten by the same dog, suddenly dropped down and expired. What rendered this circumstance most distressing was, that several persons, who had been bitten by the same dog, but were then in good health, were in daily expectation of feeling the effects of this horrid malady. *Exeter Flying Post*. In a letter to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, dated Lamoran, Cornwall, September, 26, 1735, we have a receipt for the bite of a mad dog, which the writer says he had experienced for several years, on bullocks, horses, dogs, &c. without ever once failing." It is as follows: "Take primrose roots, star of the earth, dry mouse ear and green mouse ear, of each a handful, cut small, and well boil'd in a quart of milk. Add the black of one crab's claw finely powdered. Sweeten it well with Venice or London treacle. A drench for one dog, &c. to be repeated three mornings successively fasting." Star of the earth is generally found on old dry clay ground, that has been seldom or never ploughed, dry mouse ear, in old hedges, or walls. Green mouse ear resembles a mouse's ear, and is hairy on one side. *Gen. Mag.* Vol. V. p. 619. In an old MS. book of recipes in my possession, (some of them at this day approved, and others very ridiculous) is recommended "the *matrisylva*, as a cure for the bite of mad dogs; to be taken either green or dry, in milk or in the manner of tea twice a day." But the only certain cure of the bites of mad animals, is the cutting out of the part affected without loss of time, and before the venom has been absorbed into the system.

† There is, at this moment, however, a person in Menege, who is said to have a full command of adders, to draw them from their holes, and to lead them wherever he pleases.

calls to my remembrance, how not long since, a merry Cornish gentleman tryed that old fable to be no fable, which sheweth the dangerous entertayning of such a ghest. For he hauing gotten one of that kind, and broken out his teeth (wherein consisteth his venome) used to carrie him about in his bosome, to set him in his mouth, to make him licke his spittle, and when he came among gentlewomen, would cast him out suddenly, to put them in feare : but in the end, their vaine dread proued safer then his foole-hardinesse : for as he once walked alone, and was kissing this gentle playfellow, the snake in good earnest, with a stumpe, either newly growne vp, or not fully pulled out, bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that by the time he had knocked this foule player on the head, and was come to his place of abode, his mouth was scarce able to contayne it. Fayne was he therefore to shew his mishap, and by gestures to craue ayd in earnest of the gentlewomen, whom hee had aforetime often scared in sport.* “Of reptiles (observes our Natural Historian) we have the adder or viper, usually about two feet long. Its bite is attended with immediate swelling, and dangerous if some reinedy be not soon applied. Sallad-oil, taken internally, as well as externally rubbed on the wound, is reckoned a salutary method of proceeding ; but the first thing to be done, (says Dr. Mead) upon the bite of a viper of any kind, is, that the patient, or some one for him, should immediately suck the wound, having first washed his mouth with warm oil, and holding some of this in his mouth whilst the suction is performing, to prevent any inflammation of the lips and tongue from the heat of the poison : after which the said learned author prescribes emetics worked off with oil and warm water : but without these precautions (which do not always occur to persons in haste, and in torture), it is certainly very dangerous to suck the poison ; Matthiolus gives us an instance of a person who having his finger bitten by a viper, in the agonies of death put it in his mouth, with the blood sucked in the poison, and died on the spot. In my neighbourhood, a man, falling asleep after mowing in the garden, had his breast stung by an adder. Waked by the pain of the wound, he shook off the adder from his shirt, and immediately applied to the lady of the house, (Mrs. Basset of Tehidy) ; she ordered a young pigeon with its anus close to the wound to be applied ; the pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilatation in those parts is well known) soon swelled, sickened, and died ; a second pigeon was administered to the place infected in like manner, and kept close to the breast for some time, till it grew faint, and could

* f. 21. b. 22.

draw no more; the man was entirely cured, and the second pigeon was found dead the next morning. On the northern coast of Cornwall, about Stratton, I had a snake brought me: it differs from the viper in the western parts of this county in that it is larger, of a browner colour, not so soon incensed, nor so poisonous: it is very prolific, and generally lays its eggs in heaps of rotten horse-dung; out of one heap of which, as I was informed by my host at Kilkhamton, he had seen, at the barton of Lancels near Stratton, three hundred taken out at one time. The same person some years since killed one snake four feet two inches long, and proportionably thick: my guide also from Kilkhamton assured me, that he had this year (1757) killed one about four feet long. The country people have remarked two sorts of them; one sort has a white garland round its neck, with a sharp tail like the point of a rush; the other sort has a yellow garland, with a shorter and more obtuse tail. In the islands of Scilly they have neither adder, snake, or any of the serpent kind; whether the earth is here too salt, (for Pliny observes, and to him assents Dr. Plott Oxfordshire, page 191, that brackish earth is freeer from vermin than any other); or whether the lands are too cold and barren, snakes being bred out of hot, fat mould, and mud, and lurking in low, rich, shady grounds, under long grass, of which in these little islands there is no abundance. It is observed by some, that on one side of a river there are many serpents in summer, but on the other side not one; and if they are brought over, they immediately languish, and die in a few hours." No wonder then that there are snakes in Cornwall and none in Sylleh, when their choice of and aversion to particular soils is so capricious. There are no snakes near Badninton in Gloucestershire, and the cause assigned is, that it is an open country; it wants that shade and shelter which they delight in. We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm or deaf-adder of authors, its bite poisonous, but not near so invenomed as that of the viper: however, I am credibly informed, that at Mr. Powis's, in Oxfordshire, near Reading, a man about six years since being by this creature bitten in the arm, lost his life by it. This is of the pointed-tail kind; there is another sort common about Loo and in the eastern parts of this county, obtuse at the extremity as if truncated.*" Within my remembrance a man sleeping in his garden near an old hedge in the parish of St. Columb, was fatally bitten by an adder in

* Nat. Hist. pp. 282, 283, 284.—I am promised some information, respecting three persons, whose wounds from the bites of adders have lately proved mortal; as, also, concerning a man near Bodmin, whom the sting of a bee on his eye, is said to have cured of a cataract; which would otherwise have been couched!

the neck. Notwithstanding all applications to the wound, and all internal medicines, he died in a few days after the bite.---Against vegetable or mineral poisons, we are not duly cautious. The hemlock and the henbane are seen in the neighbourhood of many of our towns, and in the midst of our villages. And the deleterious effects of poison from glazed vessels have been more frequently felt than detected.* There are various *complaints of the stomach*, arising from poisonous substances; of which people are not aware. And the disorders occasioned by *worms* lodged in the stomach or intestines are often unsuspected or anomalous.†

* JOHN HICKES, Esq. of Trevethick, in St. Ewe, is mentioned by *Hals* as commissioner for the peace and taxes, and sometime M. P. for Fowey. "This gentleman's father (says he) came to an untimely death by means of an unskilful nurse that attended him in his sickness. He being prescribed a clyster, wherein was to be compounded, amongst other things, the *herb mercury*, the woman bought of the apothecary the poisonous drug mercury or *crocus mattalorum* instead thereof. This being being put into the clyster, and the clyster into his body, caused him to swell to that degree, that his bowels and belly with unspeakable torments broke asunder---and he died greatly lamented." *Hals* in St. Ewe.

† "In the year 1754, one JOHN CAUSEY, of High Bickington, being ill, a vomit was given to him, after taking which, he brought up a worm of a most amazing figure. It was three inches long: but though the head and neck were not above one twelfth of an inch thick, yet the body which was one inch nine tenths long, was almost half an inch broad. The head and neck seemed to have some little hairy excrescency, and at about the length of half an inch from the extremity of the head, there branched out two legs or claws, three eighths of an inch in length; from thence the worm continued of the same size about a quarter of an inch further, and then the body swelled into a rounding form to the thickness of half an inch. At the distance of an inch from the head, there was the appearance of another leg or fin, on the lower side and on the upper side, about the same distance two other fins or legs, one near the other, and a third about the middle of the body; two small fins appeared likewise on the upper side near the tail, which was forked like that of a fish, and there came from it several ova, as they were supposed, which contained its young." *Milles's MSS.*

'Mr. Wm. Pitfield, apothecary, at Exeter, at my request (says Dean Milles) sent a drawing of this worm to Dr. Huxham, desiring to know whether it was a just representation of the original, to which question he received the following answer.' "The figure you sent me doth indeed tolerably well resemble the mass that was brought me, only the colours are vastly more faint than represented. The spirits of wine have drawn off no small tincture from it. I am assured the man who vomited it, had laboured for two years at least, with violent pain in his stomach till this was brought up, and then had instantaneous ease. But I am so far from knowing what kind of worm it is, that I do not even know what kind of a substance it is.

Plymouth, January 5, 1755.

J. HUXHAM."

Milles's MSS. In a letter to Dean Milles, dated August 26, 1774, I have an account of a boy (a first-cousin to Mr. Abraham of Ashburton) who vomited living frogs. Dr Addington who resided near Honiton, and at no great distance from the boy's habitation, was well acquainted with his case, and drew up an account of it for the Royal Society: but I do not find, that it was ever published.---The frogs were kept alive, for more than a month; their nourishment milk and bread, to which they had been accustomed in the boy's stomach. The "Patent-worm

2. Of uncommon cases in surgery, we have few upon record ; though wounds and bruises, dislocations and fractured bones are of daily occurrence, especially in the mining districts. Among Huxham's papers, we have a curious communication from Mr. Thomas Adams, an experienced surgeon of Leskeard ; the substance of which is as follows. On June 12, 1747, JOHN S---R of St. Cleer, had his throat cut. The wound was nearly seven inches long ; the trachea cut almost through ; but the jugular arteries unhurt. Mr. Adams effected a reunion of the parts by suture. And the man perfectly recovered from the effects of the wound ; except some inconvenience from the silk that was afterwards removed. It appears that his wife had made that desperate attempt on his life, in a wood, coming from her father's house to the place where she was a servant. She first blindfolded her husband with handkerchiefs, and then under pretence of taking measure to make a new shirt for him, took off his stock, unbuttoned his collar, cut his throat, and ran away.*

3. From a conviction, that the frequent accidents which befell the labouring poor, especially the miners, required more than ordinary surgical assistance, Dr. Pryce sketched out for us, long since, in his *Mineralogia*, the general outline of a County Hospital or Infirmary. "The principal part of the distresses of the miners (says he) arises from the casualties that continually befall them, and require the immediate application of chirurgical aid. It is common for the owners of a mine to oblige the men to deposit twopence per month with the purser, for the payment of the surgeon belonging to the bal ; and as all who work less than five stems, and generally all labourers at grass, are exempted from this contribution, it is levied only upon those who are in imminent danger : and for this sum of two shillings per annum from each contributor, the surgeon undertakes to attend at all times however unseasonable, and at all places however distant, and to perform all operations, and furnish all medicines. This kind

lozenges" of the late Mr. Ching, of Launceston, have numerous attestations in their favour : but they ought to be used with caution.

* From a MS. of the late Mr. Tripe, surgeon at Ashburton.---In the "*Memoirs of the Medical Society*" (Vol. V. Article 38.) is the case of a gun-breech penetrating the cranium, and remaining within it two months ; by Mr Waldon, surgeon, Torrington, Devonshire. The patient, during a considerable part of the time, walked or rode two miles to the house of the author, to have his wound dressed. The breech of the gun, which was lodged in the substance of the brain, was three inches in length, and weighed upwards of three ounces. Dr Ferriar may add this to his collection of instances of the brains being considerably injured, without materially impairing the intellect. See *Manchester Memoirs*, Vol. I.

of contract has subsisted near sixty years; but unfortunately for those unhappy labourers who may hereafter want assistance, the surgeons begin to be weary of it, and are gradually declining a practice, which useful and important as it is to the sufferers, affords no recompence in any degree adequate to their own skill, labour, and expence. Suppose, for instance, that a mine employs three hundred men who contribute to the payment of the surgeon; twopence monthly from each, amounts to thirty pounds per annum. Now in the course of a year, it is three hundred to one, that the trepan, or the crooked knife, will be wanted, not only once or twice, but very often; besides the ordinary accidents of burns, wounds, contusions, luxations, or simple and compounded fractures, where the knife is spared; and the blasting of one or both eyes, and the two last fingers of the left hand, by gunpowder. An accident of consequence may require at least six weeks daily attendance five or six miles distant from the surgeon's residence; an accident of the like nature may require the same attendance, at the same time, a road five or six miles diametrically opposite: and is there a recompence for all this attention and labour, that is likely to secure the continuance of it? We wish not that any mine should be attended by one particular surgeon; we know it is for the advantage of a patient in the progress of his cure, to be under the care of that surgeon to whom his own affection or opinion most inclines him; and when the cure is completed, or the surgeon has done all in his power to effect it, let his bill be discharged by the purser of the mine, pursuant to stated prices. If this, or some plan like this, is not adopted, the poor labourers must perish very fast for want of necessary help; for to suppose a continuance of the present method, is paying no compliment either to the understanding of our surgeons, or to the compassion and prudence of the mine adventurers. But the most effectual relief for all these evils, is a *publick hospital*. In almost all the large and opulent counties in England, hospitals are erected nearly upon the same plan as those in London: and it is strange, that a county so large as Cornwall, so opulent, and abounding with so many accidents that require the greatest care and expertness in surgery, should be so long without a charity of this kind: I am sorry to observe, it is no proof of the wisdom and generosity of its nobility and gentry. If the annual proceeds of this county in tin, copper, and fish, are rated only at £400,000, it is generally known, that seven-eighths of that sum are produced from the mines, by a business the most hazardous under the sun to health and life. As a maritime county, it has a great commercial intercourse with the whole world, by exportation of tin, fish.

and oil, and the return of salt, hemp, iron, timber, &c. : and the conveyance of our copper ores coastways, and the return of coal and lime, together with our fisheries, and the number of foreign packet boats at Falmouth ; keep up no inconsiderable fleet of shipping, and form a valuable nursery of seamen. Surely then, the mining part of this province must be the most proper and eligible situation for an hospital, for sick and wounded miners and sailors. And as Redruth is situated on the narrowest part of the county, is the center of mining, and within two hours distance from our most frequented sea ports ; all these circumstances combine to prove the expediency of erecting a county hospital close by the town of Redruth. When an accident happens in a mine, the poor sufferer languishes till the arrival of the surgeon, who is generally sent for in such haste and confusion, that it may happen, he is not provided with every thing proper to administer present relief. I have been called to a person supposed to have a compound fracture of the leg, by a fall twenty fathoms under ground, and have brought a suitable apparatus ; when the case has proved to be a fractured skull, and the leg was only scratched. The patient is then conveyed six or seven miles to his own hut, full of naked children, but destitute of all conveniences, and almost of all necessities. The whole, indeed, is a scene of such complicated wretchedness and distress, as words have no power to describe. How comfortable then, must it be, to such miserable objects of compassion, to be carried to an hospital furnished with every necessary to effect his cure, and every convenience to alleviate his distress ! The same trouble which removes him from the mine to his wretched hovel, brings him to the place built and furnished for his peculiar benefit. The more I consider this matter, the more I am convinced, the accomplishment of it may be well and certainly effected. A voluntary subscription among the nobility and gentry ; the lords, bounders, and mine adventurers ; the tin and copper companies ; the merchants and owners of fisheries ; and every rank and degree of those, who are any ways concerned and connected with the county ; would raise a sufficient sum, to build and furnish a large and commodious hospital ; which, afterwards, may be almost wholly maintained and supported by the monthly contributions of the miners, sailors, and fishermen. Suppose the whole body of miners, including all who work at grass as well as under-ground, men, women, and children, in dressing of tin and copper ores, either in the bals, or at the stamping mills, were taxed at only three-pence a month each : suppose they amounted only to 20,000, and the sailors and fishermen to half that number ; the whole would raise an annual income of £4,500.

free of all drawbacks, and exclusive of the revenue from legacies, and annual donations and subscriptions."* In 1799, a county-infirmmary was erected, not at Redruth, but near the town of Truro; which was thought the most eligible situation. In another place, my readers may see a further account of this institution. At the opening of the Cornwall-infirmmary, August 12, 1799, the first preacher was the Rev. Cornelius Cardew,† D. D. vicar of Euny-Lelant and St. Ives, (and now also

* Pp. 175, 176, 177, 178.

† Dr. Cardew's Discourse was published, and inscribed "To His Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c. &c. &c., Patron; Sir William Lemon, Baronet, President; Francis Enys, Esquire, Treasurer; and to the rest of the Worthy Governors and Benefactors of the Cornwall General Infirmmary."



BENEFACTORS and SUBSCRIBERS, at the Opening of the CORNWALL GENERAL INFIRMARY:

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c. &c. (Patron,) 500l.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds, 200l.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, 100l.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, 100l.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, 50l.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 200l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

The Right Reverend William (Buller), Lord Bishop of Exeter, 50l.

The Right Reverend Henry Reginald (Courtenay) Lord Bishop of Exeter, 5l. 5s. annual.

The Right Honourable G. W. R. Lord Clinton, 50l. and 6l. 6s. annual.

The Right Honourable Francis Lord de Dunstanville and Basset, 331l. 10s. and 50l. annual.

The Right Honourable Frances Lady de Dunstanville and Basset, 50l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

The Honourable Philip Pusey, 100l.

The Honourable James Stuart Wortley, 50l. and 3l. 3s. annual.

The Honourable Miss Basset, 10l. 10s. and 2l. 2s. annual.

Sir John Saint Aubyn, Baronet, 300l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart. 100l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

Sir William Lemon, Baronet, (President), 200l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

Sir John Morshead, Baronet, 100l. and 10l. 10s. annual.

Sir Christopher Hawkins, Baronet, 10l. 10s. annual.

Lady Molesworth, 5l. 5s. annual.

rector of St. Erme); the second, was the Rev. Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. (then rector of St. Erme) in 1800; the third, the Rev. John Francis Howell, vicar of St. Gluvias, and canon of the cathedral church of Exeter, in 1801; the fourth, the Rev. William

<i>Benefactions.</i>			<i>Subscr.</i>			<i>Benefactions.</i>			<i>Subscr.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Anonymous, by Lord de Dunstanville	60	0				Druid, Huel, Mine			10	10	
Ditto, by Mr. Kevill			1	1		Edwards, John, Esquire	30	0	3	3	
Ditto, from Camborne	2	2				----- John, Jun. Truro			2	2	
Archer, Edward Esquire, Trelask	50	0				Elford, Jonathan, Plymouth-Dock	5	5	2	2	
Austen, Joseph Esquire, Fowey			2	2		Ellis, William, Esquire, London	31	10	3	3	
B. A. by Lord de Dunstanville	50	0				Enys, John, Esquire, Enys	50	0	5	5	
Bank, Cornish, Truro			5	5		----- Francis, Treasurer, Truro	31	10	2	2	
Basset, Miss Cecilia, Penrose	13	13				Fanny, Huel, Mine			10	10	
----- Mary, Tehidy Park	15	15				A Friend by Lord de Dunstanville	20	0			
----- Catherine, ditto	15	15				Fox, E. L. M. D. Bristol			2	2	
----- Rev. John, Illogan	25	0	6	6		----- G. Croker, Falmouth			2	2	
Batt, William Esquire			2	2		----- Robert, W. ditto			2	2	
Beauchamp, Joseph, Esq. Pengreep	50	0	6	6		----- Thomas, ditto			2	2	
Benevolus, by Lord de Dunstanville	100	0				----- George, Perran			3	3	
Borlase, John, Mr. Helston	5	5				----- Edward, Wade-Bridge			2	2	
Boulton and Watt, Messrs.	100	0	10	10		George, Chapman, G. Esq. Penryn	10	0	2	2	
Budge, John, Mr. Camborne			2	2		Giddy, Mr. Edward, Truro			1	1	
Budge, Peter, Mr. Ditto			2	2		Glyn, Edmund John, Esquire, Glyn	10	10			
Buller, James, Esquire	100	0	5	5		Gould, John, M. D. Truro			5	5	
Camborne, Parish of			2	2		Graham, Thomas, Esquire, Fowey	50	0	5	5	
Cardew, Rev. Cornelius, D. D. Truro			2	2		Grylls, Messrs. M. and T. Helston	52	10	2	12	
Carpenter, Charles, Esquire			1	1		----- Miss, ditto			1	1	
Coke, James, Mr.			1	1		Gwatkin, R. L. Killiow	21	0	2	2	
Cole, Rev. Francis, Trengoff	10	10	2	2		Hamilton, G. J. Cornwall Fencibles	50	0			
Coles, Rev. John, Duloe	10	0	2	2		Hammett, Rev. Charles			2	2	
Collins, Edward, Esquire, Truthan	52	10				Harrington, Rev. Richard, Dartington	21	0	5	5	
Collins, Rev. John			1	1		Harris, John, Esq. Truro			2	2	
Cook's Kitchen Mine	50	0	21	0		Harrison, Rev. Henry, Weard			2	2	
Courts, John, Esquire, Fowey			2	2		Harris, J. Donnithorne, Esq. Hayne			5	5	
Daniel, R. A. Esquire, Truro	52	10	5	5		Haweis, Mrs. Truro			1	1	
Daubuz, L. C. Esquire, Truro			5	5		Hawkins, Cornwall Fencibles	1	1			
----- Miss, Ditto			2	2		Hawtrey, Rev. John, Ringwood	10	10	2	2	
Dickenson, Miss			2	2		Hichens, Richard, Esq. Poltair	21	0	2	2	
Dillon, Joseph, Captain, Penryn	10	10	2	2		Hoblyn, Rev. Robert, Nanswhyden			2	2	
----- Rev. Rob. Ditto	10	10	2	2		Howell, David, Esq.	21	0	2	2	
----- Mrs. Ditto	10	10	2	2		----- Rev. John, St. Gluvias	10	0	2	2	
Donnithorne, Nicholas, Esquire	60	0	10	10		Hunt, George, Esq. Lanhydrock	30	0	5	5	
Dormer, Thomas, Esquire, Fowey			2	2		----- Miss A. M.	50	0	5	5	
Drew, Stephen, Esquire			2	2		James, John, Esq. St. Agnes	25	0	2	2	

Benefactions.		Subscr.		Benefactions.		Subscr.			
£. s.		£. s.		£. s.		£. s.			
Jenkins, Mrs. Penzance		1	1	Richards, Philip, Esq. Penryn . . .	20	0	3	3	
----- David, Esq. Truro	21	0	2	2	----- Rev. Joseph, ditto		3	3	
Illogan, Parish of	6	18	2	2	Roberts, Rev. Dr. St. Johns		2	2	
Keigwin, James, Esq. Camborne		2	2	Robins, Thomas, Esq. Penzance			2	2	
Kevill, Thomas, Esq. Trevenson	30	0	3	3	Robinson, Rev William, Helston	30	0	2	2
----- Miss, ditto			2	2	Rogers, John, Esq. Penrose			3	3
Knill, John, Esq. London	10	10			Rose, Mr. John	3	3		
Lanyon, Mr. Camborne		2	2	Sandys, Rev. William, St Minver			5	8	
Lemon, John, Esq. Polvellan		3	3	Sawle, Mrs. Penrice	50				
Lethbridge, Rev. John, Launceston		1	1	Scott, Charles, Esq. Helston			2	2	
Luke, Stephen, M. D. Falmouth	10	10	2	2	Sherborne Mercury	1	1	1	1
M'Gilvray, Mr. Lestwithiel		2	2	Stackhouse, John, Esq. Pendarves	50	9	1	1	
Mander, Mrs. Truro		3	3	Stephenson, John, Esq. London	52	10			
Martin, Mr. Gwinear		2	2	Stillingfleet, Rev. Edward, Kelfield					
Molesworth, Rev. John, St Breock	21	0	5	5	Yorkshire	21	0		
Morgan, Mr.		2	2	Stray Park Mine	21	0	10	10	
Moyle and Paul, Messrs. Marazion		2	2	Symonds, William, Esq. Hatt			2	2	
Mudge, Mr. Wm. Truro		1	1	Taunton, Mr. R. Cornwall Fencibles	5	5			
Nankivell, Mr. T. ditto		1	1	Thomas, John, Esq. Chiverton	50	0	6	6	
Nicholas, N. H. Major Cornwall				Tippett, Peter, Esq. Bath			2	2	
Fencibles		2	2	Trevenen, John, Esq. Helston	42	0	4	4	
Nicholls, W. Esq. Treriffe	21	0	2	2	Truro, Mayor and Corporation of		10	10	
Nutcombe, Rev. N Chancellor of					Tyeth, Rev. Isaac		1	1	
the Church of Exeter		2	2	Vivian, Rev. John, Pencalennick	101	15	5	5	
Oxnam, Richard, Esq. Penzance	5	5	2	2	----- John, Esq. Truro	21	0	5	5
P. through Lord de Dunstanville	20				----- Mr. John, Camborne			2	2
P. I. through ditto	20				----- Mr. Andrew, ditto			2	2
Pascoe, James, Esq. Penzance		3	3	Unwin, George, Esq. London	10	0	2	2	
Paul, Mr. Alexander, Camborne		2	2	Vyvyan, Vyell, Esq. Trelowarren			3	3	
Paynter, Francis, Esq. Trekenning	10	10			----- Miss, and Miss Grace, Dor-				
Phillips, Richard, Redruth	30		3	3	chester	40	0	4	4
Pooley, Rev. Henry, Truro		1	1	----- Thomas, Esq. Trewan	50	0	5	5	
Portreath Company		5	5	----- Rev. Henry, Withyell	10	10	2	2	
Powlett, Rev. Charles		3	3	Walker, Rev. James, Lanlivery	30	0	3	3	
Praed, H. Mackworth Esq. Trevethoe	100	0	10	10	----- Mrs. Lestwithiel			3	3
Prudom, Robert, Esq. Exeter		5	5	----- Rev. Robert, St. Winnow	30	0	3	3	
Quicke, Mrs. Bath	10	0			Warren, Thomas, Esq. Truro			2	2
Rashleigh, Philip, M. P.	50	0			Warrick, Mrs. Park			3	3
----- Charles, Esq. St. Austel	20	0	2	2	Waymouth, Sam. Exeter			1	1
Rawlings, Messrs. Padstow	10	0	4	4	Wilbraham, Roger, M. P.			3	3
Raymond, by Lord de Dunstanville	25	0			Williams, Rev. William, St. Genys	1	2		
Reed, Thomas, Esq. Treviles	40	0	5	5	Willyams, James, Esq. Truro			2	2
Reynolds, Mr. William, Camborne		2	2	Wilson and Thomas, Messrs. Truro			2	2	
Richards, W. Esq. ditto	20	0	2	2	Wynne, Rev. Luttrell, LL D.	25	0	3	3

Gregor, rector of Creed, in 1802 ; the fifth, the Rev. Henry Pooley, rector of Lannsallos, in 1803 ; the sixth, the Rev. Richard Polwhele, vicar of Manaccan, in 1804 ; the seventh, the Rev. Thomas Carlyon, rector of Truro, in 1805.

4. By "divers diseases," we are "brought down to the grave." But, even here, curiosity rests not. To the inquisitive mind, some of the following facts will be extremely interesting. I had not forgotten, in a former part of the work, the coffin of lead as noticed by Carew. Mr. Hals, in his *Stephens by Ash*, says: "Mr. Carew in his survey of Cornwall tells us that in his tyme from the mouth of spectators, there was digged vp in the now minister's chancell of St. Stephens church, (which then was the free chappell of Trematon) a coffin of lead: which being opened shewd the proportion of a very bigg humane skeleton; but being touched, it forthwith turned to dust. On this lead coffin was an inscription, expressinge the same to be the graue and buriall of a duke; whose heire was marryed to the prince;---but who this duke should be Mr. Carew could not devise; howeuer he conjectured the same to be Orgar duke of Devon, whose daughter was marryed to king Edgar; but this could not be; for he was buryed in Tavystock Abby of his owne foundation, anno dom. 961, as the *Monasticon Anglicanum* tells us;---but the truth of the matter is thus, the person inhumed in this lead coffin whose daughter and heire was marryed to the prince, was Cadock, or Condur, the second duke or earl of Cornwall, whose sole daughter and heire Agnes, or Beautrix, was marryed to Reginald Fitz Harry, earl or prince of Cornwall." Describing the burial-place of John Trenowth (who died in 1497) "this gravestone" (says Hals in *St. M. Penkivell*) "was not moved out of its place till the year 1678, about 181 years after it was placed there. And when the grave under it was opened, the skull and bones of the said gentleman were found to be then of a strong substance, and longer and bigger size than is common to men of this age wherein we live."*

* Hals's MSS. No. 6. "May, 1669, the sexton digging a grave for Will. London of Howden, in the chancell of St. Peter's church, Tiverton, found a lead coffin, almost consumed, supposed to belong to the family of Rivers, heretofore earls of Devon." Dunsford's *Tiverton*, p. 193. In digging a vault in the parish church of Axminster about the beginning of the year 1748, there were found several bones of a human body, very ponderous---which being opened, appeared to be full of lead, particularly the thigh bone. Discoveries of the same kind have been made in different places: but what could have occasioned the plumbeture of the bones, it may be hard to determine. In the parish church of Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, was found a human body; all the concavous parts of which, and the hollows of every bone, as well ribs as others, were filled with solid lead. The body being found north and south, led people to conjecture from its position, that it had been buried before.

It were easy to accumulate, under all these topics of observation, instances upon instances. I shall here, however, drop my pen. Perhaps, in a few places,

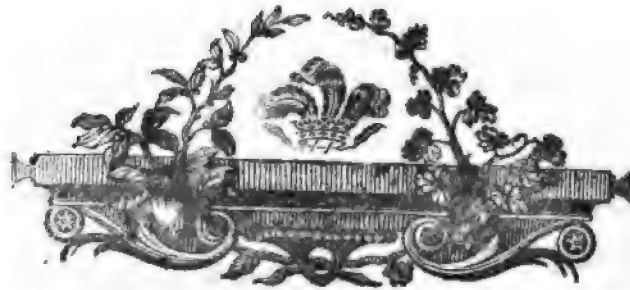
as soon after the introduction of christianity into the island, and that the bones were purposely filled with lead, in order to their preservation. Others judged this circumstance to be merely accidental. In support of this opinion, it is related, that the parish-church of Gravesend being consumed by fire, the molten lead which covered the roof running in all directions among the ruins, was traced into several graves, whence were taken a number of bones filled with it, particularly a thigh-bone, as at *Axminster*. In Volume IV. of the *Archæologia*, we have an account of a similar discovery at *Badwell Ash*, in *Suffolk*. In each instance the fact is sufficiently established. The cellular parts of the bones were, doubtless, filled with lead. How or when they were filled with it, is the difficulty. It is remarkable, that in the same place at *Axminster*, on opening a grave, the *bodies of some bullocks* were taken up. In 1750, was discovered in a vault in *Staverton church*, perfectly sound and fresh, a body that had lain there upwards of four-score years. It did not appear by the register of burials, that any person had been deposited in that vault, since October 15, 1669; yet, when the vault was opened in March, 1750, a body was found as perfect in all its parts, as if but just interred. The whole body was plump and full, the skin white, soft, smooth and elastic; the hair strong, and the limbs nearly as flexible as when living. A winding sheet, as firm as if but just applied, inclosed it from head to foot; and two coarse linen cloths, dipped in a blackish substance like pitch, infolded the winding sheet. The body, thus protected, was placed in an oaken coffin, on which, as it was always covered with water, were found a large stone and a log of wood, probably to keep it at the bottom. Various were the conjectures, as to the cause of the preservation of the body. As the person was said to be a roman catholick, there were several papists, who not having philosophy enough to account for this circumstance from natural causes, attributed it to a supernatural one, and canonized him; and, in consequence of this, took away several pieces of the winding sheet and pitch'd cloths, preserving them as reliques with the greatest veneration. In the eye of sound sense, however, the pitch cloths and water overthrew the miracle, and brought the whole business within the power of natural agents; the former preventing the escape of the fixed air by which the cohesion of the parts continued, and the latter preserving the tenacity of the pitch. The left side, from the middle of the forehead to the scrotum, after having been exposed for some time to the air, grew black and mouldered away: but where the pitch cloth remained, the parts underneath continued fresh and firm. On dissection, the heart and lungs were quite sound, as if the person had not been dead above four days; but much more flat and compressed than usual; the joints very flexible and supple; the knees, in particular the patella, tendons, ligaments, and the whole articulation being as smooth, unctuous and flexible, as in a body newly dead. I must not forget to add, that Mr. Tripe, making an incision through the integuments and muscles of the left buttock, as the water seemed to have penetrated through the vasa absorbentia to the glutæus maximus, found its fasciculi thin, pale and placid; but those of the medius and minimus, especially the latter, (to which the water had no access) still retained, with their proper moisture and softness, their natural fulness, red colour, strength and elasticity. This proved to be the corpse of Simon Worth, Esq. who died at Madrid, and was sent home in the manner described, and so buried. His wife buried in the same vault two years before, and two of his children about eleven years after, as appears by the register, were quite rotten. See *Phil. Trans.* V. 47, p. 253. I have seen some of the tar cloth, shroud, and skull-cap, in Mr. Tripe's possession, which is at this moment, as strong as ever; and the hair which is dark brown, some of which is now before me, preserves the freshness of its colour. In the spring of 1752, died in London, one Mr. Moore, first a working tinner, then captain of a tin work, afterwards supposed to have acquired a good fortune, and to have been concerned in most of the mines in England. His corpse was buried in *Whit-church*, near *Tavistock*, and was intended to be laid in Mr. Pengelly's vault: but that, upon opening, was found to

I have trifled : but, dulce est desipere in loco. Perhaps, I have been too familiar: but this is not my fault : it is owing to the nature of the subject. To the next ge-

be full, and a grave was made for him near the vault. In digging it, the workmen struck into a lode of tin ore: so that he now lies buried amidst that about which he was employed during almost the whole course of his life. In taking up the old floor of the choir of the cathedral church at Exeter, in 1763, in order to new pave it, some of the repositories of the dead were laid open. A large stone which was too high for the bed of the floor, being removed, there appeared a very shallow walled grave, in which was a leaden coffin of an ancient form. The cover was partly decayed, beneath which was found a skeleton pretty entire. On the right side stood a small silver chalice, covered with the pattin. A piece of silk or linen (it was difficult to say which) was bound about the stem or pillar of the chalice. Among the dust was a fair gold ring with a large but not very good sapphire, the whole as fresh as if just brought from the jeweller's. On the left side, lay the remains of a wooden crozier, which scarce retained enough of its original form, to determine what it had been. Tradition informs us, that the exuviae were those of *Thos. de Bitton*, Bishop of Exeter, who was buried about the year 1306, in the reign of Edward II. The bones were very respectfully covered up again. But the ring and chalice were reserved for the inspection of the curious, in the repository of the cathedral archives. On February 30, 1772, was found in the abbey-church of St. Edmondsbury, the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, as perfect as at the time of death, taken out of its lead coffin which was sold to a plumber for fifteen shillings, and the body itself (which measured about six feet) thrown among the rubbish. After which it became subject to the examination and incisions of a curious surgeon in the town, who found its several parts amazingly perfect, considering the length of time it had been interred; the brain in particular (which had not been extracted as was the custom among the Egyptian embalmers) contained in its proper membranes and very little changed for the worse. This surgeon retained as his due fee for the voluntary examination, to which his own curiosity only had prompted him, the mask with which the face of the deceased had been covered, in which the form of the features was fairly imprinted, and also one of the arms, which he kept to be preserved in spirits. After this robbery and mutilation, the remains of the body were put into a strong oak coffin, and buried eight feet deep, close by the north-east pillar which formerly assisted to support the abbey-belfry. The face was so well preserved under this mask of embalming materials, that the very colour of the eyes were distinguishable; the hairs of the head a dark brown intermixed with some grey ones; the nails also were fast upon the fingers and feet, as when living. It is said the body of his lady was also found about the same time, and if deposited near it, was probably "treated with as little, or rather less ceremony than that of her lord, since" (as my author adds) "it does not appear to have been re-interred." To prevent such sacrilegious and brutal treatment of the remains of the dead (though no one thinks them really hurt by it), it may perhaps hereafter be thought expedient, when christianity shall be entirely renounced, and christian burial disregarded among us, to revive the ancient pagan custom of burning the bodies of the deceased; and to adopt some more effectual method of preserving their ashes from the violation of future barbarians, than the ancients could contrive for that purpose. At the village of Little Potheridge, in the parish of Merton, some labourers employed in digging clay to build a barn, a little more than half a century ago, met with a great many bones which, at first, they disregarded: but were afterwards surprized by digging up some human skulls, and teeth of a great size. They opened one grave which was walled with lime of a good thickness, and lay in an east and west direction. It is probable, from the appearance of the spot, that this was a pretty large burying place; as the whole orchard where this discovery was made, contains earth of a great depth and fertility. It is somewhat strange, that though there are persons living in this village, upwards of 80 years of age, they never received any tradition that a place of

neration, what may now seem a little breach of delicacy, will not be perceptible. Besides, I profess myself no grave historian : I am, here, only the light memorialist---the writer of anecdote.

religious worship or interment was formerly there : nor are there any remains of ancient buildings to be seen. About a mile from Ashburton, as some labourers were employed in a limestone quarry, they came to a cavity, in which were deposited the bones of nearly twenty people. No conjecture could be formed on the subject. The bones were, in general, much decayed. Some were incrustated with limestone.



MANNERS, DIET, FEASTS, SPORTS, SUPERSTITIONS.

BOOK III. CHAPTER XL

I. THAT the manners of a province, as well as of an individual, must depend in a great measure on its intercourse with other provinces, and consequently on its situation, is unquestionable: And if those of the Cornish were any way peculiar, it could only have been in former ages; when our peninsularity and remoteness from the capital had no remedy from an easy inland communication, but before we could gain access to others, we were forced to climb over craggs, to descend into swamps, and to traverse, through unmeasured and apparently unmeasurable roads, a moorland and a mountainous country.

I. Though an attachment to their native soil and to each other, exclusive of more generous affections, may be supposed to have been the result of so confined a situation; yet LIBERALITY, whether discovered in noble sentiment, or displayed in acts of hospitality and munificence, has always been an attribute of the Cornish. I could particularize many houses both of Cornwall and Devon, as eminent for the "virtue before us. But, perhaps, the most illustrious are the *St. Aubyns*, and the *Bassets*. I have named these, because not one generation only, nor two nor three, have merited applause, as the benefactors of their country. In almost every reign, from their first establishment to the present day, we have seen them coming forward as contributors to the relief of the public exigencies under various forms, with a spirit and a zeal which the interested vulgar would have deemed impossible in human

nature, and have, therefore, admired with "a foolish face of wonder." In each of these families, in short, Liberality has been from early times, as strictly hereditary as their patrimonial possessions. To see a Basset or a St. Aubyn deficient in generosity, would be a rare phenomenon in the history of the characters of man. But whilst I thus speak of these families, I would by no means exclude others from similar praise.*

Of our LOYALTY, as an hereditary virtue, the Civil and Military transactions of the county, will afford sufficient proof. And, though from the temper of the times the spirit of the Cornish and Devonians may have occasionally flamed out, to the disturbance of the regular government, it was but momentary: Our allegiance to the sovereign re-appeared; and its steady light resumed its influence.

If we look to the gentlemen of the West, as distant from their counties, and mixing with others either in courts or camps, we shall have abundant cause for congratulation and triumph; as their COURTEOUS MANNERS or their warlike virtues have been ever noticed with peculiar regard. Among the first ornaments of the court in the days of knight-errantry, were the *Trewinards*, [r] the *Carnenows*, and the *Granvilles*. As polished gentlemen, the *Champernownes* have made

* In several, indeed, of the western gentlemen, their neighbours have often remarked peculiar modes of testifying their benevolence. And this singularity may not improperly be exemplified in the Pitts of Bocomoon, whose manners did not strictly comport with those of the old Cornish gentleman. The first Lord Camelford, indeed, was not less entitled to a superior place among his countrymen, for his public spirit, than for his address or his eloquence. Nor was his promptness in assisting the Cornish gentry in all their deliberations, more remarkable than his ability in forming resolutions for the welfare of Cornwall, or his success in carrying them into effect. On every emergency, the superiority of his talents, threw the command of the county into his own hands. Yet he was not attached to Cornwall. He seems to have followed the advice of his uncle the Earl of Chatham, in divesting himself of all prejudices for the place of his nativity. And we have to lament that a large part of his life (in a great measure indeed from indisposition) was spent in foreign countries.

[r] "The Trewinards lived at Trewinard in St. Erth, probably before the conquest, and were possess of an estate of at least £3000 per annum, as I have been informed by one of their descendants, the late Rev. Mr. James Trewinard rector of St. Mawgan Meneg. James de Trewinard was one of the knights of the shire for Cornwall, 20 Edward III. as was William de Trewinard 28 Edward III. Martin Trewinard (of whom Carew tells an odd story &c. 21.) seems to have been the last of this house." Pryce's Tonkin's MS in St. Erth.

a distinguished figure; especially John Champernowne, in the reign of Henry VIII. [ccc] "That Queen Elizabeth had a high idea of the Cornish gentry; is clear from her well-known encomium, that "they were born courtiers." In the reign of James I. Erisey of the ancient house of Erisey, seems to have been a courtier, and a pretty supple courtier, if an anecdote of Hals may be credited. "One of the Eriseys (says Hals) dancing with other gentlemen and ladies at Whitehall before King James I., through the violent motion of his body in the middle of the dance his cap slipt from his head, and fell to the ground. But he instantly with his foot tossed it on his head again, and proceeded without let or hinderance with his part of the dance, to the admiration of all who saw it. Which gave occasion to King James to enquire, who that active young gentleman was: And, being told, that his name was *Erisey*, he forthwith replied, "I like the gentleman very well, but not his name of *Herisey*."† In the days of Charles I., the Cornish were said "to have been courtiers with a becoming confidence." And from the rebellion to the revolution, § *Godolphin* and *Granville* seem to have been the first in supporting this honourable character. [cc]

2. That these good qualities were in no respect obscured by faults, who would

[ccc] That Mr. Champernowne had all the proteus-manners of a courtier, is evident from the following story, which I will relate almost in Carew's words—"Two gentlemen, the king's servants, John Ridgeway and Walter Smith, waited at the door when the king was to come out, with a purpose to beg of his Highness a large parcel of abbey-lands. Mr. John Champernowne, another of his servants, seeing them, was very desirous to know their suite, but they would not impart it to him. In the mean time out came the king: they kneeled down, and so doth Mr. Champernowne—having an implicit faith that courtiers would beg nothing hurtful to themselves. They present the petition; the king grants it; and they render him humble thanks, and so does Mr. Champernowne. Afterwards he required his share; they denied it; upon which he applied to the king. The king avowed his equal meaning in the gift; whereupon his companions were forced to allot him the priory of St. Germans in Cornwall, valued at £243. 8s. per annum: so that a dumb beggar met with a blind giver, the one as little knowing what he asked, as the other what he gave." See Br. Wills p. 44, Carew, 109.

† Hals's MS. in Russ. Major. As it is, at present, pronounced, the name should be spelt, *Erizey*.

§ See Floyd's *Memoirs of the Civil Wars*, p. 469.

[cc] Running the eye over the large volumes in folio (which I possess) of family deeds and pedigrees, we see little of character. They are mere names of persons and places. But from the high and honourable connexions of the Trajawnys, we infer noble and amiable manners. And where character appears, it is good and great. Manly sentiment and genuine religion have, in this house, a fine exterior polish.

presume to assert? * On these faults, however, I am not disposed to expatiate. I could specify instances of feudal revenge, of cupidity, of treachery, of barbarity. But, from the offences of a few individuals, no stigma can be attached to a community. [MM]

* A contemporary, and probably a friend of Shakspeare (as appears from the dedication of some of his poems) has exhibited the good qualities of the Cornish, in a very pleasing picture.

"I love thee CORNWALL, and will ever,
And hope to see thee once agen,
For why thinne eynen knew I never,
For honest minds and active men:
Where true religion better thrives;
And God is worshipt with more zeale:
Where men will soeuer spend their lives,
To good their king and common-weale;
Where vertue is of most esteeme,
And not for feare, but love, embract;
Where each man's conscience doth seeme
To be a law, and bind as fast;
Where none doth more respect his purse,
Then by his credite he doth set;
Where words and bonds have equal force,
And promise is as good as debt.
Where none envies another's state,
Where men speake truth without an oath:
And what is to be wondred at,
Where men are rich and honest both.

Where's strict observance of the lawes,
And if these chance somewhat wrong,
Good neighbours heare and end the cause,
Not trust it to a lawyer's tongue.
Where, as it seemes, by both consents,
The sea and land much plenty brings,
That landlords need not rack their rents,
And tenants live like petty kings.
Where goodnesse only is rewarded,
And vice and viciou men shew'd
Where worth in meanest is rewarded;
And (to speake briefly in a word):
I thinke not all the world againe,
So neere resembles Saturne's raigae.
In Iandem Penance,
Whatever Markiew pretends
Upon some musty old record,
For noblest hearts and truest friends
Penance shall ever have my word:
No fittle town of fike account;
On this side nor beyond the Mount."

See Epigrams 47, 48, in a little quarto, entitled "Run and a great cast," by Thom. Freeman, gent., Lond., 1614.

[154] John Vyvyan, the first of Trelowarren, petitioned the Parliament, 13 Edw. IV. setting forth, "That whereas he and Honor his wife, Aug. 2, 13 Edw. IV. came in pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James' at Tregours, the servants of Thomas Trethewy, one of the coroners of Cornwall, by their master's order, in manner of war, and with the habiliments of war, lay in wait in a place called Treworgy (belonging to the said John Vyvyan) to murder and maim him, his wife and his son Richard, and murdered John Merthure his nephew, and had menaced the tenants of his manor of Trelowarren:—The said John Vyvyan, therefore, prays remedy by an act of Parliament, since these facts done before the coroner, there being none other judge having power to enquire after riot and murder &c." Whereupon an act of Parliament was made, recited in Rot. Parl. 13 Edw. IV. No. 58. The Vyvyan MSS. It is a fact scarcely credible in these times, that a Mayor of Truro, about two centuries ago, had the audacity to commit to the town prison, the Recorder of the borough. In the list of the Truro recorders, I omitted Robert Treberock of Treberock Esq. first recorder, under the charter of Elizabeth. This estate of Treworgy came by marriage with Catherine, daughter and heiress of the

II. Of the mode of living among the Cornish, their diet, their entertainments, their diversions, some few peculiarities, perhaps, require notice.

1. Not many years ago, were seen on the hospitable board (and they are not banished from the halls of gentlemen-farmers) the fresh boiled buttock of cow-breef with sippets and onions---the squab-pye, the herb-pye, the leek and pork-pye on which clouted cream was poured profusely, the goose and parsnip, and the fish and apple-pye, very frequent in Meneg.* And pilchards (herrings) and potatoes, and barley-bread baked under their kettles, were (and are still except barley) the chief sustenance of the poor. Nor was ale or cyder, much regarded, where spirituous liquors could be obtained. At some houses in the west of Cornwall, the *dash-an-darras*, or the stirrup-glass, is scarcely even now out of fashion. But dram-drinking was the vice of the last age. And temperance, we are told, is likely now to protract life to a greater extent than heretofore. Certain it is, that from their more sober habits, women in lower stations at least, live longer than men; and from abstinence, the poor than the rich.†

2. I do not know that our festivals were distinguished by any luxuries of a pe-

above Robert Trencreek, to Degory Polwhele, of Polwhele, Esq., great g. g. grandfather to the Author.

Murders were always of rare occurrence in Cornwall. One, most atrocious, stands upon record. With respect to this,—see a pamphlet entitled, ‘News from Perin in Cornwall; of a most bloody and unexampled murder very lately committed by a father on his own sonne (who lately returned from the Indies) at the instigation of a merciless step-mother. Together with their severell most wretched endes; being all performed in the month of September last, anno 1616.’ See also, Saunderson’s *Annals of James I* p. 465. A barn, about half-a-mile N. of Gluvias Church occupies the site of the mansion where, according to tradition, this murder was committed. From this incident, Lillo formed his ‘*Farquyn Tragedy*’—changed by Colman to ‘*Fatal Curiosity*.’

* Whitepot is rather a dainty of our eastern neighbours, and is “therefore called Devonshire whitepot,” says the commentator on *Hudibras*. See Butler’s *Hudibras*, Vol. I. p. 37. So, also King’s *Art of Cookery*:

“Cornwall, squabpye, and Devon, whitepot brings,
And Leicester, beans and bacon fit for kings.”

† In the course of last month, I observed in our provincial prints, Ann Baker aged upwards of 100, at Truro: (where died within remembrance Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Orris each, at 104;) at Bodmin, Mrs. Renarden, 98; at Marazion, Mrs. Benfield, 90; and at Crowan, Mrs. Walters, 90, whose husband died at 92. And yesterday buried at Kenwyn Mary Launce, aged 93, whose husband John Launce died at upwards of 100: They were both paupers. [Feb. 16, 1816.]

Y

culiar relish: The great standing Christmas pye was not of Cornish origin. But our festal days were marked by various diversions, such as hunting, hawking, [mo] cock-fighting, wrestling, hurling. Except hawking, which was appropriated to the gentry, these sports were pursued by the common people, chiefly at their parish-feasts.

3. Among the periodical diversions of particular places, I have already described the [f] Furry of Helston and of Padstow, and adverted to the Bodmin riding.[B] Of late institution, the [k] Knillian games, celebrated every five years, should not be passed in silence.

[mo] In the reign of Elizabeth the Cornish gentlemen employed much of their time in hatching, nurturing and instructing the hawk to fly at the partridge. Carew f. 25. The best gentleman that kept hawks was the grandfather of Glynn of Glynn. Tonkin's MSS. In "the Cornish Comedy" acted at Dorset-garden in 1696, the principal character is a young (Cornish) heir just come to his estate. "My coocks (says he) are true coocks of the game. I make a match of cockfighting; and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won; for I never fight a battle under."

[f] In Ireland and in France, we trace the *fadé* or the *furry-dance*. And the ancient Irish dance, the *Rinceadh-fada*, answers like the furry of Helston to the festal dance of the Greeks. According to Mr. O'Halloran, the private and public balls of the Irish used always to conclude with the *Rinceadh-fada*. And still, in the county of Limerick and many other parts of Ireland, this dance is always danced on the Eve of May. See O'Halloran's Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland. In "Miss Plumtree's residence in France," is an account of a Provençal dance very much resembling that at Helston. "It being the festival of the republic the day that we were at Avignon, I there first saw the *Farandole*, a sort of dance of which the Provençaise are passionately fond, but which is only danced on occasions of festivity. A string of people go hand in hand, dancing along the streets, preceded by a *tabourine*, which is much like our pipe and tabor, only that the drum is larger. At intervals they stop and dance different figures, and then go on again, still dancing and catching hold of any body they meet to join the train. Nor is violence necessary to make them join it; the moment the air of the *Farandole* is heard, all occupation is quitted, and all the people run out at their doors to make one among the happy groupe."

[a] It seems probable that the origin of this custom, the Bodmin-Riding, was in honour of Thomas a Becket, as it immediately succeeds to the day appropriated to him in the calendar. The first day some men go about to all the houses in town with bottles of beer and biscuits, and if the occupiers of the house choose to take any, they pay a shilling for each bottle on the third day after, when it is called for. The second day, every apprentice, journeyman, or boy who can procure a horse mounts him and enters amongst the rest, and they all parade rank and file through the streets, smacking their whips which have long lashes appended to them for that purpose, and in the end they proceed to a circular spot of ground to the westward of the town, on the down leading towards Truro, where they commence wrestling for prizes. The next and last day they have foot races, jumping in sacks, grinning through horse collars &c, and night ushers in a ball for the servant girls &c. and their gallants which is kept up until 8 or 9 o'clock the next day. The ladies run into the extreme of fashion, and some of the servants have been known to expend a guinea in a cap, and to come away without it, and never to recover it more. Whilst speaking of the Bodmin riding, I should

III. Where we notice festal celebrations, the relics of paganism, and observe rites and ceremonies which were transferred from heathen gods to Christian saints, we are sure to detect superstition. Every(w) well and every plant(p) teemed once with chimeras. Not the Roman aruspices ever augured more from (B) birds, than

have said that they go about with garlands of flowers which they beg from many of the houses in the town, but more especially do they demand them from the Priory, as from time immemorial they have been accustomed to have them from thence. This was a custom originating probably whilst the monks were the inhabitants of that place.

[x] Mr. Knill's pyramid is well known. I had the pleasure many years ago, of walking with him from his house at St. Ives (where he had hospitably entertained me) to this "Mausoleum" as it is called, and of listening to his "feeling moralities," to which indeed much peculiar sentiment was mixed with just opinion. On one side of this pyramid is inscribed "Johannes Knill;" on another, "Resurgam;" on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." He was buried however, in London; where he died in 1811. With respect to the quinquennial celebration, he had directed that at the end of every 5 years, an old woman and ten girls under 14 years of age, dressed in white, should walk in procession with music, from the market-house at St. Ives to the pyramid, around which they should dance, singing the 100th Psalm. To keep up this custom he gave some freehold lands, which are vested in the officiating minister, the mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of that port, who are allowed £10 for a dinner.

[w] On the S. side of the barton of Place in St. Anthony in Powder, is a well called Drake's Well, from Sir Francis Drake; who, on his return from the West Indies being in great distress for want of water, landed here, and finding none, struck the place with his sword, out of which gushed instantly a spring of clear water, which hath continued to this day. Tonkin's MSS. in St. Anthony in Powder.

[r] The author of *Britannia Baconica* speaks of an oak in Lanhadron Park, in the parish of St. Ewe, in Cornwall, which bears constantly leaves speckled with white. It was called Arundel's Oak: and as the neighbourhood fancied, the leaves were never of one colour but immediately before the death of the Lord. But the most remarkable alteration in the colour of leaves, is that which is reported to have happened to an oak near the mansion-house in the park of Boconnock, in which Charles I. when in Cornwall, set up his standard. The leaves at this time were green, as on other oaks, but soon after the king's murder, changed (it seems) mostly white, and continued so long afterwards. "From the Arundel-Oak, long since cut down, (says Tonkin) several young ones have been propagated. I had one growing in my garden—some of its leaves white, and others finely striped." Tonkin's MS. Hals tells us (in proof that Penryn took its denomination from being a town in a wood,) that some trees had not long before existed in the streets, a remnant of an ancient wood. "In passing through the town (said a gentleman in 1805) you may observe that one, an ash, still exists. I remember two others, one a very remarkable and venerable one opposite Mr. Hearle's house: and there was a superstition that when a limb of it was broken off, it was a token of the death of one of that family. The tree was rooted up about 6 or 8 years ago, and it is observable that by the death of Mrs. Tremayne, the family is now extinct.

[s] "It is reported, that before the death of any one of the Bassets of Tehidy, a turtle dove is always seen in the gardens, or somewhere near the house. Francis Basset, Esq. tells me, that this has indeed been an ancient tradition in the family, but that he does not regard the thing as infallible. This present year (says he) 1700, two turtle doves have been seen here, but no one of the family has been dead since that time." Yet in 170, his aunt Elizabeth Basset died." Tonkin's MS. Similar to this apparition, was the white bird of the Oxenham in Devon. See Howell's Letters, p. 248. The truth of this (says Archdeacon Hole) was affirmed to me by the late Dr. Bent." Hole's MS. notes.

the past generation: And even (i) insects and (r) reptiles had their share in the veneration of the Cornish; whilst not a heath or a moor was without a (ww)witch or a conjuror; or a spot where three ways met, without an apparition. Many of these notions still feebly exist. Yet we can scarcely picture to ourselves the animation which they could formerly impart to whole neighbourhoods now sunk into stupid incredulity. Far be it from me to advocate the cause of superstition. But I am persuaded, that when in vulgar minds it is entirely done away, religion will soon languish, if not expire.

[i] Formerly when the master of a family died, the Cornishman thought it necessary to put his bees into mourning, by hanging a piece of crape or other black cloth upon the hive; and he was firmly persuaded, that if he neglected to do this, the bees would die, or forsake their habitation.

[r] I have more than once seen the skin of an adder hung up in a cottage, as its preservative from fire.

[ww] "Some of the witches executed at Exeter in 1688, unconstrainedly confessed that the devil appeared to them, like a short black man about the length of a man's arms." Plot's *Staffordshire*. p. 14. "Sir Edm. Prideaux, bart. patron of Bodmin church, was two years since, much disturbed by witches, and was delivered by his guardian angel, as he imagined; whereof there is a printed account." Tonkin's MSS.

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SUPPLEMENT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two prece- ding classes.	
		50	55	2	153	166	120	4	195	319
Hundred of Stratton.	Boyton	34	34	5	95	97	47	16	129	192
	Bridgerule	83	85	9	209	223	288	22	122	432
	Jacobstow	158	178	5	391	417	353	38	417	808
	Kilkhamton	113	122	4	319	328	526	22	99	647
	Launcells	74	81	8	201	213	353	25	36	414
	Marhamchurch	140	160	2	419	455	195	44	120	874
	Moorwinstow	75	75	2	197	206	210	93	100	403
	North Tamerton	49	49	5	151	146	191	14	92	297
	Poughill	191	213	8	424	536	145	148	667	960
	Stratton	104	111	6	260	306	161	31	374	566
	Week St. Mary	61	61	4	176	169	191	72	82	345
	Whitstone	1132	1224	60	2995	3262	2780	529	2948	6257
	Total									

N. B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answer to Qu. 2d.

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
Hundred of Lesnewth.	Advent	37	37	4	87	86	173	47	4	122	173
	Altenon	118	118	9	328	351	679	258	70	351	679
	St. Cleather	19	19		66	68	134	50			134
	Davidstow	38	44	5	98	119	217	56	2	159	217
	St. Gennis	114	122	4	295	302	597	190	33	374	597
	St. Juliot	42	42	2	103	96	199	65	5	129	199
	Lanteglos	188	214	8	402	510	912	130	184	598	912
	Lesnewth	18	21		56	48	104	56			104
	Michaelstow	28	40	4	78	80	158	48	5	105	158
	Minster & Forrabury	103	108	9	204	247	451	57	67	327	451
	Otterham	27	27	1	69	72	141	49	3	89	141
	Poundstock	109	124	5	308	309	617	357	35	225	617
	Tintagel	116	177	17	304	345	649	170	44	18	649
	Treneglos	34	36	2	94	102	196	43	8	145	196
	Trevalga	20	20	3	51	49	100	51	9	40	100
	Warbstow	52	61	5	161	169	330	284	20	26	330
	Total	1063	1210	78	2704	2953	5654	1911	489	2708	5654

N. B. This column
must correspond with
the total of persons
in answ. to Qu. 2d.

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

5

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	N.B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answer to Qn. 2d.	
East.---Middle Division.	Callington	144	177	1	289	530	819	55	100	6	819	
	Calstock	197	217	1	583	522	1105	340	42	723	1105	
	St. Dominick	103	109	2	280	258	538	173	23	344	538	
	St. Ive	77	95	4	258	228	486	408	32	46	486	
	St. Mellion	54	54	1	135	149	284	50	15	9	284	
	Menheniot	150	157	11	463	455	918	276	61	581	918	
	Pillaton	53	74	4	177	159	336	110	12	214	336	
	Quethiock	91	102	8	304	283	587	177	44	366	587	
	Southill	79	88	7	226	221	447	154	25	168	447	
	Total	948	1073	39	2715	2805	5520	1743	354	2457	5520	

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fam- ilies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
East.—North Division.	Egloskerry	54	69	1	150	157	307	179	24	104	307
	Lancast	30	32		97	82	179	134	12	33	179
	Lawhitton	52	53	7	144	145	289	205	24	60	289
	Lewannick	101	109	14	290	258	548	514	29	5	548
	Lezant	124	132		297	313	610	554	44	12	610
	Linkinghorne	103	186	12	473	451	924	680	209	35	924
	Northill	134	143	10	384	398	782	594	71	117	782
	South Petherwin	124	139	13	343	356	699	559	43	97	699
	St. Stephens	125	159	2	365	373	738	99	73	566	738
	Parish of St. Thomas	36	38		89	84	173	82	7	84	173
	Hamlet of St. Thomas	28	45	2	78	104	182	11	39	132	182
	Stokeclimland	214	234	6	572	581	1153	1068	76	9	1153
	Tremain	19	19		45	46	91	32	4	55	91
	Tresmeer	26	26	3	57	72	129	57	3	69	129
	Trewenn	30	33	1	94	99	193	86	8	99	193
	Town of Launceston	223	313	3	641	842	1483	65	420	998	1483

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

7

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
East.---South Division.	Antony	254	427	10	809	986	1795	136	94	1565	1795
	Botesfleming	34	42		100	101	201	69	10	122	201
	St. Germans	350	390	16	1007	1023	2030	449	151	1430	2030
	St. Johns	22	26	1	57	53	110	40	4	66	110
	Landrake & St. Erney	123	125	2	310	303	613	177	45	384	613
	Landulph	84	99	3	264	265	529	117	23	389	529
	Maker	223	257		842	849	1691	170	102	570	1691
	Rame	137	194	6	408	496	904	51	33	820	904
	Saltash	153	292	7	508	642	1150	17	242	891	1150
	Sheviack	76	89	2	214	195	409	283	56	70	409
	St. Stephens	183	212	12	489	515	1004	316	62	626	1004
	Total.	1639	2153	59	5008	5428	10436	1825	822	6933	10436

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.	
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.		All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.
Hundreds of West.	Boconnock	40	42	7	108	104	212	159	39	14	212
	Broad oak	35	36	2	84	89	173	95	27	51	173
	Cardinham	99	101	6	309	243	552	438	108	6	552
	St. Cleer	147	155	18	397	377	774	279	196	299	774
	Duloe	96	114		353	356	709	619	85	5	709
	St. Kean	24	24	4	72	67	139	35	4	100	139
	Lanreath	76	91	3	252	226	478	293	35	150	478
	Lansallos	162	175		414	433	847	198	249	400	847
	Lauteelos	146	150	4	321	357	678	242	146	290	678
	Liskeard Parish	160	160	24	433	415	848	374	39	20	848
	Liskeard Borough	302	424	21	819	1041	1860	138	280	1442	1860
	East Looe	117	143	9	207	260	467	12	154	4	467
	West Looe	79	85	3	164	212	376	33	23	320	376
	St. Martins	61	65	1	186	158	344	332	8	4	344
	Morval	82	101	3	273	260	533	497	30	6	533
	St. Neot	141	141	3	450	456	906	406	257	243	906
Pelynt	89	103	7	357	273	630	120	24	486	630	
St. Pinnock	55	56	3	154	148	302	288	14		302	
Talland	149	153		376	384	760	89	53	608	760	
St. Veep	99	112	12	268	238	506	221	45	240	506	
Warleggan	37	43	1	77	89	166	39	13	114	166	
St. Winnow	116	116	3	322	349	671	645	13	13	671	
Total	2312	2590	134	6396	6535	12931	5552	1842	4815	12931	

N. B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answ. to Qu. 2d.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.	
		Inhabited	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.		
Hundred of Trigg.	Blisland	81	82	3	201	236	437	114	177	146	437	N. B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in ans. to Qu. 2d.
	Bodmin Borough	266	374	12	900	1051	1951	93	248	1610	1951	
	Bodmin Parish	59	59	5	170	178	348	141	106	101	348	
	Eglosbayle	161	184	8	367	414	781	275	306	200	781	
	Endellion	140	156	4	341	386	727	477	247	3	727	
	Helland	33	36	2	121	100	221	79	14	128	221	
	Simonward	97	108	6	230	283	513	125	213	175	513	
	St. Minver	157	157	4	388	400	788	227	200	361	788	
	St. Kew	206	209	8	552	543	1095	376	433	286	1095	
	St. Mabyn	91	108	12	246	229	475	230	95	150	475	
	St. Teath	150	160	8	484	427	911	295	281	335	911	
	St. Tudy	98	106	4	243	259	502	206	121	175	502	
Temple	2	3	1	7	8	15	6	6	3	15		
	Total	1541	1742	77	4250	4514	8764	2644	2447	3673	8764	

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fam- ilies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
Hundred of Pydar.	St. Agnes	777	817	24	2021	2140	4161	90	91	3980	4161
	St. Breock	185	194	16	465	497	962	319	67	79	962
	St. Columb Major	309	323	12	849	907	1816	333	195	1288	1816
	St. Columb Minor	224	211	5	460	509	999	202	53	744	999
	Crantock	53	59	9	145	154	299	270	29		299
	Cuthbert	52	55	3	125	144	269	151	18	100	269
	Colan	31	32	2	91	100	191	28	9	154	191
	St. Ender	159	180	6	431	438	869	148	36	30	869
	St. Ervan	72	74	2	180	178	358	108	13	237	358
	St. Eval	62	63	2	150	138	288	90	9	189	288
	St. Issey	103	106	7	256	266	522	445	68	9	522
	Lanhydrock	33	38	2	93	94	187	89	4	93	187
	Lanivet	131	149	6	266	247	513	130	27	30	513
	Mawgan	100	119	6	267	276	543	130	54	5	543
	St. Meryn	72	73	12	212	213	425	212	10	203	425
	Newlyn	146	146	6	381	354	735	680	41	14	735
	Padstow	182	291	19	595	737	1332	417	783	132	1332
Pranzabulo	284	289	20	688	701	1389	193	249	947	1389	
Little Petherick	23	25	3	58	68	126	92	14	20	126	
Withiel	60	60	3	143	140	283	82	21	180	283	
St. Wenn	66	68	5	189	169	358	337	21		358	
	Total	3104	3372	169	8997	8059	11625	4544	1812	8434	11625

N. B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in ans. to Qu. 2d.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	
Powder---East Division.	St. Austell	663	707	44	1874	1914	368	390	3030	3788
	St. Blazey	87	89	10	229	238	90	23	116	467
	St. Dennis	83	86	2	165	153	34	6	278	318
	St. Ewe	229	241	11	591	585	232	191	753	1176
	Fowey	213	280	26	492	663	103	134	918	1155
	Goran	183	206	2	485	524	385	76	548	1009
	Lestwithiel	121	177	4	342	401	29	105	609	743
	Lanlivery	132	147	2	393	385	280	110	3	778
	Luxulian	143	171	6	434	441	116	24	325	875
	Ladock	114	116	10	274	268	522	13	7	542
	St. Mewan	130	130	7	397	383	32	76	672	780
	Mevagissey	309	465	4	897	1155	91	229	1732	2052
	St. Michael Cathais	13	14	1	49	37	35	10	41	86
	Roach	183	189	7	468	486	60	22	872	954
	St. Sampsons	33	37	2	81	88	77	4	88	169
	St. Stephens in Brannell	342	345	5	853	885	70	22	1646	1738
	Tywardreth	137	144	2	359	368	144	42	641	727
	Total	3115	3544	145	8383	8974	2668	1477	12279	17357

N.B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answer to Q. 2d.

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons.				
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females					
Powder.--West Division.	St. Allen	73	75	2	183	177	Question 3d. Occupations.	Total of Persons.			
	St. Anthony	34	35	1	78	85					
	St. Clements	229	308	24	587	755					
	Cornelly	22	28	1	66	71		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.
	Creed	29	41	4	109	108					
	Cuby	20	24	1	74	65		139	51	7	81
	St. Erme	70	70	3	186	172		358	113	21	224
	Feock	148	151	2	341	355		696	149	44	403
	Filley	66	70	6	143	172		315	224	10	81
	Gerrans	165	182	9	356	415		771	368	373	30
	Grampond	80	109	5	233	292		525	67	70	388
	St. Just	163	321	10	626	790		1416	119	156	1141
	Kea	451	480	21	1199	1241		2440	145	75	2220
	Kenwyn	558	822	17	1890	2127		4017	166	152	3699
	Lamorrán	14	15	2	36	42		78	32		46
	Merther	59	65	5	157	148		305	84	45	176
	St. Michael Penkevill	31	33	1	70	84		154	37	19	18
	Probus	194	232	6	454	559		1013	168	98	747
	Ruanlanyhorne	62	65	6	152	177		329			
Tregoney	128	238	6	414	523	937	103	78	756		
Truro*	354	501	15	1012	1346	2358	94	557	1707		
Vernan	201	205	13	496	511	1007	241	45	721		
Total	30151	4070	160	8862	10215	19077	2755	1973	1385		
							N. B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answ. to Qu. 2d.			19077	

* Truro, including its streets in Kenwyn and St. Clements, has 656 houses inhabited, by 952 families; and 43 uninhabited. Males--1873; Females--2466; Total 4339.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	
Kerrier.---East Division.	St. Anthony	52	54	2	117	144	261	87	5	169	261
	Budock	124	157	4	334	445	779	107	70	602	779
	Constantine	246	266	19	557	672	1229	244	101	884	1229
	Falmouth Town	465	947	3	1466	2218	3684	25	626	3033	3684
	Falmouth Parish	113	271	1	497	668	1165	22	148	995	1165
	Gluvias	92	113	4	284	340	624	130	78	416	624
	Gwennap	944	970	24	2307	2287	4594	82	120	4392	4594
	Mylor	328	391	21	693	972	1665	248	353	1064	1665
	Manaccan	92	109	6	209	280	489	93	35	361	489
	Mabe	52	64	4	200	187	387	330	5	52	387
	Mawnan	85	102	4	173	254	427	95	16	316	427
	Penryn	294	553	11	919	1405	2324	74	197	2053	2324
	Piranarwothal	125	188	4	441	443	884	37	33	814	884
	Stythians	228	238	5	622	647	1269	165	28	1076	1269

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females	Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
Powder.--West Division.	St. Allen	73	75	2	183	177	360	268	16	76	360
	St. Anthony	34	35	1	78	85	163	39	12	112	163
	St. Clements	229	308	24	587	755	1342	159	175	253	1342
	Cornelly	22	28	1	66	71	137	57	16	64	137
	Creed	29	41	4	109	108	217	71	4	142	217
	Cuby	20	24	1	74	65	139	51	7	81	139
	St. Erme	70	70	3	186	172	358	113	21	224	358
	Feock	148	151	2	341	355	696	149	44	403	696
	Fillel	66	70	6	143	172	315	224	10	81	315
	Gerrans	165	182	9	356	415	771	368	373	30	771
	Grampond	80	109	5	233	292	525	67	70	388	525
	St. Just	163	321	10	626	790	1416	119	156	1141	1416
	Kea	451	480	21	1199	1241	2440	145	75	2220	2440
	Kenwyn	558	822	17	1890	2127	4017	166	152	3699	4017
	Lamorrnan	14	15	2	36	42	78	32		46	78
	Merther	59	65	5	157	148	305	84	45	176	305
	St. Michael Penkevill	31	33	1	70	84	154	37	19	18	154
Probus	194	232	6	454	559	1013	168	98	747	1013	
Ruanlanyhorne	62	65	6	152	177	329				329	
Tregoney	128	238	6	414	523	937	103	78	756	937	
Truro*	354	501	15	1012	1346	2358	94	557	1707	2358	
Vernan	201	205	13	496	511	1007	241	45	721	1007	
	Total	30151	4070	160	8862	10215	19077	2755	1973	1385	19077

* Truro, including its streets in Kenwyn and St. Clements, has 659 houses inhabited, by 953 families; and 43 uninhabited. Males---1873; Females---2465; Total 4338.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
Kerrier.---East Division.	St. Anthony	52	54	2	117	144	261	87	5	169	261
	Budock	124	157	4	334	445	779	107	70	602	779
	Constantine	246	266	19	557	672	1229	244	101	884	1229
	Falmouth Town	465	947	3	1466	2218	3684	25	626	3033	3684
	Falmouth Parish	113	271	1	497	668	1165	22	148	995	1165
	Gluvias	92	113	4	284	340	624	130	78	416	624
	Gwennap	944	970	24	2307	2287	4594	82	120	4392	4594
	Mylor	328	391	21	693	972	1665	248	353	1064	1665
	Manaccan	92	109	6	209	280	489	93	35	361	489
	Mabe	52	64	4	200	187	387	330	5	52	387
	Mawnan	85	102	4	173	254	427	95	16	316	427
	Penryn	294	553	11	919	1405	2324	74	197	2053	2324
	Piranarwothal	125	188	4	441	443	884	37	33	814	884
	Stythians	228	238	5	622	647	1269	165	28	1076	1269

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	
Kerrier.--West Division.	Breage	492	509	33	1205	1329	2534
	Cury	62	62	3	155	149	304
	Grade	62	63		158	162	320
	Gernio	130	139	5	314	315	629
	Gunwallo	44	44	2	98	118	216
	Helston	361	436	12	978	1270	2248
	St. Keverne	440	458	31	997	1107	2104
	Landawednack	51	54	2	121	123	244
	Mawgan	127	140	4	327	458	785
	Mullion	102	102	5	238	291	529
	St. Martins	70	76	2	170	193	363
	Ruan Major	25	25		75	67	142
	Ruan Minor	69	70	2	145	172	317
	Sithney	265	269	15	692	728	1420
	Wendron	583	583	10	1539	1467	3006
E. & W. Divisions.--Total		6063	7453	238	16031	18911	34942
				Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
				Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
				197	392	1945	2534
				166	21	117	304
				99	4	217	320
				138	13	478	629
				58	4	154	216
				111	415	1722	2248
				387	87	1630	2104
				64	4	176	244
				207	31	547	785
				211	27	291	529
				123	17	223	363
				55	4	83	142
				312	5		317
				148	137	1135	1420
				257	692	2057	3006
				4272	3668	27002	34942

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

15

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.				Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	N.B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in ans. to Qn. 2d.	
Penwith---East Division.	Camborne	880	949	18	2307	2504	4811	264	201	4346	4811	
	St. Erth	216	216	4	556	566	1122	139	76	907	1122	
	Crowan	418	489	9	1259	1328	2587	681	1889	17	2587	
	Gwinear	314	314		840	814	1654	286	186	1182	1654	
	Gwithian	67	70	2	158	171	329	56	12	29	329	
	St. Hilary	146	159	5	508	482	990	477	88	425	990	
	Illogan	529	582	7	1434	1461	2895	174	106	2630	2895	
	St. Ives		621	12	1156	1558	2714	611	117	1986	2714	
	Uny Lelant	199	215	8	535	548	1083	41	22	1073	1083	
	Marazion	206	242	18	411	598	1009	77	165	169	1009	
	Phillack	272	302	1	702	773	1475	126	320	958	1475	
	Piranuthno	112	113	6	231	275	506	88	17	401	506	
	Redruth	648	1010	16	2287	2637	4924	146	948	3830	4924	
	St. Michaels Mount											

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Hundreds and Divisions.	Town or Parish.	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
		Inhabited.	By how many fa- milies occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agri- culture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preced- ing classes.	
Penwith--West Division.	Berian	207	224	15	529	632	1161	268	54	839	1161
	Gulval	211	225	4	488	588	1076	193	128	745	1076
	St. Just	536	571	7	1411	1368	2779	379	2227	123	2779
	St. Levan	72	75	11	176	224	400	315	30	55	400
	Ludgvan	259	259	8	625	699	1324	662	331	331	1324
	Morva	40	40	2	142	140	282	261	21		282
	Madern	303	311	16	756	808	1564	270	200	1094	1564
	Paul	611	652	19	1356	1581	2937	261	556	2120	2937
	Sancred	150	159	11	376	406	782	559	165	58	782
	Penzance	667	773	27	1356	2026	3382	41	382	1532	3382
	Senan	80	88	8	187	244	431	412	19	8	431
	Towednack	95	99	5	242	223	465	81	5	379	465
Zennor	117	117		285	259	544	126	47	371	544	
E. & W. Division--Total		7355	8875	239	20313	22913	42226	6994	8362	25679	42226

Answers by the Overseers of the Poor in the Islands of SYLLEH, to the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled "An Act of taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof."

Islands of Sylleh, (forming one Parish.)	Question 1st. Houses.			Question 2d. Persons, including children of whatever age.		Total of Persons in answer to Question 2d.	Question 3d. Occupations.			Total of Persons.
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.		Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	
Saint Mary's Island.....	188	188		465	479	944	493	447	4	944
Tresco Island.....	77	77		160	176	336	200	136		336
Brehar and Sampson Island.....	25	26		51	56	107	50	56	1	107
Saint Martin's Island.....	36	36		97	110	207	103	104		207
Saint Agnes Island.....	45	49		106	113	219	105	105	9	219
Total	371	375		889	934	1813	951	848	14	1813

N.B. This column must correspond with the total of persons in answer to Q. 2d.

Remarks in explanation of the matters stated in answer to the preceding questions. 3d. QUESTION.—110 men are formed into a local military Corps for the defence of the islands of Sylleh, to which their service is limited. Excluded.

Attestation on Oath by the Overseers of the Poor in the Islands of Sylleh.

We CHARLES PHILIPS, ROBERT PENDER, JAMES WOODCOCK, ROBERT PENDER, and WILLIAM STEVENS, Overseers of the Parish of the Sylleh Islands, do swear that the above Return contains to the best of our knowledge and belief, a full and true Answer to the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof."

The above Attestation of the above Return was sworn before us the Council of the islands of Sylleh, this 10th Day of April, 1801, at St. Mary's Sylleh.

Henry Bowden, President.
John Johns,
Wm. Tremayne,
Frederick Crocker,

Thomas Hall,
Henry Gudgeon,
Thomas Cahan,
Wm. Williams,

Henry Edwards,
Jos. Momford,
Wm. Momford,
Wm. Woolcock.

(A true Copy)

Witness, Richard Witherel, Clerk of the Council.

CHARLES PHILIPS, Overseer of St. Mary's.
ROBERT PENDER, Do. of Tresco.
JAS. WOODCOCK, Do. of St. Martin's.
ROBERT PENDER, Do. of Brehar and Sampson.
Wm. STEVENS, Do. St. Agnes.

Hundreds, &c.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.			TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	
Straton	1132	1224	60	2995	3262	2780	529	2948	6257
Lesnewth	1063	1210	78	2701	2953	1911	489	2708	5654
East.---Middle Division	948	1073	39	2715	2805	1743	354	2457	5520
East.---North Division	1483	1734	74	4119	4361	4919	1086	2475	8480
East.---South Division	1039	2153	59	5008	5428	1825	822	6933	10436
West.	2312	2590	134	6396	6535	5552	1842	4815	12931
Trigg	1541	1742	77	4250	4514	2644	2447	3673	8764
Pyder	3104	3372	109	8097	8059	4544	1812	8434	16625
Powder.---East Division	3115	3544	145	8383	8974	2668	1477	12279	17357
Powder.---West Division	30151	4070	100	8862	10215	2755	1973	1385	19077
Kerrier.---East and West Divisions	6063	7453	238	16031	18911	4272	3668	27002	34942
Penwith.---East and West Divisions	7355	8875	239	20313	22913	6994	8362	25679	42226
The Islands of Sylleh	371	375		889	934	951	848	14	1813
Total.	30277	39415	1472	90759	98864	43558	25709	100802	190082
Army and Navy of Cornwall, in proportion to the Army and Navy of England, about.....									10000
Total									200082

POPULATION ABSTRACT.

19

From the collection of Parish Registers, it is not difficult to compute the Increase or Diminution of the Population of the several counties. It is sufficient for this examination, to state the Population in 1700, 1750, and 1801.

	ANN. 1700. 105,800	ANN. 1750. 135,000	ANN. 1801. 194,500	Proportion of Population, 1801, to Annual Marriages in five pre- ceding years. 121. 1.
CORNWALL.				

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF EAST.										HUNDRED OF KIRRIAR.									
BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.					BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.				
Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Mar- riages.		Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Mar- riages.
1700	205	194	399	188	173	361	1754	81		1700	276	251	527	153	152	305	1754	122	
1710	143	145	288	171	178	349	1755	113		1710	245	211	456	220	213	433	1755	139	
1720	206	188	394	226	194	420	1756	116		1720	275	245	520	201	162	363	1756	142	
1730	198	197	395	242	269	511	1757	132		1730	279	314	593	295	359	654	1757	141	
1740	189	204	393	284	295	579	1758	117		1740	295	305	600	212	221	433	1758	146	
1750	215	233	448	170	195	365	1759	144		1750	369	350	719	214	220	434	1759	151	
1760	277	264	541	185	192	377	1760	141		1760	397	357	754	232	224	456	1760	156	
1770	260	240	500	159	173	332	1761	141		1770	441	419	860	248	228	476	1761	150	
1780	290	245	535	210	228	438	1762	146		1780	436	384	820	442	406	848	1762	185	
1781	281	277	558	190	215	405	1763	151		1781	426	436	862	290	311	601	1763	185	
1782	290	252	542	222	219	441	1764	134		1782	421	408	829	285	277	562	1764	181	
1783	286	288	574	242	240	482	1765	124		1783	448	415	863	287	295	582	1765	206	
							1766	122									1766	193	
							1767	110									1767	169	
							1768	124									1768	175	
							1769	125									1769	208	
							1770	123									1770	191	
							1771	127									1771	262	

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF EAST.										HUNDRED OF KIRRIAR.									
BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.					BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.				
Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Mar- riages.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Mar- riages.
1700	205	194	399	188	173	361	1754	81	1754	1700	276	251	527	1754	153	152	305	1754	122
1710	143	145	288	171	178	349	1755	113	1755	1710	245	211	456	1755	220	213	433	1755	139
1720	206	188	394	226	194	420	1756	116	1756	1720	275	245	520	1756	201	162	363	1756	142
1730	198	197	395	242	269	511	1757	132	1757	1730	279	314	593	1757	295	359	654	1757	141
1740	189	204	393	284	295	579	1758	117	1758	1740	295	305	600	1758	212	221	433	1758	146
1750	215	233	448	170	195	365	1759	144	1759	1750	369	350	719	1759	214	220	434	1759	151
1760	277	264	541	185	192	377	1760	141	1760	1760	397	357	754	1760	232	224	456	1760	156
1770	260	240	500	159	173	332	1761	141	1761	1770	441	419	860	1761	248	228	476	1761	150
1780	290	245	535	210	228	438	1762	146	1762	1780	436	384	820	1762	442	406	848	1762	185
1781	281	277	558	190	215	405	1763	151	1763	1781	426	436	862	1763	290	311	601	1763	181
1782	290	252	542	222	219	441	1764	134	1764	1782	421	408	829	1764	285	277	562	1764	175
1783	286	288	574	242	240	482	1765	124	1765	1783	448	415	863	1765	287	295	582	1765	208
							1766	122	1766					1766				1766	193
							1767	110	1767					1767				1767	169
							1768	124	1768					1768				1768	175
							1769	125	1769					1769				1769	208
							1770	123	1770					1770				1770	191
							1771	127	1771					1771				1771	262

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF POUNDSTOCK							HUNDRED OF ZENNOR										
1799	66	69	135	38	43	81	1797	39	1799	777	769	1546	368	380	748	1797	342
1800	70	51	121	45	45	90	1798	32	1800	771	726	1497	343	383	726	1798	382
							1799	38								1799	338
							1800	35								1800	319

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of
Advent, Altomon, St. Clether, Davidstow, Tintagel, St. Gennys, Lan-
tegloss, Lesnewth, Michaelstow, Minster and Farrabury, Poundstock, Tre-
negloss, and of Warbstow.

REGISTER of Baptisms and Burials of
Advent, defective in 1700 ;---of Altomon, in 1700 and 1710 ;---of Mi-
chaelstow, from 1780 to 1730, inclusive ;---and of Minster and Farrabury,
in 1700.

REGISTER of Burials of
Poundstock, - - - - - defective from 1700 to 1740, inclusive.

HUNDRED OF POUNDSTOCK							HUNDRED OF ZENNOR										
1799	66	69	135	38	43	81	1797	39	1799	777	769	1546	368	380	748	1797	342
1800	70	51	121	45	45	90	1798	32	1800	771	726	1497	343	383	726	1798	382
							1799	38								1799	338
							1800	35								1800	319

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of
Burian, Camborne, Crowan, St. Erth, Ewney-Lelant, Gulval, Gwincar,
Gwithian, St. Hilary, Illogan, St. Ives, St. Just, St. Levan, Ludgvan,
Morra, Paul, Penzance, Piran-Uthnoe, Phillack, Redruth, Sancred, Sylly-
Islands, Sennen, Towednack, and of Zennor.

REGISTER of Baptisms and Burials of
Crowan, defective from 1700 to 1730, inclusive ;---of Ewney-Lelant, in
1700 and 1710 ;---of Gwithian, in 1700 and 1710 ;---of Illogan, in 1700,
1710, and 1720 ;---of Sylly-Islands, from 1700 to 1740 ;---of Towednack,
in 1700 and 1710.

REGISTER of Burials of
Phillack, defective in 1700 and 1710 ;---and of Zennor, in 1700 and 1710.

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF POWDER.										HUNDRED OF PYDAR.									
BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.					BAPTISMS.					BURIALS.				
Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Mat- riages.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Mar- riages.
1700	278	268	546	207	204	411	1754	154	1754	1700	209	184	393	1700	111	124	235	1754	82
1710	235	223	458	225	240	465	1755	150	1755	1710	193	188	381	1710	147	138	285	1755	92
1720	297	275	572	174	186	360	1756	147	1756	1720	175	186	361	1720	125	154	279	1756	101
1730	338	330	668	454	452	906	1757	142	1757	1730	208	191	399	1730	218	171	389	1757	84
1740	329	308	637	307	347	654	1758	141	1758	1740	191	168	359	1740	180	230	418	1758	81
1750	364	333	697	258	270	528	1759	155	1759	1750	255	226	481	1750	116	135	251	1759	111
1760	365	390	755	239	229	468	1760	103	1760	1760	262	231	493	1760	152	154	306	1760	100
1770	441	388	829	265	295	560	1763	181	1763	1770	264	252	516	1770	172	159	331	1763	124
1780	382	344	726	311	327	638	1764	105	1764	1780	267	269	536	1780	185	193	378	1764	131
1781	425	379	804	250	267	517	1765	179	1765	1781	258	231	489	1781	171	208	379	1765	117
1782	388	352	740	247	278	525	1767	159	1767	1782	260	265	525	1782	153	144	297	1767	104
1783	420	400	820	254	257	511	1768	198	1768	1783	279	260	539	1783	192	162	354	1768	93
1784	447	417	864	272	295	567	1769	211	1769	1784	253	262	515	1784	151	169	320	1770	95
							1770	194	1770									1771	90
							1771	187	1771									1771	94
							1772	189	1772									1772	85

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF STRATTON.										HUNDRED OF TRIGG.									
1799	89	76	165	34	48	82	1797	21		1799	121	107	228	79	83	162	1798	57	
1800	80	79	159	57	51	108	1799	40		1800	149	109	258	68	81	149	1799	75	
							1800	47									1800	59	
<p>The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of Boyter, Jacobstow, Kilhamton, Marham-church, Moorwinstow, Poughill, Stratton, Tamerton-North, Week--St. Mary, and of Whistone.</p>										<p>The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of Blissland, Bodmin, St. Bruard, Egleshayle, Endellion, Helland, St. Kew, St. Mabyn, Minver, and of St. Teath, and St. Tudy.</p>									
<p>REGISTER of Baptisms and Burials of Endellion, defective from 1700 to 1730, inclusive; and of Helland in 1700, 1710, and 1720.</p>										<p>REGISTRATION. The Vicar of St. Bruard observes, that Parish increased in Population, on an Average, of 3 Baptisms to 1 Burial.</p>									

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

HUNDRED OF WEST.										TOWN OF LAUNCESTON.									
BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.				MARRIAGES.				BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			
Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Years.	Mar- riages.
1700	129	121	250	114	130	244	1754	16	17	33	15	12	27	1754	3			1754	3
1710	107	107	214	104	132	236	1755	11	16	27	18	22	40	1755	7			1755	7
1720	125	107	232	161	175	336	1756	20	17	37	41	48	89	1756	11			1756	11
1730	129	130	259	130	169	299	1757	22	18	40	19	18	37	1757	10			1757	10
1740	133	116	249	178	197	375	1758	17	19	36	15	29	44	1758	11			1758	11
1750	141	138	279	125	116	241	1759	16	19	35	22	16	38	1759	9			1759	9
1760	132	128	260	94	109	203	1760	12	11	23	11	13	24	1760	10			1760	10
1770	157	141	298	108	113	221	1761	18	11	29	15	21	36	1761	11			1761	11
1780	204	175	379	125	110	235	1762	21	20	41	20	34	54	1762	8			1762	8
1781	192	184	376	111	96	207	1763	19	16	35	13	20	33	1763	6			1763	6
							1764							1764	15			1764	15
							1765							1765	10			1765	10
							1766							1766	10			1766	10
							1767							1767	10			1767	10
							1768							1768	10			1768	10

Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 Geo. III. 1800.

1797	99	75	174	95	80	175	1794	57	1797	3085	2859	5944	1709	1726	3435	1794	1464
1798	105	75	180	50	48	98	1795	59	1798	2991	2828	5819	1609	1617	3217	1795	1369
1799	90	64	154	60	64	124	1796	75	1799	2989	2904	5893	1684	1718	3402	1796	1521
1800	110	104	214	65	46	111	1797	94	1800	2978	2810	5788	1473	1547	3025	1797	1761
							1798	63								1798	1860
							1799	59								1799	1437
							1800	59								1800	1296
<p>The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Register of Falmouth.</p>																	
<p>The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of One Hundred and Ninety-six Parish Churches and Chapels, situate in the County of Cornwall.</p>																	
<p>It is supposed that the Seven Returns due from this County were not received at the Privy Council Office.</p>																	

FINIS.

TREGONING, PRINTER, TRURO.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

<i>Page</i>	11.	<i>for</i> Danmonii,.....	<i>read</i> the Danmonii.
	20.	Temolum,.....	Termolum.
	ib.	exigence,	emergence.
	24.	dicta,.....	dictæ.
	32.	Rhutapæ,	Rhutupæ.
	135.	very discernible,	a striking object.
	150.	and marle,.....	and argillaceous marle.
	157.	some attention,	more attentive.
	161.	appear,	appears.
	172.	serrice,	service.
	199.	British language,	British.
	207.	Chapter,	Book.

VOLUME II.

	28.	Hundradary,	Hundredary.
	59.	Pentoan,.....	Pentuan.
	63.	thas,.....	that.
	162.	country,.....	country.
	185.	surrounded,	bounded.

VOLUME III.

	4.	unproductive,.....	unproductive in wheat.
	7.	we have many,.....	we have not many.
	15.	charters to which I have already referred, } there is,	charters, there is
	15.	privilege that Truro,	privilege which Truro.
	36.	the,	they.
	50.	this county,	Cornwall.
	60.	to empty it,	to empty the pool.

VOLUME IV.

At p. 119, add to the notice of Crowan, the following, extracted by Sir John St Aubyn from his family-records: "On the vigils of the apostles St. James and St. Jude, A. D. 1244. An endowment of the vicarage of St. Crowenne whereby the said vicarage was endowed with alterage or dues and offerings belonging to the altar. Sanctioning a moiety of tythe-hay and a competent area near the church whereon the Abbot of Tewkesbury might erect a necessary edifice."

VOLUME V.

<i>Page</i>	46.	<i>for</i> daughter and heiress,.....	<i>read</i> niece.
	63.	what is told of George Phippen, might have been more properly applied to another person, whose name is not worth recording.	

Michell and Co. Printers, High Cross, Truro.

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